The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5617. VOL. XXXV. SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1855. PRICE SIXPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM-TUG WASHINGTON. For towage, apply to MITCHELL and CO., Queen's Wharf.

NOTICE.—The steamer HUNTRESS will leave Dawes Point every SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock a.m., to take passengers to Watson's Bay and Big Manly Beach, returning at 4 p.m. to take those passengers that might be at Watson's Bay. N.B.—Refreshments on board. Fare up and down, four shillings (4s.)

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS THREE TIMES DAILY.—These fast steamers ply regularly at the following hours:—
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and at 1 and 4 p.m.
From Parramatta, at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
ON SUNDAY.—From Sydney, at 9 a.m., returning at 4 p.m. Phœnix Wharf, June 15.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The HUNTER, PETLEY, master, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at ... o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
... Steam Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street, 30th June, 1855.

STEAM to KIAMA and WOLLONGONG.—The Kiama Steam Navigation Company's steamer KIAMA leaves SYDNEY for KIAMA every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, and KIAMA for SYDNEY every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 1 o'clock p.m. calling at Wollongong going and returning to land and receive passengers. Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

STEAMER to KIAMA.—The fast and favourite NORA CREINA, having undergone a complete renovation in hull and machinery, has resumed her trips to this district, leaving Sydney every TUESDAY and FRIDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock and Kiama at 1 p.m. every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Freights by this steamer will be taken at a very low rate. Phœnix Wharf, June 28.

STEAMER TO WOLLONGONG, THREE TIMES A WEEK.—The ILLAWARRA continues her usual trips, leaving Sydney every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 9 o'clock, arriving at Wollongong at 2 p.m.; returning thence to Sydney every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at noon. Freight, 10s. per ton; parcels, 1s. each. Phœnix Wharf, June 23, 1855.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The ILLALONG, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 10 p.m. JAMES PATERSON, Manager. A.S.N. Company's Wharf, 30th June, 1855.

STEAM TO CLARENCE TOWN, via Newcastle and Raymond Terrace.—The BEN BOLT, for the William River, on MONDAY, the 2nd July, at 8 p.m. JAMES PATERSON, Manager. A.S.N. Company's Wharf, 30th June, 1855.

REGULAR WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION with CLARENCE TOWN, WILLIAMS RIVER. Shippers and residents in the William's River District are hereby informed that the Australasian Steam Navigation Company have completed arrangements for running a Steamer, once a week, between Sydney and Clarence Town, and have appointed Mr. STEPHEN M. DARKE, their agent, who is now prepared to receive and store goods for shipment, and generally to transact the Company's business at that place, from whom, and from Mr. W. PEEK, the Company's Agent, at Raymond-terrace, all information, &c., can be obtained on application. The steamer will also call on her way down and receive cargo at such private wharves in the William's River as afford the necessary facilities for its shipment. JAMES PATERSON, manager. A. S. N. Company, Sydney, 11th June, 1855.

STEAM to the MANNING.—The steamer PLUTO, 200 tons, 50 horse-power, Captain BENEAUD, will sail from the Bethel Wharf, Erskine-street, THIS MORNING, Saturday, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock. All freight to be prepaid to Messrs. West and Harrison, at the Wharf. HOW, WALKER, and CO., agents.

STEAM TO TWOFOLD BAY, CALLING AT BROULEE.—The A. S. N. CO.'S Steamship EAGLE, C. S. F. CHATFIELD, Commander, will be despatched as above, on MONDAY, the 2nd July, at (12) noon. JAMES PATERSON, manager, A. S. N. CO.'s Wharf, 29th June, 1855.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—

Saloon	£8 8	Inclusive of provisions, tax, and fees.
Intermediate	5 5	
Fore cabin	3 5	

The A. S. N. Company's iron screw steamship CITY OF SYDNEY, R. T. MOODIE, commander, having just launched from the Company's patent slip, after undergoing a thorough overhaul of her hull and machinery, will again resume her voyages to the above port THIS DAY, SATURDAY, leaving the Company's Wharf at 3 p.m. JAMES PATERSON, Manager. A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 28th June, 1855.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The powerful paddle steamship GOVERNOR-GENERAL, 800 tons, 350 horse-power, R. F. POCKLEY, commander, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY next, the 3rd July, punctually at 3 p.m.

Fares, saloon	£8 8
Intermediate	5 5
Fore cabin	3 5

Passengers landed at the railway station, Flinders-street, Melbourne, free of any other charge.
This magnificent passenger steamship has undergone a most extensive and complete overhaul, and is unequalled for comfort and spacious accommodation by any vessel on the line; and has just made the passage from Melbourne in 49 (FORTY-NINE) hours. For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street; or to WILLIAM WOOLLEY, secretary. S. and M. S. P. Co.'s office, Campbell's Wharf, 27th June.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The Royal Mail Steamship WILLIAM DENNY, ROBERT MAILLER, commander, will be despatched from Sydney again for AUCKLAND THIS DAY, at 3 p.m., from Campbell's Wharf, with the English mail, ex Marco Polo. Horses to be on board by 10 o'clock. For passage only apply to WILLIAM LOCHHEAD, Lloyd's Chambers, 213, George-street. N.B.—Shippers are respectfully informed that the WANDERER is laid on to take forward the cargo which the William Denny could not receive.

HUNTER RIVER LINE OF PACKETS.—
STORM KING, for MORPETH.
FORTITUDE, ditto ditto.
CAROLINE, for NEWCASTLE.
REAPER, for PATERSON TOWNSHIP.
HAWKINS and GRENFELL, Maitland Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for the RICHMOND RIVER.—The new schooner JANE SUMMERVILLE, SUMMERVILLE, master, built expressly for this trade, with a very light draught of water, will sail on or about MONDAY next. Freight to the Junction, or Pelican Tree, early application on board at Northwood's Wharf, foot of Market-street.

VANQUISH, for MORETON BAY.—Passengers are informed that this vessel will proceed to sea THIS EVENING. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street. June 27.

FOR PORT COOPER.—The fine brig GRATITUDE, DAVID ROGERS, commander, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Circular Quay; or to M. E. MURNIN, Queen's-place.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—The schooner ORIENT, 40 tons, STEVENS, master, will be ready to receive cargo on TUESDAY morning, and sail on WEDNESDAY NEXT. For freight or passage apply on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The smart clipper schooner EMILY JANE, PEAKE, master, now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and having the whole of her dead weight engaged, will meet with quick despatch. Apply to M. S. ... 177, George-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

WANDERER, for Melbourne, clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to pass their entries and send in bills of lading for signature by noon. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The favourite clipper schooner MARINER, CARTER, master, is now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will sail in a few days. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

MARY and ROSE for MELBOURNE.—Clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to pass their entries and send in bills of lading for signature by noon. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR GEELONG.—The fast-sailing brigantine WAVE, Captain GENNET, will commence loading THIS DAY at the Flour Company's Wharf, and having a large portion of her cargo already engaged will meet with quick despatch. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR ADELAIDE, with despatch.—The fine fast-sailing brig VULTURE, 165 tons register, JAMES BREMNER, master. For freight or passage, having good accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR ADELAIDE.—To sail 1st July.—The fine first-class schooner FRANCIS, 102 tons register, ALEX. JAMES, master, having all her cargo on board, will be positively despatched as above. Has excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place. All claims against the above vessel to be rendered, in duplicate, by noon, THIS DAY.

FOR AUCKLAND (to follow the William Denny).—The A1 brig ..., Captain ROBSON, will be despatched from Campbell's Wharf for AUCKLAND in a few days, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged. This will enable shippers, who ... by the William Denny (she being full), to ... their goods forward without delay. For freight or passage apply to JAMES MACKY, on board; or to WILLIAM L..., ... Chambers, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND, with despatch.—The favourite brigantine ..., SERGENT, master, will sail MONDAY next, full or not ... few tons of freight. Early application to HENRY ..., ... Wharf, Erskine-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR WELLINGTON.—The well-known regular trader WILLIAM and ALFRED, TINLEY, master, having three-fourths of her cargo ready for shipment, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain TINLEY, on board, at the Flour Wharf; or to ... MURNIN, Queen's-place.

THE WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS.—FOR ... The A1 clipper ship GOLDEN ERA, 1500 tons register, H. BROWN, commander, will sail for the above port on or before 1st July. For freight and passage, having unequalled accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, ... Wharf; or to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The fine first-class and fast sailing passenger ship ROSE OF SHARON, 870 tons register, commanded by Captain WILLIAM FORSAYTH, well known in the East India trade, will shortly be despatched. Apply to Captain FORSAYTH, on board, Smith's Wharf; or, to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLACK BALL LINE OF PACKETS.—ROYAL MAIL PACKET.—The clipper ship MARCO POLO, 1625 tons register, W. WILD, commander, will be despatched early in July, from Melbourne, for LIVERPOOL, under contract with her Majesty's Government to deliver the mails in England in sixty-five days. The accommodations for saloon, second cabin, and intermediate passengers are on the same scale of elegance and liberality as in the other celebrated clippers of this line. The state rooms are fully furnished with every requisite, including bedding. For passage apply in Sydney, to WILLIS, MERRY and CO., Botts' Wharf.

FOR LONDON.—The fine first-class American ship MASON, S. WILKINSON, commander, is now ready to receive cargo at the Circular Quay, and will meet with immediate dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board; to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO.; or J. B. METCALFE. 9th June, 1855.

FOR LONDON.—To sail on the 15th July.—The A1 ship, WALTER HOOD, being now nearly full, will sail punctually as above. Shippers of gold are reminded that this celebrated clipper made the passage home, last voyage, in 72 days. N.B.—Has one first-class cabin still disengaged. Apply to Captain SPROAT, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR LONDON, to sail 1st July.—The fine first-class barque ALLANDALE, 301 tons register, T. V. HARRISON, commander, has only room for a few bales wool, and will be despatched positively as above. Has excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 clipper ship PHŒNICIAN, JOHN JAMSON, commander, will sail for the above port about the middle of August; shippers of wool are reminded that early application is necessary for this favourite vessel, and having the larger portion of her dead weight engaged will sail as above. Intending passengers are requested to inspect her superior accommodations. Apply to Captain JAMSON, on board; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—To Sail on THURSDAY next, the 5th July.—The ship ACHERON requires about 100 bales of wool only, to complete her lading, and which will be taken without pressing, if engaged immediately, in order to enable the vessel to leave punctually to her day. For freight or passage apply to Captain CROSS, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to Captain JOSEPH WILSON, iron store, Sussex-street; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting-house, 213, George-street. June 28th, 1855.

FOR SALE, the well-known colonial-built schooner VIXEN, 43 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened, is well found in stores, and having recently undergone a thorough repair, can be sent to sea at a few hours' notice. Apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE.—The clipper brigantine MONTEZUMA, 136 tons register, and carrying a cargo of 200 tons at a draught of 9 feet. She sails without ballast, is well found in stores, &c., and can be sent to sea without any additional outlay beyond her purchase. She is now discharging at the Flour Company's Wharf. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

WANTED to CHARTER, a first-class Vessel, of about 150 tons register, to proceed on a three months' voyage. Apply to STERN, BAAR, and FRANC, 130, Lower George-street.

WANTED TO CHARTER, a Vessel of from 300 to 500 tons, for the conveyance of Sugar from Java to Sydney. Apply to J. GRAFTON ROSS, secretary Colonial Sugar Refining Company, offices, 158, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

WANTED, a Vessel of 250 to 300 tons, to proceed immediately to an eastern port. RAWACK, BROTHERS, and CO. Sydney, June 30.

FREIGHT WANTED.—Wanted, freight to the amount of 250 or 300 tons from Valparaiso to Sydney, by the undersigned, who have a first-class vessel ready to sail for the former place, and which vessel has greater capacity than they require. Apply to F. W. CLARKE and CO., Queen's-place. June 28th, 1855.

FREIGHT FOR THE MAURITIUS.—The undersigned have from 250 to 300 tons of Freight for Port Louis, Mauritius, for the conveyance of which a liberal price will be paid. Apply to F. W. CLARKE and CO., Queen's-place. June 28th, 1855.

ENNERDALE, from LONDON.—The undermentioned goods, landed from the above ship in January, 1854. Shipper not known, and consigned to order, not having been claimed, are now lying at the stores of the undersigned. Notice is hereby given that unless claimed within seven days from this date, they will be sold to defray expenses.
GPD in diamond, 1-4-4 cases machinery.
LYALL, SCOTT, and CO., agents.
Sydney, June 29, 1855.

VAROON, from LONDON.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are informed that she will discharge at Lamb and Co.'s Wharf, and will please pass entries immediately. Entries awaiting will be passed, and goods landed at consignees' risk as they come to hand. The owners of the ship will not be responsible for loss of, or damage to, cargo after being landed. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents. 28th June, 1855.

TO SHIPPERS OF GOLD AND SPECIE TO ENGLAND.—The undersigned, agents for the Canton Insurance Office, issue policies on gold and specie, payable either in Sydney or London, at Two per cent. premium. THACKER and CO.

QUAY BERTHS VACANT at the Wharf, late Brodie and Craig's, Bathurst-street. All wharfage greatly reduced.

QUAY BERTHS vacant at Campbell's Wharf. Apply to Captain KENDALL.

DIVING! DIVING!!—J. B. STOREY and CO., Jamison-lane.

PILE DRIVING by STEAM. Economy and expedition. J. B. STOREY and CO., Jamison-lane.

TO SHIPOWNERS and CAPTAINS.—The undersigned beg to call the attention of the above to their establishment, where they are prepared to heave down vessels of any tonnage, and to execute ships' repairs on the shortest notice and lowest possible charges. HELY, DRAKE, and HARPER, north side of the Gas Works.

ASSISTED PASSAGES to AUCKLAND.—The undersigned is authorised by the Provincial Government of Auckland to assist emigrants of good character, who are desirous of repairing to that important and rising colony—to consist of the following classes:—
Agricultural labourers
Domestic servants
Mechanics—various trades.
WILLIAM LOCHHEAD, Lloyd's Chambers, 213, George-street.

HORSES FOR MELBOURNE.—Horses shipped by the Governor-General steamship are placed in padded stalls between decks, secured from the inclemency of the weather. S. and P. M. S. Co., Campbell's Wharf, 27th June, 1855.

BATHURST ROAD.—A contract required to thoroughly repair the road between Cox's River and Farmer's Creek. Labourers will find employment on this road at 8s. a day. Apply to the S. W. Roads, Hartley.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD TRUST.—Tenders for the complete repair of the first mile of the Old South Head Road will be received until TUESDAY, the 10th July, at the office, 30, Hunter-street, where further information may be obtained.

TO STONEMASONS.—Tenders are required for carrying up part of the walls of the Sydney University, at Grose Farm. Plans and specifications to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKETT, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before WEDNESDAY, July 11th, 1855. The Senate will not be bound to accept the lowest tender, and will require security for the due performance of the work.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for the erection of three houses in York-street, opposite the Police Office. For plans and specifications apply to HILLY and LAMBETH, architects, 27, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders will be received till noon of WEDNESDAY, July 4th, for the erection and completion of premises, near the Haymarket, for the Australian Gas Light Company. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to HILLY and LAMBETH architects, 27, Pitt-street.

TO STONEMASONS.—Required Tenders for the erection of the stone walls of a cottage, at Fig Tree Point, Balmain. Plans and specifications may be seen by applying to Mr. DOLMAN, bookseller, 21, Market-street.

IRON BARK PILES.—Tenders required, stating price by the running foot, in lengths from 20 to 35 feet; not under 15 inches diameter. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

MUDGEE.—Parties indebted to the undersigned, in the above district, are requested to remit or pay Messrs. Walker and Smith, Mudgee. Mr. Broadribb, solicitor, has received instructions to take immediate proceedings for the recovery of all unpaid accounts. C. W. KEELL, Hunter-street, June 15, 1855.

BALMAIN.—Parties desirous of becoming subscribers to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, at Balmain, will please leave their address and pay their subscriptions in advance (2s. per quarter) to Messrs. PERDRIAU and CO., Steam Ferry, Balmain, who have been appointed the agents for that district.
ADVERTISEMENTS for the *Herald* will also be received by Messrs. PERDRIAU and CO., at the Ferry House, daily, up to half-past 6 p.m.

MONSIEUR BRIQUELOT, Docteur en Médecine de la Faculté de Paris (Bachelier ès-sciences) ancien chirurgien des armées Françaises en Algerie, vient d'arriver à Sydney, est visible de 11 heures à 1 heure à son domicile, Church-hill, No. 3. Ses titres et diplômes ont été visés à la chancellerie du Consulat de France.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, the most celebrated remedy in the world for the cure of diseases of the Liver and Stomach.—E. Mound Alga, of Geelong, near Melbourne, was for the period of nineteen years a complete misery to himself and a burden to his friends; he suffered so severely and continuously from liver complaint, and a disordered stomach, that he was constantly for weeks together confined to his bed; the doctors did him no good, and he therefore left off consulting them. Nine weeks ago he commenced using Holloway's Pills, and he has written to Professor Holloway, to acknowledge most gratefully that he is quite cured. Professor Holloway hopes that the thousands of others who have been benefited will now come forward.—Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 6d.; 3s. 6d.; and 5s. each pot. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

SCHOOL OF ARTS CONCERTS.—Miss BATMANN and Mrs. FAIRBURN, beg to inform their friends and the public, that they intend giving a Musical Soirée, on WEDNESDAY next, July 4th, 1855, when they will be assisted by several ladies and gentlemen of talent. Programme will appear on day of concert. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each, may be had of Miss BATMANN, at 53, Burton-street, South Head Road, and of Mrs. FAIRBURN, 84, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Great Success of Albert Smith's Ascent of Mont Blanc.—The next entertainment takes place on MONDAY EVENING, and it is merely necessary to remark that everybody should see this interesting exhibition, which cannot fail to attain the utmost popularity, without puffing. Nothing like it has been seen in the colonies, and nothing superior in Europe or America. The doors will open at 7 o'clock, and commence at half-past. Admission to upper seats, 2s.; lower seats, 1s. Be early, to secure good seats. For particulars, see hand-bills.

ASHTON'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, York-street.—Open every evening.—SATURDAY, June 30th, positively the last appearance of Mr. Charles De Vere, the great American clown. WILLIAM EVANS, agent.

DEXTER'S ART UNION.—The Prizes will be drawn for on TUESDAY EVENING, the 10th of July, at the Gallery of Arts, 131, Bathurst-street East. Subscribers are requested to send in payment for their tickets, previous to that date, or they will not be eligible to a prize.

GRAND BALL AT PARRAMATTA.—Mr. C. NEW begs to announce that a Ball will take place at his Concert Room, Church-street, on WEDNESDAY, 4th July. Tickets to be had at his residence.

DANCING ACADEMY.—Mr. WILLIAM CLARK begs to announce that his Evening Classes meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 o'clock p.m. Private lessons to those who may not wish to join the classes, at his rooms, or at their residences. Private families and schools punctually attended to. No. 65, Sussex-street.

ALBERT CASINO, Castlereagh-street. Dancing every evening. H. D. DINTE, Proprietor.

THE GERMAN CLUB will be closed TO-DAY, SUNDAY, and MONDAY, and will be reopened for the members in the new club-house, corner of Margaret-street and Wynyard-square, on TUESDAY, the 3rd July next.

FITZ ROY IRON and COAL MINING COMPANY.—Tenders are required for the conveyance to Sydney weekly of fifty (50) tons of iron, more or less, from the works of the Fitz Roy Iron and Coal Mining Company, at Mittagong. Tenders to state whether taken for three, six, or twelve months. For further particulars apply to the Secretary, at the Company's Offices, 212, George-street, Sydney.

HORTICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY of NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Monthly Meeting of this Society will take place at the Royal Hotel, on TUESDAY evening next, the 3rd July. Each member and subscriber has the privilege of introducing two friends. The chair will be taken at 7 o'clock precisely. WILLIAM DEANE, Honorary Secretary pro tem., 20, Hunter-street, Sydney.
Members desiring to bring forward subjects for essays, lectures, or discussion at the monthly meetings must notify their intention at the previous meeting.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The second Concert of the season will take place at the Concert Hall, Royal Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, July 11th, 1855. Annual subscriptions—Members, two guineas; subscribers, one guinea. E. PARIS, Honorary Secretary. 16, Jamison-street.

SHIPWRIGHT and BOAT-BUILDERS PROVIDENT UNION and LITERARY INSTITUTE (enrolled according to Act of Council).—Members are reminded that their usual Monthly Meeting will take place on TUESDAY evening, the 3rd proximo, at half-past 7 o'clock. P. R. HOLDSWORTH, honorary secretary.

SECOND AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—A sale of the right to receive advances upon shares will take place on TUESDAY, the 10th July next, at half-past 3 p.m., at the society's office, 231, George-street. By order of the Board of Directors. J. R. TREEVE, secretary.

SECOND AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of this society, will be held at the society's office, 231, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 10th of July next, at half-past 3 p.m., to discharge George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. from his trust, on account of his absence from the colony, he not having sent in his resignation previous to his departure. By order of the Board of Directors. J. R. TREEVE, secretary.

THE ADJOURNED General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Kiama Steam Navigation Company will be held at Barton's Hotel, Kiama, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, at noon, to receive the report of the Directors. By order of the Board of Directors, and to consider the propriety of increasing the capital of the Company by the creation of new shares. ROBERT STOBO, Manager. Kiama, 14th June, 1855.

AT Y CYMRU.—A Religious Service will be conducted in the Welsh language, in the School-room of the Congregational Church, Pitt-street, on SUNDAY EVENING (to-morrow), when an address will be delivered by Dr. CHARLES, of Bala.

LECTURES.—Unitarian Congregational Church, Macquarie-street. The Second Lecture of the Course will be delivered next SUNDAY evening, July 1st, by the Rev. G. H. Stanley, B.A. Subject, "The Books of the New Testament." Service to commence at 7 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. ALEXANDER SALMON will resume his classes for Biblical instruction on next WEDNESDAY, July 4th, at the Society's Rooms, Tram Depot, Pitt-street, commencing at a quarter-past eight. Young men are earnestly invited to attend.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—LECTURES.—On TUESDAY evening next, July 3rd, a Lecture will be delivered, in the Hall of the Institution, on Phrenology, by Dr. Leslie Salter. The doors will be open at 7 o'clock, and the lecture will commence at half-past 7 precisely. Each member of the Institution has the privilege of introducing two ladies. JOSEPH DYER, secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S SCOTS CHURCH.—This place of worship will be closed for three Sabbaths, until completion of the repairs now in progress. The Church will be re-opened on Sunday, July 22nd. One service will meanwhile be given each Lord's Day in the School-room, Kent-street, at 11 a.m.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Court House, King street.—The Rev. HUGH DARLING, sent out by the Mission Board of the United Presbyterian Church, will preach at the above place TO-MORROW, and every following Sabbath, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—The members of the Sydney Rifle Club are hereby reminded that the quarterly meeting for prize shooting will take place on MONDAY next, the 2nd July at Waverley, opposite Aitken's (Tavern) Tea Gardens. The first match will commence at 11 o'clock a.m. MICHAEL GOLDEN, Honorary Secretary. 29th June, 1855.

READING and WELLBANK, 13, Bridge-street, are purchasers of surveying instruments and charts of good quality.

No. 55—37. City Commissioners' Office, Sydney, 29th June, 1855.
CASTINGS FOR SEWERS.—To Iron Founders.—Tenders will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY next, the 4th July, at 12 o'clock noon, for the supply of castings for sewerage. Plans and specifications of which may be seen at the office of the city engineer between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock each day.
Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for Castings for Sewers."
By order of the Commissioners.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Secretary.

No. 55—36. City Commissioner's Office, Sydney, 29th June, 1855.
HACKNEY CARRIAGE and DRAY STAND.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance with the Hackney Carriage By-laws and Carters and Drivers Acts, that the public stand in Bridge-street has been abolished, and the place hereunder mentioned appointed as public stand for the abovenamed vehicles, viz.,
Vacant piece of land at the north-west corner of Hunter and Pitt streets.
By order of the Commissioners.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, secretary.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the goods of Thomas Ingall the younger.
NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of 14 days from the publication hereof Thomas Ingall the elder Henry Ingall and Duncan Sim the executors named in the said will intend to apply to this Honorable Court for probate thereof. Dated this 29th day of June, 1855.
R. HENRY WAY, 19, Pitt-street, Sydney, Proctor for the executors.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between ROBERTS and HARGE, as surveyors, having been dissolved, Mr. HENRY HARGE will continue to conduct the business. All debts due to the late firm will, by arrangement, be received by him and any existing claims are requested to be sent to his office, No. 6, Jamison-street, for examination and settlement. Sydney, 29th June.

THE SYDNEY SKETCH BOOK.—As this week ends the first quarter's publication of this journal, the subscribers are informed that the proprietorship will change hands from the commencement of the ensuing quarter, and the publication will be brought out in future with every view to render it worthy the extensive support it has obtained throughout this and the adjacent colonies. C. POTTER, printer and publisher, 58, Pitt-street North.

MONEY.—Several large and small sums of money ready to be advanced on good freehold security. Apply to Sir G. B. ROGERS, conveyancer, &c., &c., 115, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

£17,000 TO LEND, in one or several sums, from £200 upwards on approved security. TEMPLETON and JONES, solicitors, 54, Castlereagh-street.

£250 WANTED.—To be repaid in instalments, monthly, or otherwise, as agreed upon. Ten per cent. will be given, and security upon freehold property. Address M. R. Herald Office.

£200.—Wanted, for two years, the sum of Two hundred pounds, secured on mortgage of most ample freehold property. Apply to Mr. RUSSANT, solicitor, 19, Pitt-street.

IF THIS should meet the eye of John Spencer, from America, he is requested to call on his brother, at Mr. W. SEYMOUR'S grocer, Clarence-street.

SHOULD this meet the eye of JANE HAWKER, wife of William Hawker, of Port Adelaide, she will learn of her brother, George Bartlett, by addressing a letter to him, at Honeysuckle Flat, Braidwood Post Office. 25th June.

SHOULD this meet the eye of BRIDGET WILLIAMS, who arrived here about six months ago, this is to inform her that her brother DENNIS is here, and would be happy to hear from her. Direct to DENNIS WILLIAMS, Post Office, Wollongong, N.S.W., till called for.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL (held in the Scotch Church) BALMAIN.—Mr. J. BETTESWORTH FLEMYNG, A.M., T.C.D. (for many years Inspector of Schools), Principal. References allowed to Rev. R. Mansfield, J. B. Darvall, Esq., M.L.C., and several other gentlemen. Steamboat fare paid for pupils from Sydney. *** Business will be resumed on MONDAY next, the 2nd July.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Stanley-street, Hyde Park. Terms, &c., on application at Mr. CANE'S private residence, 78, Old South Head Road. The duties will be resumed on WEDNESDAY next.

EDUCATION, No. 4, Burdekin-terrace—Principal, Mr. H. Waymouth. The duties will be resumed on WEDNESDAY next. Adults may attend the upper classes for Mathematics, Classics, German, French, or Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry, at a quarterly fee of four guineas.

EVENING TUITION.—A Gentleman, who has the greater part of his afternoons disengaged, is desirous of forming an engagement as Classical and Mathematical Tutor in a private family. The highest references given. Apply to A. Y. Z., *Herald* Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING and DAY ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, 55, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, conducted by Madame CURTIS (from Paris.) The third session will commence on the 9th of July. Bulletins of improvement issued monthly, and French spoken in the school. Prospectuses at Sands and Kenny's, George-street. A few vacancies.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Mons. C. DESHAYES' French Classes are now open. 132, George-street, opposite the *Herald* Office. For terms, for schools or private lessons, apply there, or at F. Mader's.

MISS M. A. FLOWER, of Elizabeth-street North, informs the friends of her pupils, and parents generally, that her morning classes will recommence on Monday, July 16.

MADAME DUBOST and Miss Potts beg to inform their friends, that the duties of their school will commence July 16th, 1855. 29, Elizabeth-street North.

MRS. TWEEDIE begs to inform her friends that the duties of her school will be resumed on TUESDAY the 10th of July, 5, Forbes street, Woolloomooloo.

MR. WOOLLS begs to inform his friends that his School will re-open on the 16th of JULY. Mr. Woolls has not at present any vacancies. George-street, Parramatta, June 28th, 1855.

PARRAMATTA.—Mrs. UNDERWOOD'S Boarding School will reopen on MONDAY, 9th July. Vacancies for two pupils.

SELECT EDUCATION.—Clontarf Cottage, Balmain.—Mrs. H. LANGLEY receives into her family four young ladies, to educate with her daughters. She is assisted by a lady accustomed to tuition, and competent masters. A limited number of day pupils is also received. The duties of the school recommence on MONDAY, the 9th July. Prospectuses can be obtained from Mr. GOOLD, bookseller, corner Pitt and King streets.

CUMBERLAND PRINTING OFFICE, Parramatta.—Posting bills printed at two hours' notice. E. MASON.

GEORGE F. BAKER undertakes all classes of work, viz., Upholstery, Jobbing, Carpentering, Cabinet work, Paper-hanging, French-polishing, Mattress making, &c., 25, Forbes-street.

H. G. MORGAN, Builder and Cabinetmaker, 387, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

MR. BRIQUELOT, Docteur en Médecine de la faculté de Paris (Bachelier ès sciences) ancien chirurgien des armées Françaises en Algérie, à l'honneur d'informer le public qu'il peut être consulté de 11 heures à 1 heure à Sydney, Church-hill, No. 3. Ses titres et diplômes ont été visés à la Chancellerie du Consulat de France.

MR. HUGH PATERSON (of London), Surgeon-Dentist, 35, Elizabeth-street North.

MR. J. H. ANDERSON, Professor of Music, late Member of the Royal Academy, London, 1, Hanbury-terrace.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist, No. 77, Castlereagh-street, three doors north of Market-street.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, for many years assistant to Mr. Bell at ..., begs to state that he will extract teeth from 9 to 10 o'clock gratis, and at any other hour. No. 77, Castlereagh-street, three doors north of Market-street.

MR. A. FLOWER, late with W. E. Ellis, begs to acquaint his friends the trade, and the public generally, that he has commenced business as a manufacturing Jeweller, &c., &c., at No. 8, Wynyard-terrace. Country orders strictly attended to.

MISS FLOWER'S Millinery Show Rooms, removed from 176, Pitt-street to 8 Wynyard-terrace.

MRS. SANDY'S Millinery and Mourning Show Rooms, 3, College buildings Jamison-street.

PORTRAITS of Children taken instantaneously, and beautifully coloured. FREEMAN, BROTHERS.

P. HARNETT, Broker. Sample room, corner New Pitt and Hunter streets.

REMOVED from O'Connell-street to the German Club, Wynyard-square. B. FRERICHS.

REMOVAL.—L. SHARWOOD and CO., printers removed to No. 8, York-street, Wynyard-square.

SYDNEY GALLERY of PHOTOGRAPHIC ART next door but one to the Post Office.—Coloured Daguerreotype and Collodion type Portraits taken daily, in a spacious skylight room, in any weather. FREEMAN, BROTHERS.

TO SELLERS OF WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEP-SKINS.—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street, Sydney, are purchasers.

WRITING Taught in Ten Lessons by Mr. BRAGG; also, Business Arithmetic, in one-sixth of the time usually required. Address 208, Castlereagh-street South, and 10, Union lane, Pitt-street, near Liverpool-street.

£1 REWARD.—Flew away between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock this morning (Friday), a King Parrot, green back and red body. Whoever will bring the same to Mr. JOHN JENKINS, 389, opposite the Old Burial Ground, shall receive the above reward.

£2 REWARD.—Lost from Mr. Jackson's Station Marthyguy Creek, district of Bligh, a dark grey saddle Mare, eight years old, strong built, supposed to have a foal by her side, branded ... over S near shoulder. The above reward will be paid to any one returning her to Mr. JACKSON, if strayed; and five pounds, if stolen, on conviction of the offender.

£2 (TWO POUNDS) REWARD.—Lost, Stolen, or strayed, from Mr. MARSDEN'S Paddock, Windsor, Monday, June 25, a chesnut Mare branded JC near shoulder, white streak on the face, with collar marks. Whosoever will bring the said mare to Mr. J. JULIAN Fitzgerald-street, Windsor, will receive the above reward.

£5 REWARD.—Stolen, from J. Martin's paddock, Picton, on the night of the 5th instant, a Bay Horse, aged, branded JM on the near shoulder and JM under the saddle near side, star on forehead, small patch of white back of hind foot. A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of Patrick Brady, a native of Campbelltown, for stealing the same. The above reward will be paid on recovery of the horse. JOHN MARTIN.

£20 REWARD.—Lost, or Strayed, at the Crown Ridge, Mudgee Road, about the 23rd May last, one bay horse, branded RP off shoulder, also GF on near shoulder. One brown horse, branded near shoulder JS over ... with GF under, off hind foot white. Five pounds reward if strayed, and if stolen, twenty pounds on conviction of the thief. The above reward will be paid by the undersigned on their recovery. WILLIAM FROST, Penrith.

STRAYED, from the Yard, Castlereagh-street, 92, one black milch goat with one horn broken. Any person who brings her back will be rewarded.

STOLEN or Strayed, on Tuesday, 26th instant, from the Hay Market, Two Bullocks; one red and white spotted bullock, branded on the rump ...; one brindle and white bullock, branded on the rump and hip JH. £1 reward will be given if strayed and £3 if stolen, by bringing the same to Mr. PHILIP HART, publican, Hay Market; or, to Mr. JOSEPH PADMORE, publican, Liverpool.

LOST, a Jet Brooch, set in gold, with basket of fruit and flowers in Mosaic across the centre. If left at Messrs. BRUSH and MACDONNELL'S, will be rewarded.

FOUND.—A sum of Money, on the beach near the wreck of the City of Melbourne steamer, the owner can obtain it by applying to the undersigned, describing it and paying expenses. S. H. L..., C.C. Newcastle, 25th June, 1855.

FOUND, a Promissory Note for £347 8s. 2d., payable to L. Marsh & ... The owner can have the same by paying expenses. Address D. LITTLE, Post Office.

NOTICE.—Any person having lost a Newfoundland Dog can have the same by giving description and paying expenses. Address 2 (... 646), Lower George-street.

ALL PERSONS having any claims against the firm of Messrs. BENJAMIN and MOSES will please forward their accounts immediately to their office, George-street.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to give any credit on my account without the written authority of Mrs. Landers or myself. JAMES LANDERS. South Creek, June 25th, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I will not be accountable for any debts contracted in my name, or for which I may be considered accountable after this date, unless by a written order from either myself or wife. JOHN CARRUTHERS, auctioneer, Kiama. Kiama, June 27th, 1855.

NOTICE.—A. B. HAYES is not authorised to collect any money on my account after this date. J. BROWN, timber merchant, Market Wharf. Sydney, June 29th.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that unless Mr. JOHN GILLEVRAY, ... late of the Herald man-of-war ship, will call and settle within a fortnight from this date, at the Custom House Hotel, Macquarie-place, all his books and property will be sold to liquidate the same. J. P. BARKHOUSON, proprietor.

WHEREAS, a person pretending to be ... the interior, some three or four months ago left a black Filly Foal, with star in forehead, and ... in my paddocks. This is to give notice, that unless the ... claimed within fourteen days, and all expenses paid, it will be sold to defray the said expenses. WILLIAM LACKEY, Liverpool.

ABSCONDED.—Two Germans, arrived by the Peru, named Z... and ... Kuhn, having absconded from their indented service as shepherds, all parties are hereby cautioned against employing them, and a reward will be paid to any one giving such information as may lead to their apprehension. GILCHRIST, WATT, and Co.

AN EDUCATED FEMALE, of middle age, having English and colonial experience, wishes to meet with a Situation in business or a private family, where she could make herself useful in any capacity not menial. Address A. Z., *Herald* Office.

A RESPECTABLE Married Woman, from England, of the Established Church, is desirous of an engagement as a Monthly Nurse, or to wait on an invalid lady or gentleman. Is well acquainted with the duties of a sick chamber, and a good reader. The highest references given. Please address to A. B., Light House Hotel, corner of Bathurst-street, Sussex-street.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—Wanted, a duly qualified Medical Attendant for Court Ancient City of Lincoln (consisting of about 100 members), to attend on the members and their families. Application to be made at Mr. SIMPSON'S, Lady of the Lake, Glebe, where every information may be obtained, on or before TUESDAY, the 10th day of July. By order of the C. R. JOHN W. WERRY, Secretary.

A VISITING TUTOR, in families or schools, open to engagements. Address L., *Herald* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED Person wishes for employment in dressmaking or other needlework. Address A., Post Office, Parramatta-street.

A BRICKLAYER wanted for SAL... period. Apply to HANKS and LLOYD, George-street.

A MAN Cook Wanted by FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES, Pitt-street.

BRIMMER'S Servants' Registry Office, established upwards of eleven years, opposite the Royal Hotel.

BASSINETTS.—Wanted an Invoice of. WILEY and SON, Basketmakers, 11, Park-street.

CARPENTERS WANTED at Macnamara's Wharf. J. B. STOREY.

COMPOSITOR wanted. Apply to JOSEPH COOK and CO., 219, George-street.

ENGLISH NURSE.—Ladies are informed Mrs. HENDERSON is disengaged. Primrose Cottages, Tollbar, Newtown.

EDUCATED Persons, Farm and Domestic Servants, Mechanics, &c., for hire. BRIMMER'S Registry Office.

ENGINEER WANTED, THIS DAY, at the Australian Steam Saw Mills. JAMES COOK.

FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY for any gentleman, the owner of stock and stations, wishing to visit Europe.—A gentleman, well-acquainted with the management of Stock of every description, and thoroughly understanding agricultural and pastoral pursuits, in which he has been engaged the greater part of his life, would undertake the management of such a business during the absence of the proprietor, upon being permitted to purchase an interest in the business, either at once, or at a later period, to be fixed when the parties are better acquainted. The most unexceptionable references will be given and required. Address A.B., care of Mr. Spain, 322, George-street.

GOVERNESS, Daily or Resident, in a family or school. A Lady wishes an engagement. Address ALPHA, 205, George street.

GOVERNESS, Daily or Resident, in a faimly or school. A Lady wishes an engagement. Address M., 205, George street.

GOVERNESS.—A Lady is desirous of procuring a situation as Governess to young children. She would undertake to cut out and make their dresses, and would gladly render herself generally useful to the mother of a family in such avocations as are not menial. The advertiser is a member of the Protestant Church, and can adduce unquestionable testimonials. She has no objection to the country. Address E. C. T., depot of the Tract Society, King-street East.

GARDENER.—Wanted, a person accustomed to the Management of an Orchard and Garden, about twenty miles from Sydney. To a thoroughly competent person good wages will be given. Apply to J. H. ATKINSON, Esq., Circular Quay; or at Sopheinburgh, near Liverpool.

HOUSEMAID WANTED. Apply to Mrs. CLARK IRVING, Macquarie-street North, one door from Bent-street.

LAW.—An Engrossing Clerk, &c., is open to an Engagement. Address LEX, *Herald* Office.

LAW CLERK.—Wanted, a gentleman competent to the management of the conveyancing and equity departments. Apply to Mr. HUSBAND, solicitor, 19, Pitt-street.

PORTER.—Wanted, a sober and active Single Man. W. R. PIDDINGTON, bookseller, George-street.

REQUIRED, on MONDAY next, a comfortable Bedroom and Sitting-room, with good board, for two Ladies from the country. Address C. S., General Post Office, till called for.

REQUIRED by a Lady, whose husband is about to be absent for a long period, Board and Residence in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., ZETA, *Herald* Office.

REQUIRED, in a public institution, a person of good address, and a good orator. Apply, personally, at 381, George-street.

SLOP HANDS wanted, at E. JONES' Clothing Manufactory, 4, Market-street West, opposite the market gates.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—Wanted by a single young man, carpenter and joiner, an Engagement in the country. Address Mr. POPE, Colonial Secretary's Office.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, Two good Hands. Apply to G. C. TUTING and CO., 118 and 120, Pitt-street.

TO TAILORS and DRAPERS.—Wanted by an experienced cutter, a Situation; one that knows his business. Direct Z., *Herald* Office.

TO SURGEONS.—Wanted, a Case of Ophthalmic Instruments. Address OPTICUS, *Herald* Office.

TO AUCTIONEERS.—Wanted, by many industrious young men in the offices of the above, a half-holiday on SATURDAYS. To good employers this opportunity of setting a good example is not to be lost. Address "The Clerks in your own Offices."

TO SCHOOL ASSISTANTS. Wanted to assist in a private school, a Gentleman competent to teach writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and the elementary branches of classical education. Salary £80 per annum, with board and lodging. Satisfactory testimonials will be required. Apply to Mr. WOOLLS, George-street, Parramatta, June 28th, 1855.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted, by a first-rate counter-man, of colonial experience, thoroughly acquainted with the grocery and spirits business, a situation in a store, either in town or country. First-class testimonials for eight years and references in Sydney. S. T., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, Quarrymen to work in Sydney. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock TO-DAY, to JAMES MALCOLM, 132, George-street.

WANTED, a Grocery, in the suburbs of the city, having a good connexion, for which a small bonus will be given. Address GROCER, *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a Farm Labourer. SAWKINS and GRENFELL, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

WANTED, an Out-door Man Servant, unmarried, and able to row a boat. Apply early THIS DAY, at Mr. RILEY'S Chambers, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a Man who knows town well. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

WANTED, a Barmaid; one who is used to the business. References required. Apply, between 2 and 4, at the Queen's Hotel, Castlereagh-street, two doors from the Theatre.

WANTED, a few Shipwrights, at SUMMERBELL'S shipyard, Windmill-street.

WANTED, Two Ploughs taken to Gundagai. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman as general House Servant. Good character indispensable. Apply to Mrs. PRICE, "La Ville de Paris," 195, George-street.

WANTED TO RENT, a Butcher's Shop, in a respectable part of the town. Address, A. T. C., *Herald* Office.

WAVERLEY.—Wanted, a Sitting-room and Bedroom in the neighbourhood of Waverley, for two ladies, who will require board and attendance also, for a short time. Apply, with references, to A.B., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a respectable Young Man to share a large front bedroom with another gentleman, with board, on moderate terms. Apply at 40, (forty) Crown-street, near William-street.

WANTED.—A thorough good Housemaid, also a Nursemaid; characters indispensable. Apply, immediately, to Mrs. LEWIS LIPMAN, 95, Phillip street.

WET NURSE.—Required, a respectable party, to take, at her own home, the entire charge of an infant. Apply THIS DAY, at No. 68, King street, between 12 and one o'clock.

WANTED, a Man, to drive a team. References as to capabilities required. None others need apply, to Mr. GRIMES, Chippendale.

WANTED, a respectable Mate, to proceed to the Port Phillip Diggings. Address, W. D. S., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a Coppersmith, or Brazier. JOHN FITZPATRICK, 179 Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Girl, to take care of a Child. Apply to Mrs. COHEN, 17, Market-street East.

WANTED, on a Farm, 12 miles from Sydney, a Married Couple, without encumbrance. Apply to PRICE and ALLEN, 19, Bridge-street, over Messrs. Buist and Son's, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED, Employment by a Wine Cooper, of 20 years' experience. Address W. C., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, Tripe and German Sausage Makers. Apply for address at 73, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, Two Tinplate-workers.—Apply to A. SPARK, Sussex-street. An apprentice wanted.

WANTED, a House of five or six rooms, with kitchen, &c., &c., in the eastern quarter of the city, Macquarie-street or its neighbourhood preferred. Address W. R., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a Young Man, for the Grocery department. Apply to T. GROGAN, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a Butcher, a Horsebreaker, and a Carpenter, all for the Country. Apply, between 10 and 12, this day, at the Garrick's Head, corner of King and York streets.

WANTED, a Blacksmith, for a station in the country. Apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Spring-street.

WANTED, a Head Master, for an established classical school. Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed to U. B., care of Mr. PIDDINGTON, George-street Sydney.

WANTED to purchase, in Sydney, two or three Cottages containing three or four rooms each. Any one having the same to dispose of can hear of a purchaser by applying, either by letter or personally, at the potatoe stores, Freddey's Wharf, stating lowest price, for ready money only.

WANTED, employment as Clerk by a Gentleman, lately arrived, who can keep accounts both in French and English. Address O. P. Q., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, Furnished Bedroom and Sitting-room, with use of kitchen. Address, stating terms, ALMA, *Herald* Office.

WANTED TO RENT, a Country Store. Apply, with full particulars, situation, &c., to Box 31, Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, a respectable young girl, to nurse a child; whose character will bear investigation. Apply at the London Coffee House, 5, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a good Strong Man, to work in a yard. Also, an Assistant to the ironmongery business. JOHN ARMSTRONG, corner of Market and Clarence street.

WANTED, several Apprentices to the Dressmaking. Miss MILES, dressmaker, 8, William-street.

WANTED, an Apprentice as Blacksmith. Apply to J. and M. BOURNE, Marine Hotel, Lower George-st.

WANTED, a Man Cook. Apply at the Circular Quay Hotel.

WANTED, a Cabinetmaker. Apply at 17, Woolloomooloo-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General Servant, who understands plain cooking, at 4, Woolloomooloo-street.

AN UNFURNISHED Room to LET, at 142, Crown-street. No children or other lodgers.

BOARD and RESIDENCE at Mrs. MURPHY'S, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a Lady and Gentleman, on moderate terms, at 4, Woolloomooloo street.

COMFORTABLE COTTAGES TO LET, Taxes paid, and water laid on. Apply, H. R. WHITTELL, Bathurst-street.

HOTEL to LET, in a business part of the town. This house is peculiarly suitable for the accommodation of up-country settlers, is but recently repaired and ornamented, is elegantly furnished, and has now a good connection. Terms easy. Enquire of Mr. DELOHERY, Bathurst-street.

OFFICES and Apartments furnished, and Board, if required. To LET, at 39, Elizabeth-street North.

PASSENGERS per S.S. TELEGRAPH.—Comfortable Board, &c., at Mrs. NESBITT'S, Cumberland Hotel, 127, Cumberland-street.

PRIVATE Board and Residence, at Mrs. SOLOMON'S, 21, O'Connell-street, one door from Hunter-street.

TO NEW ARRIVALS.—Vacancies at Mrs. F. SHEA'S, O'Connell-street, next the Australian Club.

TO FAMILIES from the INTERIOR.—Board and Residence at Mrs. F. SHEA'S, 3, O'Connell-street, next the Club.

TO LET, three Furnished Bedrooms, also two Offices. Apply to 42, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, a first-class Lodging House. For particulars apply to A. SHADLER, on the premises, between 3 and 5 p.m., No. 1, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

TO LET, a Furnished House, containing five rooms, detached kitchen and large yard. For particulars apply to Mr. SMYTHE, Supreme Court, King-street; or on the premises No. 19, Imber-terrace, Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, Drawing-room Apartments, Unfurnished commanding a view of the Harbour, with attic, separate kitchen if required, in a quiet family where there are no other lodgers, or children. Apply 104, Goodwin's-buildings, Prince-street.

TO LET, partly furnished, part of a beautifully-situated House (directly over the wharves, Woolloomooloo bay), consisting of large floor (two rooms), with use of kitchen, fuel, and water, suited to persons of respectability. Rent, 30s. per week. For address, apply at Shipman's Hotel, Dowling street, or Mr. C. TISBEY, Market-street.

TO LET, a House, in Brougham-street, containing five rooms, kitchen. Enquire at Mr. C. SIMPSON'S, Woolloomooloo Inn, William-street.

TO LET, for a term of years, those eligible and extensive Business Premises, situated Nos. 508 and 507, George-street, lately occupied by Mr. William Aldis, tobacconist, at present occupied by Mr. R. Caspar, tailor; and R. T. Roche, jeweller. For particulars apply to J. PLOMLEY, box 187, Post Office.

TO LET, the Premises in Argyle-street, known as Unwin's Bonded Stores. Apply to Messrs. R. R. and F. TOOTH, Kent Brewery.

TO LET, Two Houses, containing ten and eleven rooms, with coach-house and stable, and water laid on. Enquire corner of Castlereagh and Liverpool streets.

CUSTOMS, ALBURY.—At a numerous and influential public meeting held at the Royal Hotel, on Monday evening, the 18th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. Proposed by Mr. Roper, seconded by Captain Williamson, "That from dire experience, it is the combined opinion of this meeting, that the Customs laws as they are now enforced in Albury, its district, and on the whole Murray frontier, are inconvenient in practice, injurious to commerce, preventive of the progress of agriculture, and in the highest degree oppressive in all their operations."

2. Proposed by Mr. Wise, seconded by Mr. Nicholls—"That ever since the establishment of excise duties here, the merchants, settlers, travellers, and private individuals have been put to most vexatious trouble, and unexpected expense, and while labouring under these visitations, their property has greatly fallen in value, and their trade been reduced to comparative nothingness."

3. Proposed by Mr. Asher, seconded by Mr. Brickell—"That this meeting altogether disapproves of that policy which, by establishing a custom house here, afforded a reasonable plea to the Victoria Government for planting another at Belvoir, and thereby annihilating the extensive trade which at that time existed between this once-important town and the settlers, store-keepers, publicans, and the gold diggers of Victoria."

4. Proposed by Mr. Hatton, seconded by Mr. Brickell—"That, taking into account the expense of the collection of the customs' duties here; the imminent danger of loss to the revenue of the country, through expensive and distant inland establishments, and the justifiable reluctance of the population to submit to double charges, or to be forced to disadvantageous markets, it is the decided opinion of this meeting that the whole system is fraught with loss to the Government, ruin to the town and district of Albury, and even with hazard to the peace and welfare of society."

5. Proposed by Mr. Hibberson, seconded by Mr. Tremble—"That while the present system of excise duties has interfered most injuriously with the honest trader, it has given encouragement to the demoralising practice of smuggling on both sides of the Murray, and to an extent that neither of the Governments seem to be aware of."

6. Proposed by Mr. Evans, seconded by Mr. Kidd—"That it appears to this meeting that it would be simple justice to this once increasing and thriving town and district, to abolish the present Customs establishment here, and to revert to the practice which previously existed, viz., when duty is once paid to either the Government of Victoria or that of New South Wales, all other excise interference, and consequent interruptions to trade, ought to cease."

7. Proposed by Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Alfred Evans—"That our friends and neighbours the settlers, traders, publicans, and diggers on the other side of the Murray generally, including the Melbourne people, with whom we formerly held frequent intercourse and had honourable dealings, be respectfully requested to make common cause with us in this important and legitimate movement, by petitioning their own Governor and Legislative Council for the abolition of Customs' duties at Belvoir, which have put an end to the free, large, and mutually advantageous commerce which formerly existed between us, and extended our common interests to the whole population of the two extensive frontiers of the River Murray. We also beg to solicit the assistance of the inhabitants of the townships towards Sydney, from whom we hear, without the least surprise, that they are also suffering disappointment and loss through the extraordinary decline of inland traffic caused by the establishment of these Custom-houses."

8. Proposed by Mr. McLaurin, seconded by Mr. Roper—"That a respectful petition be presented to His Excellency Sir William Denison, Governor General of Australia, requesting the immediate abolition of the Customs' duties at Albury, as well as at all other places on the Murray River."

PUBLIC NOTICE.—MONARCH FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, of LONDON.—His Excellency the Governor-General having transmitted to the Legislative Council a Bill, for the formation of an efficient Fire Brigade, within the city and suburbs of Sydney, and for levying a rate for defraying the expenses thereof: Notice is hereby given that any rate levied for such fire brigades will be reimbursed, to parties insuring in this office, by deduction from the annual premium, payable in proportion to the amount insured on the premises. N.B.—The rates of premiums of this Company are already reduced to the most liberal scale; and a further reduction is contemplated, so soon as the proposed fire brigade shall be efficiently established. BELL and SONS, agents, No. 8, Macquarie place.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—CAUTION.—Mr. J. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, in returning his sincere thanks for the patronage he has received from the Australian public during his sojourn of thirteen years in the colonies, begs to remind them that he continues to perform every operation incidental to his profession, with that uniform satisfaction to his patrons which has attended his practice throughout.
N.B.—Mr. Emanuel received his dental diploma in 1836—an instrument held respectable all over the world—as designating the possessor worthy of confidence, and qualified for the profession, and tacitly proclaiming that none but such who hold authority should be permitted to act, or entrusted with the duties of a surgeon-dentist.
P.S.—M. Emanuel considers it his duty to inform those persons who are unacquainted with the fact of there being no English law to prevent any one person styling themselves either doctor, professor, or surgeon-dentist; it is not, therefore, uncommon for persons who have the effrontery, without having received the necessary education for either of the above professions, to designate themselves what they think proper. Address 181, George-street, near Hunter-street.
Continental languages spoken.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1501833

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. Established January 1st, 1849. For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and Endowments.
Directors.
Thomas Holt, Jun., Esq., Chairman.
M. E. Murnin, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
F. Ebsworth, Esq. | Dr. James Mitchell
A. T. Holroyd, Esq. M.L.C. | W. H. Christie, Esq.
Bankers—The Commercial Banking Company.
Solicitor—M. C. Stephen, Esq.
*Medical Referee—A. M. A'Beckett, Esq.
Acting Medical Referee—Owen W. Williams, Esq., M.D.
Consulting Actuary—Professor Pell, Sydney University.
Assurance Secretary—Robert Thomson, Esq.
Offices—Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Extract from Tables:
Premiums to Assure £100 payable at death.

Annual Premium payable during Life.				Premiums to cease in Ten Years.			
Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.
20	1 17 5	35	2 15 4	20	4 14 .	35	6 3 0
25	2 2 5	45	3 16 0	25	5 . 4	45	7 7 8
30	2 8 2	55	5 12 2	30	5 .2 1	55	9 5 5

THE FIRST QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION into the Society's affairs as at February 28th, 1854, has enabled the Directors to declare a BONUS ADDITION AVERAGING CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED on the policies then entitled to participate, a result not surpassed in the most successful British Offices.
Thus, a Policy which was effected on
February 9th, 1849, for £300, is increased to £345 5s. 0d.
January 31st, 1850, £500, £560 18s. 10d.
January 15th, 1851, £300, £328 6s. 0d.
SHORT PERIOD ASSURANCES, Assurances on Joint Lives and Survivorships will be effected on equally favourable terms.
THE ANNUITY AND ENDOWMENT BRANCHES have proved very beneficial, and merit the attention of all classes, having in this Society a peculiar feature—the division of the whole profits of each among the Assured in the same.
LOANS ON POLICIES made to the extent of half the premium paid.
PREMIUMS payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.
GENERAL FACILITIES with regard to *Voyaging, Residence Abroad, Assurances of every Class of Risk, &c.*, will be found equal to those of any Proprietary Company. Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information, may be obtained at any of the Agencies, or, from 9 till 4 daily, at the Head Office, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney. ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—In order to extend the benefits of the Society to the country districts, the Directors have appointed the following gentlemen medical referees, by appearing before whom the personal attendance of applicants in Sydney may be dispensed with.
Parramatta, Richard Greenup, Esq., M.D.
Windsor, Henry Day, Esq.
Braidwood, Alex. M'Alister, Esq., M.D.
Wollongong, George Prowd Lambert, Esq.
Bathurst, Richard Machattie, Esq., M.D.
Scone, Joseph Docker, Esq.
Brisbane, Kearsey Cannon, Esq., M.D.
Maitland, Andrew Liddell, Esq.
Ditto, Michael M'Cartney, Esq.
Kiama, John Moon, Esq.
Newcastle, J. E. Stacy, Esq.
Yass, Allan Campbell, Esq.
Goulburn, John Gerard, Esq., M.D.
From all of whom, as well as from any of the Agents of the Society, prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained.
February 19, 1855. ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY. NOTICE.—With a view to the advantage of the increasing steam communication between Sydney and the northern ports, the A. A. Company have established a coal depot at Port Stephens. Steam vessels requiring to be coaled there should anchor in the North Arm, directly opposite to, and within about half a cable's length of the depot.
The present price of coal is 32s. 6d. per ton, cash.
MARCUS F. BROWNRIGG, General Superintendent.
A.A. Company's Office, Stroud, March 12th, 1855.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY'S COALS.—Notice, the Company's Sydney Agent, John F. Ridley, Esq., is authorised to supply large consumers wholesale, with Coal from the Miller's Point Wharf, or from cargoes afloat, as may be most convenient to intending purchasers.
MARCUS F. BROWNRIGG, General Superintendent.
A. A. Company's Office, Stroud, November 1.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. SYDNEY BRANCH.
The Undersigned have received instructions to issue Policies at the following reduced rates of premium, namely,
On first-class risks, from 3s. to 8s. per cent. per annum
On second-class ditto, from 5s. to 12s. per cent. per ditto
On third-class ditto, from 15s. to 30s. per cent. per ditto.
Non-hazardous goods will be insured at the same rates of premium as the buildings in which they are deposited.
An extra charge for hazardous goods.
Special risks taken by agreement.
THACKER and CO., agents.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed agents for the above Company, and have received instructions to issue Policies on specie, produce, or freights, not exceeding in any one vessel £30,000 on specie, and £15,000 on produce and freight from Sydney or Melbourne to Great Britain, India, and China, and also to take intercolonial risks.
The Policies will be made payable, in case of loss, at the option of the assured, as under:—
In China, by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.
" London, by Messrs. Matheson and Co.
" Calcutta, by Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co.
" Bombay, by Messrs. Remington and Co.
" Manilla, by Messrs. B. A. Barretto and Co.
" Singapore, by Messrs. John Purvis and Co.
And in Sydney by the undersigned.
Rates of premium per cent. by first-class vessels (free from average, unless general).
FROM SYDNEY.

To Great Britain ... 2 per cent.		To Java ... 2 per cent.	
" China ... 2½ "		" Ceylon ... 2 "	
" Singapore ... 2 "		" Mauritius ... 2 "	
" Manila ... 2½ "		" California ... 2 "	
" India ... 2½ "		" South America 2 "	

To the Cape of Good Hope, 2 per cent.
TO OR FROM SYDNEY.

To Port Philip ... 1¼ per cent.	To Auckland ... 1¼ per cent.
" Do. per steamer 1 "	" Port Nicholson 2 "
" Adelaide ... 1½ "	" Nelson ... 1½ "
" Swan River ... 1½ "	" Port Cooper ... 3 "
" Launceston ... 1½ "	" Port Otago ... 2½ "
" Hobart Town ... 1 "	

N.B.—Goods insured with particular average, from ¼ to ½ per cent. extra. THACKER AND CO., Agents, 541, George-street.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY. SYDNEY BRANCH.
Office—Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurance will be received.
TOWNS and DARLEY, agents.

FITZ ROY IRON AND COAL MINING COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Council, with limited liability.
Capital, £200,000, in 10,000 shares of £20 each.
Deposit, £3 per share,
With a further deposit of £2 one month after allotment, and no further call to exceed £1.
DIRECTORS
Frederick John Rothery, Esq., Chairman.
John Sky Sparkes, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
William Randle, Esq. | Thos. Woolley, Esq.
David Jones, Esq. | Thomas Holmes, Esq.
BANKERS:
The Union Bank of Australia.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker.
SECRETARY AND ASSAY MASTER:
Charles James Hodgson, Esq.
The Act of incorporation can be inspected at the Offices of the Company, 212, George-street, Sydney, where application for shares addressed to the Secretary is requested to be forwarded, and forms of application, and all information relating to the Company can be obtained.
FORM OF APPLICATION.
To the Board of Direction of The Fitz Roy Iron and Coal Mining Company.
Gentlemen,—I have to request that you will allot me ——shares in The Fitz Roy Iron and Coal Mining Company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted me, and to pay the deposit thereon, and otherwise conform to the Rules and Regulations of the said Company as incorporated.
Name in full———
Residence———
Profession———
If absent, name of Agent———
Residence of Agent———
—— day of———185

LIFE ASSURANCE.—ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Bartholomew Lane, London. Established by Act of Parliament, 1824; Capital £5,000,000 sterling.
PRESIDENTS:
Samuel Gurney, Esq. | Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.
DIRECTORS
George H. Barnett, Esq. | Samuel Gurney, jun., Esq.
Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart., M.P. | John Irving, Esq.
Sir R. Campbell, Bart. | Louis Lucas, Esq.
Sir George Carroll. | Thomas Masterman, Esq.
The Right Hon. G. R. Dawson | Baron L. D. Rothschild, M.P.
James Fletcher, Esq. | Sir A. N. De Rothschild, Bart.
Charles Ibbes, Esq. | Oswald Smith, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq. | Melvil Wilson, Esq.
The undersigned hold a power of Attorney from the Presidents and Directors of this Company, and will effect assurances on approved lives to the extent of £2000 sterling. Claims are settled in the Colony. Agents are instructed to notify that in future the Government Stamp Duty payable on life policies shall in all cases be borne by the Company.
WERE AND PRITCHARD.
N.B.—The personal attendance of applicants is necessary.
Offices, Circular Wharf, Sydney.

LAUNCESTON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £100,000.
Established in 1852.
Directors.
W. G. Sams, Chairman | R. H. M'Kenzie
J. Fawns, Deputy Chairman | George Fisher
Robert Pott.
Secretary ... John Grant Smith
Solicitor ... Adye Douglas
Marine Surveyor ... W. Henniker
Bankers ... Commercial Bank
Agent and Marine Surveyor, Hobart Town, J. R. Bateman.
Agents at Melbourne, Fallenstein and M'Kechney.
Marine Surveyor, ditto, Owen T. Fallenstein.
Agents at Geelong, Holmes, White, and Co.
Agent at Adelaide, Frederick Fisher.
Marine Surveyor, ditto
Agent at Sydney, Henry Fisher.
Marine Surveyor ditto, Captain Ogilvy
The undersigned begs to notify that he has accepted the agency of the above Company at Sydney, and is now ready to effect
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCES
to any reasonable extent, terms of which may be ascertained on application to HENRY FISHER, 648, George-street, Agent for the Launceston Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
Sydney, July 28.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVIDENT ASSURANCE SOCIETY; with which is incorporated THE UNITED GUARANTEE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Chief Office—36, Old Jewry, London.
This society transacts every description of life assurance business on terms peculiarly favourable to the assured.
Guarantee Policies of Fidelity in all occupations where security is required are also issued to approved applicants.
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and further information, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the office of the Society, 1, Jamison-street, between 11 and 3.
EDWARD G. TOWELL, Secretary.

MONARCH FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London. Established 1835. Subscribed Capital, £300,000.—The undersigned, Agents for all the Australian Colonies, are authorised, by special Power of Attorney, to issue Policies binding the Company, and to adjust and pay all claims in Sydney, and for this purpose have a credit to any extent required.
Sydney Medical Referee—Alfred Roberts, Esq.
Surveyor—Mr. Wm. Wallis.
PREMIUMS AGAINST FIRE.
Per annum per £100
first class buildings, stone or brick, with slate, tile, or metal roofs ...... from 3s. to 8s.
Second class ditto ditto, with shingled roofs " 5s. " 12s. 6d.
Third class ditto inferior buildings ... " 10s. " 25s.
Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates as the buildings in which they are deposited.
Hazardous risks taken by special agreement.
☞ Policies for Life Assurances, executed by the Directors, are at once completed and issued by the undersigned, without reference to England; the rates are the most liberal, tables of which, and every other information, may be obtained at the office, 8, Macquarie-place.
BEIT AND SONS.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY: 1, Moorgate-street, London. Capital £1,259,760 paid up.
The undersigned, being the accredited Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept fire risks, on one risk, to the extent of ten thousand pounds sterling.
The advantages the Northern Assurance Office offers to insurers are these:—
First—The large amount of capital paid up by above 900 shareholders, say One Million and a Quarter sterling, with a further unlimited liability attaching to them.
Second—The low rate of premiums charged; being equally favourable with any other influential and respectable English office in Sydney.
Third—The prompt and liberal adjustment of all claim, in Sydney, free of all deductions.
All applications for effecting insurances will meet with immediate attention from BUYERS and LEARMONTH.
JOHN BIBB, Esq., Surveyor.

SYDNEY BRANCH.—ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.—The undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.
THACKER and CO., 541, George-street.

TAMAR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LAUNCESTON.—Capital, £100,000.
DIRECTORS:
Ronald C. Gunn, Esq., J.P., Chairman
William Williams, Esq.; Gervase B. Du Croz, Esq.; Charles James Irvine, Esq.; John Crookes, Esq.
SECRETARY—Alexander Learmonth, Esq.
ACCOUNTANT.—Arthur B. Willis, Esq.
SOLICITOR—William Douglass, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYORS.
Captain William Henniker, Launceston.
Captain J. R. Bateman, Hobart Town.
Captain O. T. Fallenstein, Melbourne.
Captain H. T. Fox, Sydney.
AGENTS.
F. A. Downing, Esq., J.P., Hobart Town
Thomas A. Williams, Esq., Melbourne.
Richard Learmonth, Esq., Geelong.
Messrs. Manifold and Bostock, Warrnambool.
Messrs. A. R. Cruikshank and Co., Portland.
Henry H. Beauchamp, Esq., Sydney
Richard Adams, Esq., Adelaide.
BANKERS—Bank of Australasia.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, (Agent for Sydney,) 41, King-street.
☞ Those insured at this Office against casualties by fire are reminded that annual polices expire on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1836, empowered by Acts of Parliament.
DIRECTORS IN SYDNEY.
The Hon. Sir Charles Nicholson, M.L.C., Chairman.
John Gilchrist, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. K. Holden, Esq. | William Walker, Esq.
Edward Knox, Esq. | Jos. Scaife Willis, Esq.
Swinton Boult, Esq., Secretary to the Company.
MEDICAL REFEREES.
John MacFarlane, Esq., M.D. | Arthur M. A'Beckett, Esq.
BANKERS.—The Bank of Australasia.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker.
Surveyor.—Francis H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Resident Secretary.—A. Stanger Leathes.
OFFICES, 34, BRIDGE-STREET.
CAPITAL AND RESOURCES—The Amount of CAPITAL subscribed exceeds £1,500,000.
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid-up:
In 1853. In 1854.
£596,225 14s. 9d. £666,724 18s. 3d
The liability of the Proprietors is declared by the Com Acts of Parliament to be unlimited.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
RATES OF PREMIUMS.
1st Class.—Buildings occupied as dwelling houses and counting houses only, from 3s. to 7s. 6d. per cent.
2nd Class.—Buildings occupied as stores, or for purposes of trade, as well as of residence, from 5s. to 10s. 6d. per cent.
Floating Policies, 15s. per cent.
Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates as the buildings in which they are contained. Additional rates charged for hazardous goods, trades, and stocks.
Special risks taken by agreement.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
PREMIUMS TO INSURE £100, PAYABLE AT DEATH.

Age	Without Bonus.	With Bonus.	1st Bonus after 10 payments.	Reduced Premium in lieu of Bonus.	Within 1 year.	Within 7 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 13 7	1 19 0	8 10 0	1 6 1	1 0 3	1 2 9
30	2 2 6	2 9 5	9 0 10	1 12 9	1 6 6	1 7 1
40	2 16 3	3 5 5	10 3 4	2 2 9	1 11 5	1 14 2
50	3 19 8	4 12 7	11 13 4	2 19 1	2 3 8	2 10 5
60	6 1 6	7 1 8	15 18 4	4 4 1	3 13 9	4 9

The Bonus accruing on the 2nd and 3rd decimal payments will be equal to double and treble the amount of the 1st, and will be a gain added to the Policy, and so on, until the several Bonus additions shall have increased the value of the Policy 100 per cent. upon the original amount insured.
At the option of the Assured the Bonus may be applied to the permanent reduction of the premiums, as shown in the above table.
In the event of the Assured dying at any time between the decimal periods, the fixed annual Bonus will be added to the value of his Policy.
The rates for other ages and other scales, and every information may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company.
AGENTS AT MORETON BAY (for both departments) R. Towns, and Co.—Agents for the fire department, at Maitland, Jeremiah Ledsam. Newcastle, Bingle and Son. Goulburn, William Chatfield. Bathurst, James Stirling Home. Wollongong, Robert Davison. Campbelltown, James Turner. Wagga Wagga, Robert Davison and Co. Gundagai, Joseph Chalder and Co.
In cases where parties are urgent for immediate insurance against fire, this Company will accept a deposit on account of the premium to be fixed by the Directors, which deposit will hold the applicant insured for 48 hours after notice of the decision of the Board shall have been posted or delivered; after that time the balance of the premium, if any, must be paid to sustain the insurance.
In case the premium fixed by the Board should be objected to by the applicant, the deposit will be returned.
This Company will sanction the enrolment of Policy Holders in the Volunteer Corps of the colony, without extra charge.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS
Pitt-street.
PATRON—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.
PRESIDENT—SIR T. L. MITCHELL, Surveyor-General.
The READING ROOM belonging to this Institution is open to Members every day from 9 a.m. till 10 o'clock p.m.
The following newspapers are regularly filed:—*The Times, Daily News, Weekly Dispatch, Spectator, Examiner, Nonconformist, Athenæum, Scotsman, Nation, Weekly Freeman's Journal*, and *Warder, New York Herald*, and *Alta California*, and a great variety of colonial papers, including four copies of each of the Sydney daily journals.
The following periodicals are regularly supplied:—The Edinburgh, Quarterly, Westminster, British Quarterly, Dublin, North British, and Eclectic Reviews; and the following Magazines: Blackwood, New Monthly, United Service, Bentley's Miscellany, Dublin University, Fraser, Tait, Repository of Arts, Lancet, Mechanics', Chambers', Household Words, Art Union, Civil Engineer, Builder, and Sydney University Magazine.
There is also an extensive assortment of early colonial newspapers, encyclopædias, and other works of reference.
The library contains 5500 volumes in various departments of literature, of which a complete catalogue is now ready. It is open for the issue and reception of books, on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday from 3 to 9 p.m.
Classes for the study of various branches of knowledge are in contemplation, and will be duly announced. Members desirous of joining such classes, are requested to notify the same to the Secretary.
On every Friday evening, the Debating Class meets for the discussion of some subject that has been agreed upon the previous week.
The Committee having purchased the church, in Pitt-street, for the use of the Institution, many improvements are in contemplation connected with the enlargement of the building, which will render the whole the most complete in its arrangements.
JOSEPH DYER, Secretary.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE STEAM PACKET COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held, at the Company's Office, Campbell's Wharf, Sydney, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of June instant, at 3 p.m., to confirm the following resolutions, passed at a meeting of the proprietors, held this 7th day of June:—
1st—That it shall be lawful for the Directors from time to time to borrow and raise money for the use of the Company, to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent. of the paid up capital of the Company, in such mode and upon such terms and conditions as they in their discretion shall see fit.
2nd—That in terms of the 14th clause of the Deed of Settlement, the capital of the company be increased to £150,000, by the creation of 7500 additional shares of £20 each, to be issued at such rate of premium or discount, at such period, and upon such terms as the Directors may determine; and that the said shares, in the first instance, shall be offered to the existing shareholders in proportion to the stock held by them respectively.
By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. WOOLLEY, secretary.
Sydney, 7th June, 1855.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Various members of the Society having expressed a desire to show their appreciation of the valuable services of their late secretary, Mr. William Perry, notice is therefore hereby given that a subscription list for a fund, for the benefit of Mrs. Perry and his children, is lying at this office, to which such members are respectfully invited to contribute. ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary. Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, March 20th, 1855.

PENRITH NEPEAN BRIDGE COMPANY. (Incorporated by Act of Council.)—To Shareholders.—Notice is hereby given, that in conformity with the provisions of the act of incorporation, the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of this company will be held at Perry's Commercial Hotel, in the Borough of Penrith, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of July next, at 11 o'clock a.m. By order of the board of directors, ALEXANDER FRASER, secretary.

NOTICE.—Union Bank of Australia.—This bank will be closed for the Half-yearly Balance upon MONDAY and TUESDAY next, the 2nd and 3rd proximo. Customers are requested to send in their pass books previous to SATURDAY, the 30th instant. ALEXANDER HART, manager. Sydney, 26th June, 1855.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—This Bank will be closed on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 2nd and 3rd proximo, for the half-yearly balance. The Board of Directors will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, at 10 o'clock a.m., instead of Tuesday, at 3 o'clock p.m. as usual. JOHN TAYLOR, manager. Sydney, 26th June, 1855.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—This Bank will close on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 2nd and 3rd proximo, for the half-yearly balance. Customers are requested to hand in their passbooks previous to those dates. The Directors will meet for the purposes of discount on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo.

NOTICE.—To Discharged Soldiers who arrived in Sydney, New South Wales, from Calcutta, per ships Dawstone and Hydrabad, in the year 1854, who have claims for deferred pensions.
The undermentioned discharged soldiers of the 15th Hussars 25th, 60th (1st battalion), and 84th Regiments of Foot, are hereby advised that their certificates of registry of services for deferred pensions have been received, and are now lying at the Major of Brigade's office, Bent-street, Sydney, for delivery.
Those men who reside at a distance from Sydney will apply for their certificates by letter, through a magistrate, to the Major of Brigade.
A receipt for the certificate must accompany each application.
15th HUSSARS.
Privates,—Thomas Hanlon
George Miller
William Quinlan
D. William Small
William Wiles
Charles Winstanley.
25th FOOT.
Private,—William Palmer.
60th FOOT. (1st Battalion.)
Corporal,—J. Joyce
Privates,—R. Gladin
W. Allty
J. Martin
A. Argo
J. Riely
G. Winson.
84th FOOT.
Sergeant,—James Holder
Corporal,—William Talbot
Privates,—Michael White
Patrick M'Atrer
Gallip Shulars
Michael Neylan
Henry Lusby
James Kidsle
William Kelly
Michael Gleeson
John Dunn
Patrick Donnelly
Michael Clear
Joseph Clerkin.
AUGUSTUS W. JENNER, Captain M.B.
Brigade Office, Sydney, 19th June, 1855.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Between Robert Thomas Ford, plaintiff, and Henry Elias Moss, and James Ray Tomlinson, defendants.
WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Court, at the suit of the above-named Robert Thomas Ford, against the above-named Henry Elias Moss and James Ray Tomlinson, to recover the sum of six hundred and ten pounds eighteen shillings, for work done, and money paid by the said Robert Thomas Ford, for the said Henry Elias Moss and James Ray Tomlinson, and for interest and commission on such payments, and on an account stated; and it being alleged that the said Henry Elias Moss and James Ray Tomlinson do not reside within this colony or its dependencies, a writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued, returnable on the eleventh day of July next, wherein William W. Cleverley, mate of the brig Lady Mary, now lying in the harbour of Port Jackson, is garnishee.—Notice is hereby given thereof, and if at any time before final judgment in this action the said Henry Elias Moss and James Ray Tomlinson (or any person on their behalf), will give the security and notice, and file the appearance and plea required by the Act intituled "an Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to actions against persons absent from the colony and against persons sued as joint contractors," the attachment may be dissolved.
Dated this twenty-eighty day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.
JOHN GURNER, plaintiff's attorney.
158, George-street, Sydney.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the goods and will of John Doe, late of Kelso, in the colony of New South Wales, labourer, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication of this notice, Austin Barnett, of Kelso, aforesaid, labourer, the sole legatee named in the last will of the said John Doe, deceased, intends to apply to the Honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that letters of administration of the goods of the said John Doe, with the said will annexed, may be granted to him the said Austin Barnett. Dated this 26th day of June, A.D. 1855. SAMUEL BENNY, Serjeant, Proctor for the said Austin Barnett, Bathurst by Bradley and James, his agent.

IN THE ASSIGNMENT OF MARMADUKE CONSTABLE.—It is requested that all parties having claims against the estate of Marmaduke Constable (late Constable, Bushell, and Co.), will forward particulars of the same, addressed to the Trustees, at their office, No 4, Jamison-street; and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby called upon to liquidate the respective amounts owing by them.
(Signed) ALEXR. THOMSON, ALEX. LEARMONTH } Trustees.
Sydney, 25th June, 1855.

IN THE ASSIGNMENT of RICHARD WALTON and CO. (late CONSTABLE, BUSHELL, and CO.)—It is requested that all claims upon the estate of Richard Walton and Co. be immediately sent in, under cover, to the Trustees, to their Office, No. 4, Jamieson-street; and all parties indebted to the said estate are hereby called upon to liquidate their respective debts. Signed, ALEXANDER THOMSON, ALEXANDER LEARMONTH, Trustees. Sydney, June 21, 1855.

ST. JAMES' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Visitor—the Lord Bishop of Sydney. Head Master—the Rev. Thomas Druitt.—The object of this institution is to impart a sound and liberal education, based upon religious principles.
Whilst every endeavour will be used to ensure a solid classical education for the pupils intended for the learned professions, the Head Master being fully cognisant and desirous of meeting the leading necessities of the Colony, will direct particular attention to the instruction of those who may be destined for mercantile pursuits.
TERMS PER QUARTER.
Borders (with washing) £16 16 0
Day Pupils 3 3 0
These terms include tuition in the French and German languages. Military Gymnastic Drill, Singing, and the Elements of Music.
EXTRAS PER QUARTER.
Dancing £1 11 6
Drawing 1 1 0
Pianoforte, &c. 4 4 0
The Quarters commence on the 1st of July, October, January, and April.

WINDSOR COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—This establishment is removed to the highest and most healthy point of the peninsula, where parents may fully rely upon sound moral training, a liberal diet, and every domestic comfort for their children.
In addition to a liberal commercial education,—embracing history, geography, writing, arithmetic, and geometry, bookkeeping by single and double entry, exchange in Foreign monies, principles of banking and land surveying, by a pleasing and interesting course of oral instruction,—pupils are prepared for the various branches of literature, the professions, the arts and sciences, and are taught a fluency of expression and easy address hitherto much lost sight of, but so necessary to acquire for every pursuit through life. Distinct classes are formed for the Latin, French, and Italian languages, as well as drawing, for which one Guinea each per quarter extra is charged.
TERMS.—Day pupils, 8 Guineas per annum; day boarders, 25 ditto; boarders paid in advance, 50 ditto.

YOUNG LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.—Miss MIVART begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Sydney and its vicinity that she receives a limited number of young Ladies at her Educational Establishment, 43, corner of Bligh and Hunter streets. Miss MIVART resided for some years on the continent, and is conversant with the French, Italian, and Spanish languages. Young Ladies can attend the classes for French, singing, drawing, and dancing, separately. Young Ladies are received as boarders. The duties of the School will be resumed on MONDAY, July 2nd.

BALMAIN.—Education, Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial, by a Clergyman of the Church of England. Term will commence MONDAY, July 9, 1855. NB. There are vacancies for three or four boarders. Shannon Grove.

GENTLEMEN'S EVENING CLASSES FOR DRAWING and PAINTING, conducted by WM. DEXTER, founder of the School of Design, 131, Bathurst-street East, will re-commence on the 4th of July, and continue as usual every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 7 o'clock to 9.
Mr. Dexter begs also to inform the ladies of Sydney that he is now prepared to comply with the request so frequently made to form an evening class on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, from 7 o'clock to 9.
Artists supplied with prepared colours, and materials of every kind, at the lowest prices.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, WINDSOR, most healthily situated on the Peninsula. Terms, for a sound English education, day pupils, 8; day boarders, 25; boarders, 50 guineas per annum. Latin, French, Italian, and drawing, one guinea each extra.

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, Surry Hills.—Mrs. FROST'S establishment, for the education of a limited number of pupils, will be reopened on TUESDAY, 10th July.
Mrs. FROST continues to give private instruction in music and drawing. 3, Short-street, Surry Hills, near the South Head Road.

EDUCATION. — Madame FARELLY begs to inform the Parents of her Pupils that the duties of her School will be resumed on Monday, July 2nd. Park-street.

SAFE and EASY.—Messrs. GEORGE KENDALL and CO. beg to inform the public that they intend starting a safe and commodious covered spring stage waggon, drawn by six horses, for parcels and passengers, from Sydney to Bathurst weekly, and from Bathurst to Sydney weekly. It is fitted up in the pure English style, being covered and very roomy. It is also well adapted for families travelling, as the owners have spared no expense in fitting it up, so that twelve passengers may with comfort sleep, if desirous, making it an accommodation styled safe and easy. Each passenger being allowed to carry fifty pounds of luggage.
Booking-offices as follows:—Golden Fleece, bottom of Brickfield-hill; G. Kendall, Rose Inn, Penrith; Mahoney, Talbot Inn, Hartley. N B. Bathurst booking-office will appear in a future advertisement. To leave Sydney on MONDAY, July 9th, 1855, at 10 o'clock a.m., and every succeeding Monday; and to arrive at Bathurst at 12 o'clock on Saturdays. To leave Bathurst on Monday at 10 o'clock a.m., and arrive in Sydney at 12.

H. G. MORGAN, Builder and Cabinetmaker, 387 George-street, opposite the Cathedral.
H. G. M., in returning thanks to his friends for the liberal support he has received, begs to inform them and the public generally, that, having removed from Kent-street to the above extensive premises, lately occupied by Mr. G. C. Hayes, builder, he will be enabled to execute orders, to any extent, on the most liberal terms. Punctuality and strict attention thereto being the rule of this establishment, the proprietor hopes thereby to give ample satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.
All descriptions of alterations and repairs on the most reasonable terms. Houses kept in repair by contract.

NOTICE TO THE INHABITANTS of SYDNEY.—FESTER and MARTIN will engage to clean water closets, and leave them in good repair after them; and they hereby engage to cleanse them for one shilling per foot and will not look for the money until the job is completed, or otherwise they will agree with parties by the job. Enquire at the rear of Brickfield-hill, No. 378, or at the bottom of Bathurst-street, No. 9, near Brodie and Craig's.

HORSE-SHOEING.—Parties wishing to have their horses shod on the most approved principles and moderate charges, can be accommodated at W. WESTBROOK'S Shoeing Forge, William and Crown streets, Woolloomooloo.

PERSONS can have Earth in Woolloomooloo Bay, by applying to EDWARD WILSON, Builder, William-street.

IF YOU WISH a Good Head of Hair, try a bottle of PRATT'S DEVONIAN CREAM, which is one of the best preparations extant, for strengthening and promoting the growth of the hair.
This elegant and useful preparation is now extensively known and so extensively approved.
It keeps the hair from falling off
It greatly embellishes its appearance
It prevents it from turning prematurely grey.
Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing and family chemist, 48, Parramatta-street; and sold in Sydney by him and by Messrs. Hamburger and Sons, 114, Pitt-street; Mr. Abraham, chemist, near the Royal Hotel, George-street; Mr. Watson, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Baxter, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Henry, Lower George-street; Mr. Redford, Argyle-street; Mr. James Smith, 1, William-street, Woolloomooloo; and at Newtown, by Mr. J. Mummery; at Windsor, by Mr. J. Mountford; and at Appin, by Mr. John Armstrong, in bottles, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each.

MILLINGEN and SOLOMON, successors to JOHN BARNETT, beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public in general that they have succeeded Mr. JOHN BARNETT in his business, and it will be their constant study to merit that support heretofore enjoyed by their predecessor. To country friends they beg to notify that all orders, either large or small, will be promptly attended to.
York-street, near King-street.

WHITE PLUMES. WHITE PLUMES, FUNERALS. FUNERALS. FUNERALS.—JOHN HILL, Jun., and SON, return their sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received for the last fifteen years, now beg leave to state that they are in a position to conduct funerals on a large scale without the assistance of any other house, having a full supply of every requisite necessary for so doing. In addition to our large stock of black plumes we have received, ex Vimeira, per the kind favour of Captain Neatby, who selected them from one of the first houses in London, a full and only complete set of white ostrich plumes in the colony, for hearse and twelve horses, which they intend using, when required, without any extra charge. N.B.—The trade supplied with every requisite, and funerals conducted as cheap as any house in town.

FUNERALS, FUNERALS, FUNERALS.—RICHARD HANSLOW, in tendering his best thanks for the liberal support he has received since his commencement in the above business, and, through strict attention, he is determined to merit a continuance of the same.
RICHARD HANSLOW, Undertaker, George-street South.

MICHAEL GUILFOYLE, Nurseryman, Florist, and Seedsman, Ornamental and Landscape Gardener, Exotic Nursery, Double Bay, begs to remind parties desirous of procuring large or small quantities of PLANTS, that he has the most extensive collection of all sorts of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and also of Flowering Plants, of every description, which was ever offered to the public to select from since gardening was known in the colony. An inspection of the Nursery is especially invited.
☞ Prices strictly moderate, with the usual allowance to the trade. N.B.—Flower and Vegetable Seeds of every description.
. Native Seeds, in great variety, always ready in collection.

ON SALE by the undersigned, a choice and extensive collection of ornamental and flowering shrubs, plants, &c., a few of which are enumerated below, the whole being too numerous to insert within the limits of an advertisement.

Camellia	... 40 varieties	Berbiris	... 3 varieties
Magnolia	... 7	Deutzia	... 4
Viburnum	... 8	Duranta	... 3
Azalias	... 8	Bauhinia scandens	
Begonia	... 10	Bouvardia triphylla	
Bignonia	... 7	Buganvillia spectabilis	
Chrysanthemum	7	Aucuba Japonica	
Clematis	... 3	Cobea scandens	
Clerodendron	... 3	Clianthus puniceus	
Daphne	... 4	Cuphia lanceolata	
Erythrynia	... 5	Cestrum aurantiacum	
Euphorbia	... 4	Diosma ericoides	
Fuchsia	... 40	Escallonia grandiflora	
Gardinia	... 4	Goldfussia anisophylla	
Ficus	... 4	Ilex sempervirens	
Habrothamnus	4	Petrostigma grandiflora	
Hibiscus	... 12	Ligustrum Chinensis	
Hydrangea	... 2	Quisqualis Indica	
Ixora	... 3	Stephanotus floribunda	
Jasminum	... 5	Veronica tenuifolia	
Juniperus	... 4	Solanum jasminoides	
Justicia	... 8	Thunbergia alata	
Laurus	... 3	Lonicera capitata	
Nerium	... 7	Ronellia formosa	
Pinus	... 5	Sophora Japonica	
Pass flora	... 6	Weigelia rosea	
Pittosporum	... 5	Glucine Hendersonii	
Plumbago	... 2	Mandevillia suaveolens	
Pyrus	... 2	Quercus Ilex	
Rhododendron	2	Taxus baccata	
Roses	... 60	Taxus Hibernica	
Tilia	... 3	Arbutus unedo	
Poplar	... 2	Burchellia capensis	
Dahlia	... 40	Liriodendron tulipfera	
Abutilon	... 3	Cupressus torrolosa	
Acacia	... 6	Ditto pendula	

Amongst the varieties of bignonias are "Venusta", and "Lyndlyana," two splendid climbing plants. The collection of roses contains "Souvenir," "Mrs. Bosanquet," "Safranot," "Sulphatere," "Cloth of Gold," "Geant des Battailles," "Queen of Roses," &c., &c.
Norfolk Island and Moreton Bay pines, from one to six feet high.
Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to visit the garden, where they can select from a stock of upwards of twenty thousand potted plants. Orders will be received and punctually attended to; and as glazed cases are constantly on hand, plants can be packed for the country or neighbouring colonies at a few hours' notice.
JOHN BAPTIST, market gardener, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

SYDNEY CARPET WAREHOUSE. — Heavy bullion fringes, bell ropes, curtain holders, orris and float laces, at Messrs. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S, 130, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY CARPET WAREHOUSE. — Crumb cloths and stair damasks, at Messrs. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S, 130, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY CARPET WAREHOUSE. — China Mattings, in every width and pattern, on sale at Messrs. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S, 130, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY CARPET WAREHOUSE.—Damask Curtains, in all the popular colours, also a great variety of designs in table covers, at Messrs. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S, 130, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY CARPET WAREHOUSE.—Splendid hearth rugs, selected from the magnificent stock of Jackson and Graham, Oxford-street, on view at Messrs. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S, 130, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY CARPET WAREHOUSE.—Kidderminster carpets, in a great variety of sizes and designs, at Messrs. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S, 130, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY CARPET WAREHOUSE. — Dutch carpets (all wool), 2s., at Messrs. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S, 130, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY CARPET WAREHOUSE.—Door and parlour mats, slips, and wool mats, at Messrs. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S, 130, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY CARPET WAREHOUSE.—Velvet pile carpets, 5s. 6d., at Messrs. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S, 130, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY CARPET WAREHOUSE. — Magnificent velvet pile carpets, with hearth rugs to match, from the celebrated house of Jackson and Graham, Oxford-street, London, on sale at Messrs. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S, 130 Pitt-street.

SYDNEY CARPET WAREHOUSE.—Tapestry carpets, 3s. 9d., at Messrs. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S 130, Pitt-street.

LA VILLE DE PARIS, French Drapery Establishment, 195, George-street.—Messrs. PUISSANT and KRESSER having accepted an offer made for the remaining portion of their valuable French Stock, beg to intimate to the ladies of Sydney and the public in general, that they are going to give up possession of the above establishment on the 1st of next August. During the intervening time of which, they will offer an immense portion of their winter stock, quite suitable for the present season, at an immense reduction from their original prices. LA VILLE DE PARIS.

NOTICE.—The Hall, opposite the Theatre, will be closed THIS DAY, Saturday, 30th instant, for the purpose of re-marking and preparing the whole of the stock for the largest and most extensive *bona fide* sale of Drapery Goods ever offered to the inhabitants of Sydney, in consequence of Mr. Charles Moore retiring from the drapery business. The sale will commence on MONDAY and continue until the 25th July.

BEST PARIS HATS.—B. MOUNTCASTLE begs to call attention to a splendid assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hats, just landed, ex Walter Hood, consisting of Ladies' best Paris and felt riding hats
Gentlemen's best Paris, drab, shell, and merino hats, from the following celebrated manufacturers—White and Son, Fuller and Son, E. Walmsley and Son, S. Nicholson, Delasi and Co., M. Barbar, and Pool and Son.
B. M. has received by the same ship a beautiful lot of military and navy caps, oil silk caps, and oil silk hat and cap covers, with a large assortment of gold and silver livery bands, cockades, cap peaks, &c., &c.
Australian Hat Warehouse, 224, George-street; Manufactory, 46, Market-street.

WAX MATCHES.—To Shippers, Country Storekeepers, and the Public in general.—Just received, a superior selection of English and German manufactured vestas, consisting of wood, paper, brass, and japanned tin, containing from 50 to 1000 vestas per box. They will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, at very reasonable prices. A. WORTMANN, colonial match manufacturer, 19, Campbell-street, Haymarket.

RUSSELL'S celebrated Patent Cooking Stoves for burning wood, coal, coke, or charcoal.—P. N. RUSSELL and CO. beg to inform their numerous customers and the public in general, that they have made considerable improvements in the construction of their patent stoves, and, having recently received, ex late arrivals, a large importation of materials for their manufacture, are enabled to make a considerable reduction in the price. These stoves are justly celebrated for their durability, as well as for economy in fuel, and no kitchen ought to be without one. —Sydney Foundry, 285, George-street.

GOUT! RHEUMATISM! GOUT! The pain entirely removed in a few hours, by DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, which require no confinement or alteration in the diet. Prepared only by G. BAXTER, Chemist, 465, George-street South. In boxes at 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s. each.

BASS' No. 3 BURTON ALE for SALE, by THACKER and CO.

GALVANIZED TINNED IRON TILES.—For SALE at the Stores of the undersigned. Morewood and Rogers, Patent Tiles, 10 tons 24 guage, and 6 tons 28 guage. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting House, 213, George-street.

ORLANDO JONES' PATENT RICE STARCH, in ¼, ½, 1, and 4 lb. packages. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting House, 213, George-street.

SHERRY WINES.—The Undersigned have for SALE at their Stores, first and second class pale and gold coloured wines, in hogsheads, quarters, and octaves. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting House, 213, George-street.

1000 STORE WETHERS.—For private SALE, 1000 prime store Wethers, now running at Fulagher's, Western Road. Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

WASTE PAPER for SALE.— Apply to Mr. FORD, *Herald* Office.

EUROPE ROPE, from 1 to 5 inch, well assorted. Apply to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, Sydney, 15th June, 1855.

SPERM OIL, on SALE, by the undersigned, now landing, ex Wanderer, direct from the Bay of Islands, 22 casks American caught sperm oil, in sound casks fit for immediate transhipment. M. MOSS, 314, George-street.

SEED OATS! SEED OATS!! SEED OATS!!! On SALE, by the undersigned, a very fine sample of colonial grown seed oats. ROBERT GUY, 414, Brickfield-hill.

HOUSEHOLD COALS.—The undersigned beg to inform householders that they have always on hand, at Elliott's Wharf, a stock of Large Coals (screened, the small being used in their own works), and they are enabled to deliver any quantity, within a reasonable distance, at the lowest market price. P. N. RUSSELL and CO. May 2nd, 18855.

CHARCOAL.—The best ironbark in any quantity. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

COAL. — The best screened Newcastle, 50s per ton, weighed at the door. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay. N.B. Don't believe in the bags holding exactly 1 cwt., but see it weighed—bags can be made any size.

FIRES.—A measured ton of 12-inch billets for 26s. E. B. DAWSON, 193 Box, Post Office.

COALS AFLOAT.—The subscriber, sole agent for the Messrs. Donaldson and Brown's superior Burwood Newcastle Coal, and for Messrs. Farthing, M'Loughlin and Co.'s and Smith's, Four Mile Mile Creek, Morpeth Coal, is prepared to deliver in Sydney, or any of the neighbouring colonies, any of the above coals, in cargoes from 50 to 600 tons, at the rate of 4000 tons per month. JAMES MALCOLM. Sydney, June 7, 1855.

THE MILLER'S POINT COAL and FIREWOOD DEPOT.—JOHN DUGUID and CO., Government Coal Contractors, beg to direct the attention of their numerous customers, the owners of steamboats, proprietors of steam mills, and public institutions, to their large stock of the best Newcastle screened coals, and firewood of all kinds, which they are disposing of on moderate terms.

COALS.—The best screened Newcastle Coals, for household purposes; likewise small coals for smiths' work, at a low figure. WEST and HARRISON, Bethel Wharf.

COALS, WHITTELL'S Wharf, Bathurst-street, 112 lbs. in each bag. Orders by post promptly executed.

FOR SALE, or to LET, at Ipswich, Moreton Bay, the Radstock Coal Pits,—well known as the best seam and the best coal in the district; situate on the river Bremer, close to the town of Ipswich. Apply to the proprietor, at Walloon, Darling Downs.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS TO BE DISPOSED OF.—Mr. AUGUSTUS DREUTLER, intending, in compliance with the directions of his medical adviser, to proceed to Europe for some time, is prepared to treat with eligible parties for the transfer of the Drapery Business of his firm, and also for the lease of the premises, situated in George and Wynyard-streets and Wynyard-lane, and occupying the most commanding position in town. These premises include the shop in which Messrs. Thomas Garton and Co. (whose lease expires on the 1st of August next), have carried on for three years a most lucrative retail trade. The terms for the sale of the stock on hand will be liberal, indifferent health being the only cause of Mr. Dreutler's retirement from this branch of business. Principals only treated with. Sydney. June, 1855.

TIMBER, CEMENT, WHITING, LATHS, &c.
Oak, hardwood, pine, deals, cedar, and doors
Inch tongued and grooved boards
1¼-inch ditto, ditto pine
Inch and 1¼ ditto carpenters' paired and shot boards
Cement, laths, whiting, &c.
Always on hand to suit purchasers, at moderate prices, at THOMAS MATTHEWS', Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES, INKS, and VARNISHES, red, black, blue, and green Printing Inks, on sale by HOW, WALKER, and CO.

BALTIC Redwood Flooring Boards on SALE, by D. S. WARREN and CO., 160, George-street.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF IRON.—Notice.—The prices at the warehouse of the undersigned from this date will be as follows, until further notice—
Welsh bars and rods ...... £18 per ton
B.B.H. and other best iron ...... 20 "
Axle blocks ...... 28 "
A still further reduction on these prices made to parties making a large parcel.
IREDALE and CO., iron merchants and general ironmongers. Sydney, June 7, 1855.

WOOLLEY'S IRON YARD.—The prices of iron at this yard are as low as at any establishment in Sydney. June 8th, 1855.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF IRON.—To Country Storekeepers, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Coachbuilders, and others.—J. KEAREY has from this date reduced the price of iron to £17 per ton; also, the best spring steel, 4d. per lb. by the bar, or 3¼d. per lb. by the ton. A still further reduction on these prices made to parties making a large parcel—at the Sheffield Warehouse, 44, Pitt-street North.

IRON STORE.—Recently imported, for SALE large Iron Store, having three floors each, warranted to carry 50 tons. Intending purchasers are requested to inspect a similar one in every respect, erected by Mr. Wyatt, at the rear of the Prince of Wales Theatre. Apply to S. PAYTEN, at Mr. C. Newton's New Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

GALVANIZED IRON TILES.—Reduction in Price of Morewood and Rogers' Patent Galvanized Iron Tiles.—Notice.—The retail price of the above at the warehouse of the undersigned will be as follows until further notice—
24 guage ...... 50s. per cwt.
28 ditto ...... 60s. ditto
The price per ton to wholesale purchasers according to arrangement.
IREDALE and CO., iron merchants and general ironmongers. Sydney, June 27.

GALVANIZED TINNED IRON RIDGE CAPPING, or Saddle Boards.—This ridge capping is prepared in six feet lengths, assorted 15 and 18 inches wide, and ready shaped for fixing. It is used for all kinds of roofs, whether of slates, shingle, or metal. E. C. WEEKES and CO., George-street, agents for the manufacturers.

GALVANIZED TINNED IRON TILES, Morewood and Roger's Patent. — The undersigned, as Agents for the Manufacturers, are enabled, from the enormous stock of all descriptions which they have constantly on hand, to supply this metal at the lowest possible price. E. C. WEEKES and CO., ironmongers, George-street, agents for the manufacturers.

SHEEP WITHOUT STATIONS.—For SALE, deliverable in New England—
2500 wethers, from 18 months to 5 years
1500 ewes, 4 years to 6 years
The above sheep are warranted sound, and never to have been diseased. For further particulars apply to KIRCHNER and CO., 1, Wynyard-street, May 19.

FOR SALE.—Three Cart Stallions, one dappled grey, 5 years old, 16 hands 1 inch high; one bay, black points, 3 off rising 4 years old, 16½ hands high; one black. 3 off rising 3 years old, 16 hands high, all thorough-bred. Apply to RICHARD RIDGE, Fitz Roy Hotel, Windsor.

DISTRICT of MANEROO.—A choice Station, with about 2000 Sheep, about 30 miles from Cooma.—For PRIVATE SALE, a choice run in the Maneroo district, upon which are all the necessary improvements, including a good cottage, &c. GRAZING CAPABILITIES, about 4000 sheep. It is distant about 30 miles from the post town of Cooma. With it will be sold about 2000 SHEEP, WARRANTED SOUND. ☞ A very choice little run, and admirably adapted for a depot for the southern markets. For particulars apply to T. S. MORT and CO., the Rooms Pitt-street.

DURHAM BULLS for SALE.—To the Settlers on the road from Twofold Bay to Yass, Wagga Wagga, and Maiden's Punt.—A draft of Durham bulls, from 1½ to 3 years old, for sale, will travel towards Maiden's Punt during the months of August and September. Each beast will be numbered, and price fixed, according to quality, from £30 to £35, and payment taken by bill at three months, if required. For further particulars application to be made to Mr. WINDEYER, on Maneroo; Mr. CUNNINGHAM, near Queanbeyan; Mr. LAIDLAW, at Yass; and Mr. THOMPSON, at Wagga Wagga.

NEW ZEALAND.
NEW MUNSTER, or MIDDLE ISLAND.—Magnificent Pastoral Properties of well known fattening qualities. HORSESHOE BUSH and MAERAWHENUA. HORSESHOE BUSH, within about 35 miles of Dunedin, Port Otago, and about 2½ MILES FROM WATER CARRIAGE.
Estimated area, 60,000 ACRES; held under PRIMARY LEASE, 4 years to run, in which is included 1100 ACRES FREEHOLD, selected so as to command a large run, and purchased under the OLD LAND REGULATIONS.
ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES—
20,000 sheep
500 cattle, and
100 horses.
The IMPROVEMENTS upon it consist of—
A comfortable 4-room weatherboard house
About 120 acres, substantially enclosed, one half by a five feet ditch and three rail fence, and the other half by a four rail fence
Two Shepherds' Cottages
Woolshed, 72 feet x 36 feet
Woolpress; farming implements; 2 large iron boilers, force-pumps, &c., for washing sheep
Large Sheep-pens and Stockyard
Wheat off about 10 acres in stock.
With the HORSESHOE BUSH RUN will be sold about 8000 SHEEP, and about 200 HEAD OF CATTLE.
☞ This splendid run is within about 2½ miles of Lake Waipola. Goods for the South country are landed at this point, and there are two valuable sections of 50 acres each (freehold) on either side of the landing-place. There is also water communication from hence to Dunedin, PORT OTAGO, DISTANT ABOUT 35 miles.
The fattening qualities of the country cannot be surpassed, and as the sheep are almost allowed to run at large, the labour requisite for sheep farming is infinitely below what would enter into the calculations of the Australian sheep farmer; indeed A MAN CAN SHEPHERD 20,000 SHEEP.
Attention must be called to the value of the improvements as well as to the fact of the freehold having been PURCHASED UNDER THE OLD LAND REGULATIONS, by which, under a recent Act of Council, the RIGHT to SELECT OTHER LAND to a certain amount, according to the value of the improvements already effected, is secured to the holder of the lands so improved. In this instance this PRIVILEGE EXTENDS TO A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT.
MAERAWHENUA.—Maerawhenua (in Maori Cultivation Land) is situate on the WAITAKI RIVER, to which it has a considerable frontage, as well as being bounded by large streams on the other sides. Its position is about CENTRAL BETWEEN PORTS COOPER AND OTAGO, with an excellent road in either direction. THE ESTIMATED AREA IS 34,000 ACRES, and is capable of DEPASTURING 18,000 SHEEP, CATTLE, AND HORSES.
The country is most beautiful, lightly timbered, of UNDENIABLE FATTENING QUALITIES, chiefly limestone, with coal abundant. A few miles distant from the leased land are 80 ACRES OF FREEHOLD, HEAVILY TIMBERED.
Upon this run also sheep may be run in flocks of almost any size, thus entailing but a small amount of labour.
With the MARAWHENUA RUN will be sold about 6000 SHEEP, 100 HEAD OF CATTLE, and dray, plough, &c., will be given in.
☞ In bringing under the notice of the Australian public these splendid pastoral properties in the adjoining colony of New Zealand, it may be necessary to call special attention to the following facts.
Sheep have been fatted to 80 lbs. upon these runs.
They have yielded washed fleeces of 4 lbs. of clean washed wool, which sold in the English market at 23½d. per lb.
They enjoy great facilities of transport to market.
There is a very large extent of freehold of the finest cultivation land.
The land having been purchased under the Old Regulations the holder enjoys great advantages in selecting additional land.
Such is the nature of the country that sheep are almost allowed to run at large; little or no labour is therefore necessary in tending them.
. To the above it is only necessary to add that they are now for private sale. For full particulars apply to Messrs. BEAR and SON, Queen-street, Melbourne; or to T. S. MORT and CO., the and Rooms, Pitt-street.

STORE CATTLE, Liverpool Plains, ONE to TWO THOUSAND HEAD.—For private sale, one to two thousand head of very choice cattle in about equal proportions of sexes, and none under two years old. They will be delivered to suit the purchaser, either on the station in the district of Liverpool Plains, or at Maiden's Punt, Melbourne district, or even a few miles beyond there if desired.
☞ They are particularly worthy the attention of parties buying for the southern markets, or any one requiring cattle to stock new runs.
For full particulars apply to T. S. MORT and CO., the Rooms Pitt-street; or to BEAR and SON, Melbourne.

DRAUGHT HORSES.—To Shippers of Stock to Melbourne, and Sydney Draymen.—The undersigned has for SALE Eight Head of superior Draught Horses, and most of them bred by Mr. John Hoskinson, of Clifton. A trial will be given with each horse. Also, eleven Saddle and Gig Horses, perfectly sound.—JOHN RIDGE, George-street, Windsor.

TO PURCHASERS OF HORSES for the Port Phillip and Adelaide Markets.—For SALE, by private contract, from 300 to 400 HEAD OF HORSES, now running in one of the Northern Districts, and among which are a very LARGE NUMBER ADAPTED FOR CARRIAGE WORK, and now ready for breaking in. *.* Horses from these Studs have realised the HIGHEST PRICES IN THE INDIAN MARKETS, for cavalry and artillery purposes. They will now be sold at a price that will leave a handsome margin for either ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, or SYDNEY Markets, and are really first-class stock. For full particulars apply to T. S. MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street.

ILLAWARRA, NEAR WOLLONGONG.—To be sold, by private contract, a farm, within four miles of Wollongong, containing 42¾ acres, nearly all cleared, fenced, and divided into paddocks, with an orchard in the middle, and a beautiful stream of water through the centre. It is now in the occupation of Mr. O'Hern, a professional gardener, who has been living there fourteen years, and has won the principal prizes in the fruit and flower shows these last five years. The proprietor can safely recommend this as one of the best farms in the district, being within a few minutes's walk of the sea coast. Terms, one-third cash, the remainder can remain for any reasonable time on mortgage. To save trouble, price is £800. Apply to R. HAWORTH, Wollongong.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, the Lease and Goodwill of that well-known Public-house situate in the village of St. Mary's, opposite the Market Square, the great camping-ground of the Western road, known by the sign of the Royal Exchange. There are five years of the lease unexpired; the nominal rent twenty pounds a year. Any party wishing to realise a fortune by public business, early application will be necessary. For further particulars apply to CHARLES ELLIS, on the premises.

PAGE'S LAND, NEWTOWN, at the junction of the Cook's River and Enmore Roads.—The remaining unsold lots are for PRIVATE SALE. Terms liberal. Apply to T. S. MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

CHOICE FARMS, 12 miles from Sydney, 23 to 31 acres each, for PRIVATE SALE, by the undersigned. The soil is good, and there is abundance of good timber suitable for splitting, sawing, firewood, or charcoal. T. S. MORT and CO., Pitt-street. Terms liberal.

MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.—The proprietor of some of the very BEST STATIONS of the LACHLAN and MURRUMBIDGEE RIVERS, who is desirous of immediately visiting Europe, is prepared to dispose of the same, together with about
15,000 HEAD OF CATTLE, and
150 HORSES,
upon most liberal terms. To a desirable purchaser a credit extending over 5 years would be allowed.
For full particulars apply to T. S. MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE.—The following Houses and Landed Properties for SALE by private treaty,
Three substantially built Dwelling-houses—each four rooms, with detatched kitchens—Francis-street, Woolloomooloo
Allotments of Building Land at Seaham
Allotments at Battersea
Four-roomed House, with 4¼ acres of market garden land, Hen and Chicken Bay
Allotments of Land (the few unsold) at Marsdenville (late Laing's Hill), near Newtown
Fifty Acre Farm, Narone Creek, Wollombi
Four well-built Brick Houses, suitable for small families, Frances-street, Glebe
Allotments of Land, Bello Retiro, Newtown
Ditto ditto, Fitz Roy
Two Houses, stone-built, well finished, most conveniently arranged, with detached kitchens, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo
Farm, 15 acres, at Seaham
Ditto, 60 acres, at Muswellbrook
Ditto, 1000 ditto, on the Hunter.
W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers, 178, George-street North, Sydney.

A CERTAIN FORTUNE. — FERMANAGH HOTEL, KIAMA.—For private sale, the above named hotel, replete with every convenience for carrying on the best business in the far-famed district of Illawarra; and as a watering place Kiama stands unrivalled in the southern hemisphere.
The rooms throughout the house are spacious and airy, fitted up in first-rate style.
The kitchen and out-buildings are in excellent repair, and in unison with the house, which, for convenience and desirableness of situation, cannot be excelled throughout the colony. There is a first-rate vegetable garden, in the highest state of cultivation; stable yard, wood yard, and garden, well fenced and close paled; in fact, the whole have been erected within the last two years and a half.
The purchaser may also purchase in the town, in one of the best situations for respectable private residences, 2½ acres, now in cultivation as a paddock. The person purchasing this, and selling in building lots, would realise a handsome profit, as the same was sold by Government in half-acre lots,—and has frontages to the main streets of the town, from which the most magnificent view of the surrounding country, ocean, and harbour, is to be obtained.
To an industrious person, acquainted with the routine of a public business, and possessing means, the above presents an opportunity that seldom occurs, and one with proper management that cannot fail to ensure a certain fortune.
For full particulars apply on the premises, Kiama, to Mr. JAMES BARTON; or Mr. W. HAZLETT, Agent, Labour-in-Vain, Sussex-street, Sydney.

GLADSTONE, PORT CURTIS, Brisbane Town, Moreton Bay. — CHOICE SUBURBAN LANDS.—For PRIVATE SALE, some very choice suburban allotments, containing from 3 to 8 acres each, immediately adjoining the flourishing sea ports of GLADSTONE and BRISBANE. For full particulars apply to T. S. MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street.

CITY INVESTMENT.—For SALE, by private contract, the mansion in Cumberland-street, presently in the occupation of the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer; also the dwelling-house adjoining, and occupied by Mr. Hutton. These premises, the property of Sir W. W. Burton, were faithfully built, at a time when labour and materials were cheap; they have slated roofs, back entrances, and every convenience for respectable families. One-half of the purchase-money may remain upon the property, which would be sold either in one lot, or each house separately, to suit buyers. For further particulars apply to Messrs. CAMPBELL and CO., Campbell's Wharf; or to BRADLEY and JAMES, Exchange Buildings.

PUBLIC HOUSE for SALE, on the Western Road, with furniture, fixtures, and bar fittings complete. The house is now in full trade, doing a good business, and the present proprietor is disposing only on account of ill health. For further particulars apply to EGAN and SON, wine and spirit merchants, George-street.

TO THE FRUGAL WORKING CLASSES.—Brick Cottages, substantially built, situated in that healthy locality the Glebe, and known as Cope's Buildings, for SALE, privately, (one or more), at an extremely low price, by applying to ROBERT MURIEL, auctioneer, No. 258, George-street.

CONNELLY'S BUSH.—The 3 Farms remaining unsold will be disposed of by private contract, on liberal terms; viz.—
Lot 1—9 acres 1 rood 17 perches, having frontage to Sir Thomas Mitchell's new line of road.
Lot 12—21 acres 2 roods 20 perches
Lot 13—21 " 2 " 20 "
A plan may be seen at the Rooms, and particulars ascertained. BOWDEN and THRELKELD, auctioneers.

VALUABLE PROPERTY in George-street.—BOWDEN and THRELKELD have for SALE on an early day, if not privately disposed of immediately, a valuable spot on the east side of George-street, directly opposite Essex-street, a little below the *Herald* Office, having a frontage of 50 feet, by a depth of 60 feet, reserving a right of way of 8 feet on one side, over which the purchaser might build. The buildings at present on the property yield £4 15s. per week, but the importance of the situation is such that a much better class of buildings should be erected, which would amply repay a capitalist.

LAND for SALE, 40 Allotments, at Camperdown, in a high and healthy situation, in a respectable neighbourhood. Likewise several allotments, with a large supply of water; also, the premises known as Armstrong's Boiling-down Establishment. Apply to JOHN LUCAS, Camperdown; Thomas CLEEVE, or Mr DICK, Solicitor, Sydney.

WARDELLVILLE, adjoining Annandale. Allotments in the above thriving village are now on sale. Terms and plans may be obtained of Mr. PRIDDLE, William-street, Woolloomooloo; MORT and CO.'S Rooms, Pitt-street; or of Mr. CLARKE, blacksmith, Parramatta-road. Allotments vary from 40 feet frontage and 100 feet in depth upwards.

MORPETH.—TAYLOR'S NEW STORE AND WHARF for SALE, or LEASE for a term of years. All that Piece or Allotment of Land, situate in Swan and Northumberland streets, Morpeth, having a frontage of 134 feet to the former, with a depth of 125 feet running back to the Hunter River, to which it also has a frontage of 134 feet. On the allotment are erected
A STORE, built entirely of wrought stone of the best and most durable description, having a frontage to Swan street of 40 feet, with a depth of 25½ feet abutting on Northumberland-street. It contains cellar 6½ feet high on the basement floor, and two floors above about 12 feet high each. The building having been erected under the superintendence of the proprietor, every particle of material used in its construction has been picked, and not a doubtful stone or piece of timber has been used. The windows of this building are protected by bars of iron one inch thick, let into the stone work. All the doors are protected by sheet iron inside. In fact, the work in this and the other buildings now advertised will bear comparison with anything in New South Wales.
A DWELLING HOUSE, has a stone front corresponding to the store, with brick gables and back. It has a frontage of 36 feet to Swan-street. Contains parlour, 21 feet 3 inches x 13 feet 3 in.; drawing room, 21 feet 3 in. x 13 feet 9 in.; 1st bedroom, 19½ feet x 11 feet; 2nd bedroom, 13 feet x 10 feet 3 in.; 3rd bedroom, 13¼ feet x 15 feet; and a dressing-room, 13½ feet x 6 feet. Kitchen and other outhouses.
Both these buildings are slated, have iron gutterings all round, and two tanks are fixed at the end of each of the buildings.
The WHARF has a foundation of cut stone, well clamped together with stout iron clamps; on this foundation are raised stone buttresses, on which will be laid ironbark sleepers—the whole being planked over with 3-inch plank. The wharf has a frontage to the Hunter of 134 feet; and from the depth of water alongside, vessels of large size could be accommodated with berths. No expense has been spared in the selection of materials to finish this structure.
The proprietor would treat with a purchaser for the whole, or he would lease the premises and wharf for a term of years.
ALSO,
That handsome brick built COTTAGE, with rusticated stone work, now occupied by the proprietor. The cottage contains four large airy rooms, with hall, stone verandah 8 feet wide. Abutting on the western end is a newly-erected wing, built of brick, with rusticated stone work, capable of being converted into a dining or drawing room and parlour. A large cellar runs the whole length of the newly-erected wing. There are two kitchens, servants' room, &c. &c., attached to this building.
For further particulars apply to Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, Morpeth.

TALLOW OIL! TALLOW OIL!! TALLOW OIL!!! In any quantity, and equal to sperm oil, at the lowest market price. At JOHN HUGHES and SON'S, Victoria Soap Works, Flood's-lane, Sussex-street, Sydney.

DOCTOR TIGHE, being so far recovered from his late protracted illness, wishes to acquaint his friends in the neighbourhood of Campbelltown and adjoining districts, that he is now able to resume his professional practice. Campbelltown, June 23rd, 1855.

MR. MORT begs to state, for general information, that he purposes leaving the colony for a short period in the early part of the ensuing year, and, as a preparatory step, has arranged for the business of his firm being conducted by his partner, Mr. E. W. Cameron, Mr. O. B. Ebsworth, and his principal land clerk, Mr. J. V. German.

Mr. CAMERON will continue the charge of all sales of stock and stations, store sheep and cattle, &c., as also of the general business of the concern; Mr. EBSWORTH will, as heretofore, attend to the sales of colonial produce; and Mr. GORMAN will give his undivided attention to the sales of landed estates and house properties, both at auction and by private contract; he will also manage the house and estate agency business, as hitherto.

This arrangement will take effect on the 1st day of July next. Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, 28th June, 1855.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON begs to announce to his friends, the merchants, and trading community, that it is his intention to retire, on the 30th instant, from that portion of the auction business hitherto conducted at his New Rooms, Pitt-street, in favour of Messrs. Frith and Payten; and in so doing begs to tender his grateful thanks for the liberal and substantial support received by him during the ten years he has been engaged as an auctioneer, and also to solicit a continuance of that support in favour of his successors, who, he feels assured, will use every exertion to promote the interests of their constituents. C. N. will continue to render his advice and assistance, for the present, in conducting sales entrusted to the new firm.

Referring to the above, Messrs. Frith and Payten beg to solicit a continuance of the support afforded to Mr. Newton, and to assure their friends that no exertions shall be wanting to secure the satisfaction of those who may entrust business to their care. Sydney, 26th June, 1855.

TO THE GROCERS OF SYDNEY.—We consider it our bounden duty to acknowledge the very liberal support we have received from the coffee dealers of Sydney, who have universally acknowledged our superior mode of roasting, whereby we preserve all the aroma and quality of the berry. We are happy to perceive that many of our friends have considerably increased their coffee trade since we have been favoured with their support, and we cannot but feel proud at the result of our exertions proving so beneficial to our supporters as well as ourselves. Terms for roasting, 6s.; grinding, 5s. per cwt., at LEA and THORP's Steam Coffee Roasting Works, 551, George-street South.

TO HAY and CORN DEALERS, and others.—Chance of the Best Premises in Sydney.—PRICE and ALLEN have much pleasure in announcing that they can offer to any parties possessing the requisite amount of capital, and who are desirous of entering into the above business, a more favourable opportunity of so doing than has ever heretofore been open to the public of this colony. The premises are situated in the best possible position for carrying on that trade, are extremely capacious, and at a merely nominal rent; whilst the business done by the present proprietor (the goodwill of which is included) exceeds, on an average, Three Hundred Pounds per week, and may be considerably extended; so that, reckoning the profits up in the most moderate scale, a nett income of Three Thousand a year can be made thereby. Persons, who *bona fide* intend to purchase, may learn every particular on application to PRICE and ALLEN, at their Office, 19, Bridge-street (over Messrs. Buist and Son).

RAGS, RAGS, RAGS.—The undersigned is a purchaser for the London market of every description of old rags, sails, woollens, &c., &c., for which the highest market price, being an advance on the late prices, will be given on applying at his office, bottom of Bathurst-street. J. MOSES.—N.B.—Lucerne Hay and New Zealand Potatoes, on SALE, at moderate rates, in quantities to suit purchasers.

HEALTH is better than Wealth.—LARMER'S Aromatic Mixture, the most effectual remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels, purifying the blood, and completely restoring a decayed constitution. Also, Larmer's Pulmonic Mixture, affording immediate relief in coughs, colds, influenza, &c. W. LARMER, wholesale and retail chemist, opposite Police Court.

GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.—Woodcock's Wind Pills are selling rapidly at the diggings, and are found the best remedy for wind in the stomach, spasms, indigestion, biliousness, &c. Just received a large consignment by the Asa Packer. W. LARMER, wholesale and retail chemist.

ESSENCE OF GINGER and Chamomile Flowers, for indigestion, flatulence, heartburn, and nervous affections. Prepared by GEORGE HEATH, family and dispensing chemist, 187, George-street, Sydney.

The above preparation is kept on sale by J. F. HASLAM, chemist, &c., 55, South Head road.

ESSENCE OF GINGER and Chamomile Flowers, for indigestion, flatulence, heartburn, and nervous affections.—The peculiar aromatic properties of the Jamaica ginger, in combination with the bitter and essential principles of the chamomile, unquestionably afford the most efficacious remedy that can be employed for the cure of the above distressing complaints. Being combined with an alkali, this essence has the power of neutralizing the acidity in the stomach, and thus of removing the cause of flatulence, spasm, and heartburn. Prepared by GEORGE HEATH, family and dispensing chemist, 187, George-street, Sydney, from Savory and Moore, chemist to the Queen, London.

ANODYNE WATER.—To strengthen the Hair and prevent its falling off.—The falling off of the hair at certain periods arises from various causes, such as nervous excitement, arsenical and mercurial treatment, under certain maladies, &c., all which paralyse and enfeeble the roots of the hair. By means of this water, rubbed into the head once a day, the capillary circulation is recalled into action, the nerves forming the roots reorganised and strengthened, and a new impression imparted to the development of the organs. Having received from many, letters thanking us for the successful results produced by it after having been rubbed for a short time into the head, we are enabled to offer it to the public with a conviction of the benefits to be derived from its qualities. In order to avoid any spurious imitations, against which the public is cautioned, each bottle will be furnished with our signature, and sold at our depository, No. 12, William-street, Woolloomooloo. LOUIS GARDERE and CO.

TO INVALIDS.—Electricity as applied by Mr. GEORGE DAUSEY, according to the mode adopted at Guy's Hospital, London, by Dr. Lawrence, [and in the Charity Hospital, Berlin, will be found a simple, speedy, and effectual cure for rheumatism and various other diseases. The treatment is so mild that it may be applied to an infant of the tenderest age. Books with full particulars may be obtained of Mr. GEORGE DAUSEY, 7, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, and of all booksellers.

KYEZOR'S £3 5s. SILVER WATCHES are warranted to keep correct time.—H. KYEZOR, watchmaker to Her Majesty's Honorable Board of Ordnance, 145, George-street, between Bridge and Hunter streets, directly opposite the Old Treasury, Sydney, and 46, Edgeware-road, London, begs to call the attention of the public of New South Wales to his choice assortment of the above watches. They are jewelled in four holes, with maintaining-power to keep going while being wound up, in handsome double-bottom engine-turned and engraved cases. These will be found, upon trial, to be serviceable and accurate timekeepers. The same movements, in gold cases, £7. A watch securely packed and forwarded to any part of the colony, upon receipt of 2s. 6d. above the price.

MR. COLEMAN JACOBS.—In compliance with the wish of numerous parties who have called upon Mr. Jacobs during his absence, he begs to inform them that the hours he can be seen are 9, 1 till 3, and 5 o'clock in the evening. At these hours parties may depend upon seeing Mr. J. 50, Kent-street, Church-hill.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.—Mr. COLEMAN JACOBS (the celebrated pianist) is now giving lessons. Ladies who have neglected their music have now an opportunity of improving themselves in eight easy lessons, so as to perform quadrilles, schottisches, waltzes, &c., correctly and brilliantly. Terms, two guineas. Mr. J. may be seen daily from 1 till 3.

Mr. Jacobs can refer to several ladies in Sydney who have been truly astonished at the progress they have made in so short a time, namely, one month only. 50, Kent-street, Church-hill.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING. PIANOFORTE PLAYING. PIANOFORTE PLAYING.—Ladies of any age, who have neglected their music, may easily acquire to perform correctly and brilliantly, quadrilles, waltzes, schottishes, &c., in eight lessons, by applying to Mr. COLEMAN JACOBS (Pianist to H. R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester), 50, Kent-street, Church-hill, Terms, 2 guineas. Mr. J. may be seen from 1 till 3 daily.

PIANOFORTES.—One Rosewood Cottage, with cylinder front; one solid mahogany ditto; one rosewood with check action; one rosewood horizontal Victoria grand; new cylinder fall, 7 octaves, patent repeating check action, and harmonicon bar. On SALE by HOW, WALKER, and CO.

PIANOFORTES.—Semi-grands, cottages, and piccolos, by Oetzmann and Plumb, and Cadby. ASPINWALL, CHALDER, and CO., Bank-court, King-street.

NO. 5 of the CADEAU contains a Mazurka Brilliante, by Coleman Jacobs. H. MARSH and CO.

PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS.—The finest stock in the colony. H. MARSH and CO, (late) Exchange Rooms.

PIANOFORTES, by John Broadwood and Sons, ex Varoon, first-class instruments, direct from the above celebrated house, comprising grands, boudoir cottages, and cottages, in mahogany, walnut, and rosewood. WILLIAM KING, importer (from Broadwood and Sons), 89, George-street, near the *Herald* Office.

MR. FAIRBAIRN, of Paddington, having retired from the baking business, begs to return thanks to his customers for their patronage, and begs to announce to them, and the public generally, that he intends on MONDAY next to open his premises as a public house, called The Kirkaldie Inn, where he hopes by supplying them with articles of a genuine quality, to merit a continuation of their support.

MR. JORDAN, of the firm Fletcher and Jordan Dentists, Wynyard-terrace, begs to announce that he purposes visiting Windsor professionally next TUESDAY, 3rd July, to remain a fortnight, and may be consulted at Ridge's Hotel daily, from ten till four.

REOPENING OF THE CITY WINE VAULTS, George-street, opposite Jamison-street, established in 1843.

GEORGE PIKE while returning thanks to his old friends and the public, for the great patronage he has received from them for years, at the Custom House Hotel, Macquarie-place, begs to announce to them that he will open the City Wine Vaults, on SATURDAY, the 30th June, instant.

In order to ensure their future support, and secure the full tide of custom, G. P. notifies that his present house has received extensive external and internal alterations at a heavy expense, and nothing has been left undone to command comfort and convenience.

The Bar has been considerably enlarged, and fitted up especially for the accommodation of passing visitors.

The Commercial Room, being one of the largest in the metropolis, independently of its thorough ventilation, possesses all those requisites which are necessary to sustain its name and character. The best and most useful class of newspapers and periodicals will be laid upon the tables.

The Billiard Room has been fitted up on the same style. Not only is there one of Thurston's improved tables (newly imported), with all the appliances, &c., but the superintendence of a first-rate marker has been secured.

N.B.—Sandwiches will be supplied in the Commercial Room during the day; and in the evening welsh rabbits, in an apartment contiguous to the Billiard Room for the players and visitors.

PATISSERIE FRANCAISE.—French Pastry Cook Establishment, No. 77, Pitt-street (nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre). Messrs. AUROUSSEAU and CO., from Paris. Have the honour to announce to the public of Sydney, and the neighbourhood, and particularly to those who appreciate pastry and confectionary of a superior quality, that their establishment, as above, is now open, in which will always be found an assortment of the most varied kinds of ornamental pastry for wedding and dining parties. Independently of orders that they may be favoured with, and which will be attended to with the greatest care.

Messrs. A. and CO., are also able to offer syrups of all kinds, of their own manufacture, and of a quality and freshness very superior to those usually imported.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—CAMDEN and CAMPBELLTOWN.—Messrs. SIMPSON BROTHERS have been appointed agents for the above districts, and will receive new subscribers and advertisements from this date.

THE AUSTRALIAN THEATRICAL CHRONICLE, published THIS DAY, price 3d. PAISEY and FRYER, George-street.

WEEKLY DISPATCH, to April, will arrive per Marco Polo. PAISEY and FRYER, George-street.

NEW AND CHEAP BOOKS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Microscope: its history, construction, and teachings, by J. Hogg, M.R.C.S., 500 illustrations
Excelsior: Helps to Progress in Religion, Science, and Literature, vol. 1
Macaulay's Essays, 2 vols., cheap edition
The Volunteer Rifleman and the Rifle
Is it possible to make the best of both worlds?
Prescott's History of Ferdinand and Isabella, 2 vols.
———— of the Conquest of Mexico
———— Peru
Alison's History of Europe, vol 7
Orr's Circle of the Sciences, vol. 1
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy
Leaves from my Journal, by Lord Grosvenor
The Earnest Student, being memorials of John Mackintosh
Frank Fairlegh, cheap edition
Family Friend, vol. 9; Household Words, vol. 9
Curiosities of Biography, the Shady Side
The Laird of Logan, or Anecdotes and Tales of Scotland
Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio, 1st and 2nd series
Oriental Text Book and Language of Flowers, beautifully illuminated
The Grammar and Dictionary of Flowers
Bell's annotated edition of the English Poets
Waltings from the West, by Abel Log
The Hill Side, illustrations of some of the simplest terms used in logic
Mercantile Morals, Romance of Travel, by Dr. Yvan
The Cruise of the North Star to England, Russia, &c.
Young's Poetical Works, morocco extra
Andrew Park's Poetical Works, ditto gilt
The Lady of the Lake, author's edition, beautifully illustrated from designs by Turner, Birket, Foster, and Gilbert, handsomely bound
The Lay of the Last Minstrel, uniform with the Lady of the Lake
Read's characteristic National Dances, illustrated with numerous highly finished coloured engravings
A New Matrimonial Ladder, with twenty coloured illustrations
Illustrations from the History of the Maid of Orleans, by Cecilia Maceroni
Sunbeams in the Cottage, Sunny Memories
Life and Landscapes from Egypt to the Negro Kingdoms of the White Nile
Spencer's Fall of the Crimea
Spencer's Turkey, Russia, the Black Sea, and Circassia
Things as they are in America
The Dens of London, Lectures to Young Men
Hawker's Daily Portion, Happy Sundays
Line upon Line, Peep of Day.

CHEAP EDITIONS, in boards.

The Library of Anecdote, The Stars in Life
Famous Persons and Famous Places, Castle Avon
The Flower of the Family, The Confessor, Naval Heroes
Nick of the Woods, Willis's Laughs and Fun Jottings
Our Own Correspondent at the Seat of War
Students Abroad, Ball's Handbook of China
Our Holiday, A Week in Paris, The Book of the War
Traveller's Book of Anecdote, Visit to the Seat of War
Diprose's Book of Fun, The Mysterious Marriage
Modern Flirtations, The Circassian Chief
Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean
Library of Biblical Literature, Caleb Stuckley
Ida May, Julamerk, a Tale of the Nestorians, by Mrs. Webb; Zana
The Coalition Guide, Bashful Irishman, &c., &c.

C. T. SANDON and CO., music sellers, booksellers, and stationers, 171, George-street, next *Empire* Office.

PUBLICATIONS of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Just received, and on sale at the Diocesan Society's Depot, under St. James's Church, the following Maps and Atlases:—

MAPS.

The World on Globular Projection, varnished
Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, ditto
Australia and Van Diemen's Land, ditto
Countries mentioned in Old Testament, ditto
Ditto ditto in New Testament, ditto
Journeys of the Israelites, and St. Paul's Travels, ditto

ATLASES.

Cruchley's Family Atlas, 31 maps, coloured, 1854
The Colonial Church Atlas, arranged in dioceses
Bible Maps and Scripture Atlas for schools
Educational Maps for the use of schoolmasters
Preface to the above
Animals, with their comparative size, at one view, on rollers, and varnished
Astronomical diagrams

J. JONES, librarian.

CHOICE GERMAN BOOKS, lately to hand, published in Stuttgard, Brunswick, Leipsic, &c., &c.:—

Odell Ewell's English and German Dictionary, 10s.
William's Pocket ditto, 6s. 6d.
Mole's French and German ditto, 10s. and 13s.
Thibaut's ditto ditto ditto, 13s.
Goethe's Works, complete, 18 vols., £7 10s.
Schiller's Works, ditto, 6 vols., £1 19s.
Ditto ditto, ditto, in 10 vols., £1 10s.
Korner's Works, ditto, 2 vols., 12s.
Jean Paul's Works, ditto, 8 vols., £2 12s.
Shakspeare's Dramatic Works, 6 vols., £1 10s.
Gervinus on Shakspeare, 4 vols., £1 10s.
Kosmos a von Humboldt, 3 vols., £3 3s.
Heine's Works, 3 vols., £1 13s.
Hours of Devotion, 5 vols., £2 2s.
Explanation of the New Testament, 4 vols., £2 15s.
Hyrtl's Topographic Anatomy, 1 vol., £1 12s. 6d.
Dieffenbach on Operative Surgery, 2 vols., £1 5s.
Chelin's Hand-book on Surgery, 4 vols., £2 18s.
Schlosser's History of the World, 7 vols., £3 12s.
Royal Encyclopædia, 13 vols., £5 2s. 6d.
Stieler's Atlas, 22 maps, 17s. 6d.
Ditto ditto, 83 maps, £3 10s.
Physical Atlas, 2 vols., £8 10s.

WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, 160, late 555, George-street, next Bank of Australasia.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES' Home Sweet Home, 2s. 6d. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE.

REGATTA WALTZES, beautifully illustrated, 5s. Unquestionably D'Albert's best. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE.

MARY CALLINACK POLKA, 2s. 6d.; by the composer of the Fire-Fly. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE.

EDINBURGH QUADRILLES, 3s. 6d. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE.

PRESENTATION ALBUM for 1855. Price, 25s. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE.

ALL THE LATEST Dance, Vocal, and Piano Music. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, next Bank Australasia.

SIR WILLIAM DENISON and EDUCATION.—Now ready. Price, 6d. To be had of the different stationers.

NOW PUBLISHED, the Rev. T. C. Ewing's pamphlet to William Law, Independent Preacher, Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, on the New Testament doctrine of Church Support, &c., &c., price one shilling. Also, Mr. Ewing's pamphlets on Voluntaryism, Mormonism, and the Rule of Faith. May be had of the booksellers and stationers, Sydney, and of Mason, Parramatta; and of Mountford, Windsor.

CHRISTIAN HERALD.—The Rev. James Coutts, editor of the *Christian Herald*, having received communications from several friends and supporters of that periodical, expressing their regret on account of its present suspension, and giving him assurances of support in case of its revival, begs respectfully to intimate to those who feel an interest in the matter, that as soon as the greater portion of the outstanding debts are collected he will be prepared in conjunction with his friends to revive the paper, in an improved form. And with a view to effect this object he respectfully requests subscribers who have not paid to remit their subscriptions, either to him or to our agent, Mr. M'CLELLAND, in Sydney, as soon as possible. JAMES COUTTS, minister, of Parramatta.

THE Undersigned have on SALE the English Magazines for March, also

Lover's Handy Andy, Legends and Stories of Ireland, He would be a Gentleman
T. Hook's Danvers, and the Friend of the Family, Ned Musgrave
Maxwell's Adventures of Captain O'Sullivan
Deacon's Adventures of a Bashful Irishman
Lady Morgan's Life and Times of Salvator Rosa
New Novel—Castle Avon—by Author of Emily Wyndham
The Patriotic Fund Journal, new.

SNELGROVE and THOMSON, 239, George-street.

CHEAP BOOKS, in the Parlour and Railway Library.—Life of P. A. Barnum; The Family Feud; Ruth Hall, by Fanny Fern. W. A. COOKE and CO., booksellers, 73 George-street.

CHEAP READING.—Just received, a supply of the latest dates of the Illustrated London News, Punch, London Journal. Also, Fashions of the latest dates. W. A. COOKE and CO., importers of books, stationery, &c., 73, George-street, four doors from the *Herald* Office.

THE NEWEST English Music, Vocal and Instrumental, on SALE, at C. T. SANDON and CO.'S, 171, George-street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The following is a list of new Music to be had at MOSS', 88, Hunter-street:—The Cinderella, Cock Robin, Bomarsund, Sebastopol, Napoleon III., New Lancers, Little Bo-peep, Constantinople, Lucrezia Borgia, Como, England, Allied Armies, American, and Pantomime Quadrilles; Fair Star, Serenade, Gertrude, Empress, La Marquise, Rose, and Violet Waltzes; The Staff, Sleigh, Katydid, Anglo-French, Sultan's, Satory, and King Pippin Polkas; various arrangements by Lindall, Richards, Beaumont, Wallace, Rummel, Kuhe, Callcott, Osbourne, &c.; the Album of the year (1855), by D'Albert and Jullien; and the following songs—What will they say in England? Oh! distant Stars, Not a Drum, None remember Thee, May Flowers, Over the Mountain, Friend Memory, Go with me to the Meadow, Near thee, near thee, The Cedar on the Mountain, Two wandering Stars, Effie, The Soldier's Widow, I arise from Dreams, Sweet Love, arise, Highlander's Dream, England and France, Minnie, say Yes and various foreign songs. Pianofortes, by Collard, Cadby, Stoddart, &c.; harmoniums, by Alexandre; cornets, horns, sax horns, violins, flutes, accordeons, flutes, concertinas, by the best makers. Instruments tuned and let on hire. The best violin strings.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—HENRY BELL, wholesale and retail butcher, 161, Pitt-street, begs to inform his numerous customers and the public generally that having now completed the alterations in his premises, and also secured a regular supply of fat stock, he is prepared to contract for the supply of meat in any quantity, and of the best quality. Large consumers will find it advantageous to get their supplies from him. N.B.—A considerable reduction in the price of ration meat, of good quality.

E. MORIZE and CO., 5, Hunter-street (three doors from George-street), have much pleasure in informing their patrons that they have just received, per Thessalia, one case of superior and well-finished English gold and silver patent lever watches, made to their express order by the celebrated makers Clark and Son, in London; all in perfect going order, and provided with the latest improvements. E. M. and Co. think it unnecessary for them to say more of these watches than solicit an inspection from their customers.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL WATCHES at the London Exposition.—E. MORIZE and CO., 5, Hunter-street, beg to inform their customers that at the request of several of their friends, they have ordered, and now just received, another small invoice of the above watches, which have given so much satisfaction to all those who have purchased of them. These watches are so accurately finished that they will be confidently guaranteed for two years.

E. M. and Co. would beg to remind the public that they have still with them that superior Swiss watchmaker, whose workmanship has given general satisfaction.

MRS. ATKINSON has a few Vacancies for Boarders, at 1, Cumberland-street.

MONSTER SALE.—To commence on MONDAY next, at the "HALL," 89 and 91, Pitt-street, opposite the Theatre, and at 123, Pitt-street, corner of Pitt and Market streets.—In consequence of Mr. CHARLES MOORE retiring from the drapery business in Pitt-street, the whole of the valuable stock, amounting to £30,000, must be sold by the 25th of July, and therefore will be offered at such prices as cannot fail to clear out the entire stock by the above date. The goods have been carefully re-marked at fully fifty per cent. below the original cost. The inhabitants of Sydney should avail themselves of this opportunity, being a bona fide sale. It will be impossible at any future time to purchase goods at such an immense sacrifice. Annexed is a list of prices of a few of the departments.

	s. d.		s. d.
1000 cruvella dresses	1 11½	worth	7 6
350 rich cachmeres	6 6	...	14 6
500 balzorines	1 6	...	7 6
150 alpaca robes	7 6	...	12 6
200 tweed ditto	8 11	...	16 6
140 Polish lustres	6 11	...	15 9
500 gingham robes	2 6	...	5 9
300 print dresses	2 6	...	4 6
170 Australian crapes	5 3	...	11 6
150 pieces plaids, per yard	0 11½	...	1 6
French merinoes	2 4½	...	3 9
500 tweed mantles	5 0	...	20 0
300 children's ditto	5 6	upwards	
16-4 wool scarfs	12 6	worth	25 0
Paisley squares	7 9	...	18 0
Ditto long shawls	20 0	...	39 0
Printed squares	5 9	...	15 0
Ditto Longs	12 9	...	28 0
Grey calicoes, per yard	0 2¼	...	0 4
8 4 sheeting, per yard	0 7½	...	0 11
Long cloths, ditto	0 2¼	...	0 5
Horrocks' long cloths, cost prices			
Flannels, per yard	0 6¼	and upwards	
Towels, each	0 4½	worth	0 7
Linen and cotton tick, all prices			
Scotch twill	0 5¼	...	0 7½
Rough browns, from	0 4½		
Dressed hollands	0 6		
Corded skirts	0 9¼		
Linen and cotton diapers			
Coutille stays	1 11½	...	5 0

Black, white, and drab moreens, 9d. and 1s., best goods
Boas, cuffs, muffs, &c. (any price)
Blankets, sheeting, table linen, &c., all equally cheap
Men's doe and tweed coats
Men's woollen, cord, and moleskin trousers
Ditto silk and satin vests
Boys' and youths' clothing

Cash only. No exceptions.

THE VICUNA PONCHO may be had at Commerce House. DAWSON, THOMPSON, and CO.

OUR BLACK GROS and Satinettes will amply repay a visit to Commerce House, 249, George-street.

OUR FURS are just the articles required at the present time. DAWSON, THOMPSON, and CO.

OUR BONNETS for winter are new, choice, and in great variety. DAWSON, THOMPSON, and CO.

OUR FRENCH MERINOS are genuine goods, all wool, in every colour. DAWSON, THOMPSON, and CO.

OUR HOSIERY for winter is entirely from the best manufacturers. DAWSON, THOMPSON, and CO.

OUR WOOL and Merino Underclothing is of superior make. DAWSON, THOMPSON, and CO.

OUR FLANNELS are real Saxony and Welch, imitation ditto, coloured flannels, &c. DAWSON, THOMPSON, and CO.

OUR BLANKETS, Counterpanes, Sheetings, &c., are excellent value for domestic use. Commerce House.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHING. Messrs. DAWSON THOMPSON, and Co., Outfitters and Tailors, beg to announce to their friends and the Australian public, the completion of their arrangements for the unlimited supply of first-class Fashionable Winter Clothing at the lowest possible prices, for sound goods, no other being intentionally offered in their establishment. D. T. and Co., gratefully acknowledge past favours, and solicit attention to the following seasonable goods:—

Overcoats—comprising heavy drab Devon sacques and capes, bearskin coats, sealskin ditto, superior blue pilot American and reefers, black, blue, and brown chesters, mohair ditto, &c.
Dress and frock coats, silk lined
Paletots—Superfine black and blue ditto.
Oxonian, walking, and Albert coats, black, fancy, and mixed doe, &c.
Vests—Velvet, plush, satin, embroidered cloth, doeskin, and tweed ditto.
Trousers—Superfine black, and fancy doe, angola, and tweed ditto, gaiter-bottomed ditto.
Waterproof clothing of every kind.
Hats—Townsend and Pritchard's best.
The Shirt department is supplied with really superior goods, in white and fancy shirts, undressed, or washed ready for use. The superiority is in a peculiar cut, fitting admirably, and well made.
Braces in great variety.
Beaufort, Albert, and Napoleon ties, satin stocks, white ditto, pocket handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
Gentlemen's winter hosiery and underclothing of every kind.
Tailoring department is conducted by an experienced cutter, and prompt attention paid to all orders.
Boys' Clothing department. See following advertisement.

Commerce House, 249, George-street.

KEEP DOWN EXPENSES.—Boys' Winter Clothing.—DAWSON, THOMPSON, and CO., gratefully acknowledge the extensive patronage they have received so far in the present season, and ever anxious to anticipate the requirements of and to please a discerning public, have just made very considerable additions to their already large stock of WINTER CLOTHING, thereby sustaining their reputation of offering the LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK, with the greatest variety, in the colony, comprising every article in JUVENILE COSTUME FOR THE SEASON, as

Warm envelopes or overcoats, and monkey jackets
Oxonian, fishing, and shooting doeskin coats
Hussar, polka, and Melton jackets
Boys' vests, of every useful kind
Trousers, an extraordinary variety.

With a splendid assortment of boys' richly braided cloth dresses in the newest foreign designs.

Also, an extensive assortment of boys' shirts, cloth caps, neckties, collars, braces, gloves, belts, &c.

Boys' waterproof clothing, of every kind.

Dawson, Thompson, and Co. invite inspection to justify the above professions, and prove the application of the system of "Small Profits, and Quick Returns," in their old established and truly popular Clothing and Outfitting Establishment, COMMERCE HOUSE, 249, George-street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—A. GOLDMAN and CO., watchmakers and jewellers, High-street, West Maitland, beg to inform their friends and the inhabitants of Maitland and Hunter district, that they have commenced business in the above branches, and hope, by punctuality and integrity, to merit a share of public patronage.

A. G. and Co. have gone to considerable expense in fitting up the establishment (late in the occupation of James Alexander and Co.) suitable for their business, where they will always have a stock of Watches and Clocks of the very best quality, warranted to keep time.

Also, Jewellery of every description and the newest patterns, which are made from native gold, such as chains, brooches, earrings, wedding rings and keepers, &c., &c.; together with a large stock of musical boxes and flutinas.

Persons in the country will do well to visit the above establishment, as A. G. and Co. feel confident the price of their goods will give satisfaction, and the quality be appreciated.

Country orders executed with despatch.

Watches, clocks, jewellery, musical boxes, &c., repaired on the premises of A. G. and Co., High-street, West Maitland.

Maitland, June, 1855.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES.—To insure an entire disposal of their stock of household goods before the 1st August, THOMAS GARTON and CO. have made a still further reduction in blankets, counterpanes, sheetings, calicoes, linens, toilet covers, mosquito nets, tarlatans, &c., &c. Wynyard House, 249, George-street.

FRENCH MERINOES, 14s. 6d. the full dress. The best quality French merinoes, one guinea the full dress
Printed cashmeres, 6s. 11d. for 12 yards.
Cobourg cloths 4s. 11d. the full dress.
The best quality, 6s. 11d. the full dress.
Twilled llamas, 8s. 9d. the dress.
Superior black silk dresses, £1 10s.
Black satinet, £2 2s. the full dress.
Real French satins, £2 12s., the best quality made.
450 boxes French cambric handkerchiefs, 4s. 6d. the box.
500 pieces French bonnet ribbons from 6½d. per yard.
Every novelty in French worked collars, habit-shirts, chemisettes, scollopings, insertions, flouncings, at the manufacturers' prices.

Address, SMITH and PARRY, 96, Pitt-street, next the Victoria Theatre.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.—Retiring from the Retail Trade.—To the Ladies of Sydney and the respective Counties of New South Wales.—Continuation of the great sale of British and foreign goods at Wynyard House, 240, George-street. A still further reduction in silks, shawls, mantles, ribbons, laces, dresses, hosiery, &c., &c.

MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINES, AND CRANES FOR SALE.

One 15-horse power horizontal steam engine by M'Onie and Merlies
One 12 ditto ditto ditto ditto by George Barr and Son
One 10-inch turning lathe with wooden shears
One 10-inch ditto ditto cast iron shears
One pile driving machine
One vertical boring ditto
One cutting and punching ditto
One cylinder printing ditto
Two patent feeders for steam boiler, Higginbottom and Gray's patent
One 2-ton portable crane on wheels
Two ditto wall cranes.

For plans and particulars apply to CAIRD, PATERSON, and Co., 6, York-street, head of Wynyard-street.

FLOUR AT FAMINE PRICES.—Heads of families and others.—Sago Flour, Pearl Sago, Arrowroot.—The undersigned has ON SALE:

200 boxes, 114 lbs. nett each, fine sago flour
180 boxes, 75 lbs. each, pearl sago
50 boxes West Indian arrowroot, in tins.

In the present state of the market for breadstuffs, the undersigned feels considerable pleasure in being enabled to alleviate the heavy charge of the bakers' bill as much as possible.

Apply immediately to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office and Warehouse, 25, George-street.

Sydney, 18th June, 1855.

FINEST BINTUNG COFFEE, equal to Mocha.—400 bags finest bintung coffee, in 60-lb. bags, in prime order for shipment. Apply to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, 25, Lower George-street. Sydney, 18th June, 1855.

PRIME NEW ZEALAND POTATOES.—Now landing, ex Comet, and for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, the finest sample yet arrived of New Zealand Potatoes. Application to be made at the stores of Messrs. BLUNDELL and GARNHAM, Victoria Wharf, bottom of Erskine-street.

132, GEORGE-STREET.—For SALE, at the Stores, of the undersigned—

Sherries, pale and golden, quarter-casks and octaves
Ditto, London-bottled, 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Port Wines, London-bottled, "Cockburn and Co.," 1 and 3 dozen cases
Champagne and sparkling hock, 1 dozen cases
Pale brandy, 1 dozen cases
Geneva, cases and half-cases
Whiskey, 1 dozen cases
Martell's brandy and W.I. rum
Barclay's and Taylor's stout, in kilderkins
Bottled ales and porter, best brands, &c., &c.

E. W. LAYTON, wine and spirit merchant, 132, George-street, nearly opposite *Herald* Office.

480, GEORGE-STREET SOUTH, 480
480, George-street South, 480
480, George-street South, 480
480, George-street South, 480.

H. SELBY and CO. beg to announce to the public generally that their annual selling off will commence on MONDAY, July the 2nd, when the most extraordinary bargains ever offered in New South Wales will be ready for sale.

H. SELBY and CO. having determined to clear off every article that has been in stock more than twelve months, will submit perfectly new and fresh goods of a superior description, at prices very much under the English cost.

H. SELBY and CO. beg to observe that in addition to their own importation, they have purchased at auction during the money pressure of the last six months, some very large lots of various goods, the whole of which will be sold at prices far below the manufacturers' cost prices.

H. SELBY and CO. will now quote a few prices as a guide to intending purchasers.

DRESSES.—About 1000 Dresses, consisting of cachmeres, delaines, balzorines, plaids, &c., &c., will be sold at 4s. 11d. 479 very superior tweed, cachmere, lustre, &c., &c., all costing over 15s., will be sacrificed at 8s. 6d. An entire case of dresses not opened will be all sold at the English cost price.

Gala plaids, 4½d. per yard, cost in London ...... 8½d.
Ditto ditto, 7½d., cost in London ...... 13½d.
French merinos, 1s. 11d., cost in London ...... 2s. 8d.
French merinos, the finest fabric made, 2s. 11d., cost in Paris ...... 4s. 11d.
About 50 pieces of very fine India book muslins, suitable for evening dresses, will be sold at 8s. 6d.

MANTLES.—About 100 cloaks, some of which are lined all through with silk, will be sold at 12s. 6d. each.

SHAWLS.—In these goods the sacrifice is beyond description, and, to be believed, must be seen. They will merely mention one lot of quite new designs at 8s. 6d., which shawls cost in London 21s. 9d.

CLOTHING.—176 men's doeskin coats will be sold at 16s. 6d. About 100 coats, which cost in England 25s. to 30s., will all be cleared out at 19s. 6d.; also, a lot of colonial-made coats at the same price. 384 black cloth coats, amongst which are some superfine black dress coats, which cost in England 60s. each, will be given away at 25s. each. 674 pairs of black cloth, doeskin, and woollen cord trousers, will all be sold at 12s. 6d. per pair. The whole stock of waistcoats will be sold at half-price.

DRAPERY.—Some fine longcloths, 36 inch wide, will be sold at 3s. per dozen. About 1000 pieces of very superior shirting and longcloths, of the best family makes, usually sold at 6d. and 7½d. per yard, will all be charged 4½d. Sheetings, in all widths and qualities, at the prices they cost in Manchester. 200 pairs of linen sheets, made and washed ready for use, will be charged 6s. 6d. per pair. Table linen, in sets of one cloth and six napkins, will be sold at 7s. 6d. the set, worth 20s. About 100 counterpanes of the best quality, all more or less soiled, will be sold considerably under cost price.

BLANKETS.—100 pairs of good 10 x 4 blankets now marked 20s. will be reduced to 11s. 9d. per pair. About 100 pairs best 11 x 4 witneys will be sold at 22s. 6d., now marked 35s. Flannels all wool, at 7½d., cost in England 11d. Ditto, real Welsh, made by hand, very fine, at 1s. 6d., usually sold at 2s. 6d. per yard.

FURS.—In this department the whole stock will be arranged in three lots, and reduced to 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. each. Seven real sable boas, the lowest of which cost 72s. will be sold at 37s. 6d. each.

BONNETS.—An entire case of English-made silk and satin bonnets, costing from 18s. 6d. to 25s. each, will all be sold at 15s. each.

Ribbons will be almost given away.

H. SELBY and CO. have always kept the largest and best stock of hosiery in the colony. They will, on Monday, sell stockings usually charged 10½d. at 6d. per pair; at 12s. per dozen hosiery will be sold which cannot be equalled by any other house at 1s. 6d. per pair, and for 17s. 6d. per dozen the best article manufactured.

Men's hose, half-hose, and children's socks, equally cheap. In fancy goods the variety is too great to particularise, suffice it to say that the whole has undergone a reduction of about half.

In conclusion, H. SELBY and CO. beg to remark that a black dress coat, which cost in England 60s., cannot be dear in Sydney at 25s.; that 10s. is not a high price for a counterpane of the best quality manufactured, and large enough for any bed in Sydney; and that a lady's dress, costing over 10s. in London, must be cheap in Australia at 4s. 11d., all of which they will be prepared to sell on MONDAY, July 2nd.

OPEN AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Terms, CASH ONLY. No abatement, and all goods marked in plain figures.

H. SELBY and CO.

THE Latest News to June 30th, 1855.—The most important news is that which informs the public how to effect a saving in their expenditure. M. MARKS, being always ready to meet the emergency of the times, has determined upon making a considerable reduction in the price of every article in his SUPERB STOCK, affording to all parties the opportunity of procuring the very best description of Clothing at a reduction of at least 25 per cent.

N.B.—250 dozen of the newest styles in shirts, in regattas plain and French, not to be equalled at any other house in Sydney. 82, Pitt-street; 82, Pitt-street; 82, Pitt-street; 82, Pitt-street; 82, Pitt-street, 2 doors from King-street. M. MARKS, proprietor.

THE WAISTCOAT that has no buttons in view is the new wrapper waistcoat, just introduced by the great clothiers, BENJAMIN LAZARUS and CO., 60, King-street. See the *Illustrated News* of to-day.

ENGLISH BONNETS, in velvet and satin, 21s. each, worth 40s. RUSH and CO., 88, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY BABY LINEN and Outfitting Warehouse, 28, Hunter-street.—Mrs. MAY has always ready at a moment's notice every description of baby linen, children's underclothing, children's pelisses, frocks and dresses, in all sizes; ladies' underclothing, merino, lambswool, and flannel under vests and drawers, infants' trimmed bassinets and baskets with fittings complete, motto pincushions, crochet hair nets, mohair caps, knitted wool sleeves, &c., ladies' morning wrappers, flannel wrappers, sewed muslin habit shirts, chemisettes, plain linen habitshirts, night and morning caps in great variety, infants' elaborately braided long cloaks and hoods, all colours, handsome long and short robes, perfumery, &c., &c., with a large assortment of other goods too numerous to mention. Observe the address, Mrs. C. H. MAY, Family Outfitting Warehouse, 28, Hunter-street. Orders by post promptly executed.

THE ROYAL SYMMETRICAL CORSET, by Royal Letters Patent.—Mrs. MAY, 28, Hunter-street, begs to inform her numerous customers, that she has just opened a case of the above.

The advantages possessed by these stays, now so much in demand, consist in the readiness with which they can be fastened and unfastened in the front only, without lacing or any mechanical contrivance whatever, and in the application of elastic material, which renders them so perfectly easy, that while they afford ample support to the figure, they avoid the injurious effects occasioned by stays of the ordinary kind.

The wearer is also enabled by arrangement of the side-lacing to regulate at pleasure the pressure of the stay.

They are especially suited to ladies when travelling or bathing, the simplicity of the fastenings rendering the assistance of an attendant unnecessary.

CHINA MATTING, wholesale and retail, cheaper than any house in town. C. H. MAY, 34, Hunter-street.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES and PELISSES, the choicest assortment in the colony. Mrs. MAY, 28, Hunter-street.

25 PER CENT. will be saved by purchasing winter clothing at C. H. MAY'S, 34, Hunter street.

25 PER CENT. Reduction in the price of great coats, at C. H. MAY'S, 34, Hunter-street.

25 PER CENT. Reduction in winter trousers, at C. H. MAY'S, 34, Hunter-street.

25 PER CENT. Reduction in lambswool underclothing, at C. H. MAY'S, 34, Hunter-street.

25 PER CENT. Reduction in boys' and youths' clothing, at C. H. MAY'S, 34, Hunter-street.

25 PER CENT. Reduction in boys' and youths' great coats, at C. H. MAY'S, 34, Hunter-street.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE, 110, Pitt-street.—J. STITT invites the attention of ladies to his well-assorted stock of seasonable goods, comprising the most novel articles in

Ladies' morning gowns
Cloth and velvet mantles
Rich silk jackets
Horsehair and moreen petticoats
Ladies' underclothing, in Chemises, nightgowns, drawers, &c.
Girls' and boys' underclothing
Baby linen, in every variety
Infants' cloaks, hoods, and robes
Boys' winter dresses in the newest styles and fabrics
Girls' ditto ditto
Highland costumes
Crochet and Maltese lace
Black and white lace talmas
Lace and muslin evening dresses
Cambric flouncings, scollops and insertions

SEWED MUSLIN GOODS at one-half the usual prices. Cambric and book in collars, habit shirts chemisettes and sleeves, and French cambric embroidery handkerchiefs. Country orders carefully executed.

J. STITT, 110, Pitt-street.

HAVE YOU GOT ONE? What? One of BENJAMIN LAZARUS and Co.'s newly-invented Antiborean Waistcoats. If you have not, study your health and comfort, and follow the heroic example of the thousands who are now arming themselves for the "elemental strifes of winter," at the Cosmopolitan, 60, King-street.

GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., Wholesale Manufacturers of Straw Bonnets and Hats, have always on sale

Women's bonnets, in tuscan and leghorn
Ditto ditto, straw, and rice straw, various
Ditto ditto, black, brown, and mixed coloured straw
Ditto ditto, black sewn chips
Ditto plush or beaver bonnets
Girls' bonnets, of every size, in rice straw, straw, tuscan, black, white, and fancy coloured straws
Ladies' and girls' hats, in straw, tuscan, leghorn, rice straw, and brazilian
Boys' hats, in straw, tuscan, leghorn, and brazilian, also brown and black straw
Men's hats, in straw, tuscan, leghorn, single and double brim, flat or curled, also double and single brim, fine quality, brazilian hats, curled or flat
Women's willow shapes, and other sundries.

216, George-street, Sydney.
15, Aldermanbury, London.
Bute-street, Luton, Bedfordshire.

JUST LANDED, ex General de Steurs and Harvest Home:

Muntz patent metal
Anchors, from 40 lbs. to 5 cwt.
Large double-purchase winches
Timber dogs
Small steering wheels
Mooring swivels
Snatch blocks
Coopers' hammers and drivers
Carpenters' mauls and caulkers' irons and mallets.

MITCHELL and CO.

VAROON, from London, just arrived,—

Currants, in carotels
Muscatel raisins
Elemé ditto
Salad oil, pints and ½ pints
Alberti's tobacco
Case brandy
Tin plates, IC, IX, IXX.

LAMB, SPRY, and CO.

PORT WINES.—Good qualities of this much-admired wine being so very scarce in this colony, the undersigned deems it necessary to mention that his stocks at present defy competition. Amongst will be found some of the most delicious, dry, fruity, and tawny wines, selected with the greatest care and judgment, and of a quality that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. London and Oporto bottled wines, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases. I. O. GLANHAM, 156, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned,—

Brandy, in hogsheads and quarters
Ditto, in cases
Old tom, Pigeon's brand
Geneva, in cases
Port and sherry, in wood and bottle
Carbonate of soda
Sulphuric acid
Tartaric acid
Citric acid.

FREDERICK and GORDON KORFF, 8, Church-hill.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS, Coachbuilders, &c.—

Arm moulds, Gilpin's
Carron boxes
Under-carriages, for dog-carts, with ironwork and axles complete
Ironwork and axles complete for omnibusses
Cart springs and scroll irons
Coloured paints
Varnishes, for coachbuilders
Gig wheels
Spring steel
Bolts and nuts.

On Sale by ADOLPH FEEZ and CO., 10, Macquarie-place.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—

Sheet lead, 4 to 6 lbs.
Sheet zinc, No. 9 to 11
Slates, of superior quality, 16 x 8, 24 x 12
Zinc, slate nails, 1¼ to 1¾
Patent wrought nails, 1¼ to 6 inch
Zinc and coloured paints
Galvanized iron, ridge capping, &c.

On Sale by ADOLPH FEEZ and CO., 10, Macquarie-place.

ZINC SLATE NAILS, 1¼ to 1¾ inch, on Sale by ADOLPH FEEZ and CO.

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned—

Lucerne and oaten hay
Maize
Onions

SAWKINS and GRENFELL, Maitland Wharf.

TO STOREKEEPERS.—On SALE, at the stores of M. A. WORMS, adjoining the Oriental Bank, York-st.,

Martell's brandy, in hogsheads
Sherry wine, in quarter-casks
West India rum
English gin, in bottle
Cockburn's port wine, in 2 dozen cases
Hock, in 1 dozen cases
Champagne, ditto ditto
Whybrow's bottled fruits
Poleckman's jams, in 1 and 2 lb. jars
Sardines, in ¼ and ½ tins
Fine congou, in chests and half chests, ex Blair
Byass's ale and porter, in first-rate condition
Marzetti's ditto, ditto ditto
Bryant and Davies's ditto, ditto ditto
Evans's porter, ditto ditto
Allsop's pale ale, ditto ditto
Devonshire cider
Dixon's electro-plated ware
Pistols
Boots and shoes, of superior manufacture, now landing ex Harvest Home
Woolpacks
Three-bushel bags
Infants' richly braided and embroidered cloaks and hoods
Children's French merino pelisses, dresses, &c.
Ladies' millinery, bonnets, straw ditto
Mantles, feathers, &c.
Drapery, shawls
Hosiery, ribbons, lace, gents' neckties, &c.
Corahs, shirts, haberdashery
Men's moleskin trousers
Striped jean shirts, &c., &c.

M. A. WORMS, York-street.

FURNITURE.—HENRY WOOLLEY has now on sale a large assortment of English and Colonial Furniture, which will be sold at very low prices, and solicits a call from those persons in want of plain durable furniture. Amongst them are mahogany sofas and chairs, covered in haircloth, several very elegant drawing-room suites, a variety of couches, easy chairs, in morocco. Sutherland and bergere chairs, covered in chintz and damask, &c. Dining-room chairs, cedar, and mahogany sideboards, mahogany chests drawers, teak drawers for ship's use, washstands, dressing tables, rosewood and mahogany loo tables, inlaid tables, rosewood worktables, walnut ditto. A large variety of chimney glasses, china vases, toilet sets, moderateur lamps, ladies' dressing cases, &c. HENRY WOOLLEY, cabinetmaker, upholsterer, and paperhanger, 590, George-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED are the sole agents in these colonies for the British Plate Glass Company, and have several invoices of glass on hand. GEORGE L. WILSON and CO., Wharf, Bathurst-street.

CHEESE! CHEESE! CHEESE!—A large quantity to be sold. PRIVET, 46, Hunter-street.

TO PARTIES going Home to England.—FOR SALE, a small collection of Australian Birds and Beasts, carefully stuffed. A. B., *Herald* Office.

THE MERCANTILE EMBARRASSMENTS.—French merinoes, flannels, blankets, wool shawls, dresses, silks, mantles, furs, ribbons. Several large lots have been bought up during the pressure for money, and are now placed before the public at unprecedentedly low prices. N.B. The goods are the cheapest ever shown. Purchase early. SMITH and PARRY, 96, Pitt-street, next the Victoria Theatre.

AMERICAN Drills, 5 Cases. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FOR SALE, New Zealand Potatoes. Apply to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

NOW LANDING, and on SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, galvanised iron tiles, corrugated sheet ditto, sheet-zinc, sheet-lead, white lead, paint oil, patent shot, all sorts nails, patent and wrought copper nails (all sizes), and a general assortment of ironmongery, wholesale and retail. JOHN ARMSTRONG, corner of Market and Clarence streets.

QUICKSILVER.—A small quantity on hand. LANE and CO., Lower George-street.

GRINDSTONES (English) of various sizes, and well seasoned. LANE and CO.

LEAD PIPING, from ⅜ to 2½ inches. LANE and CO.

ASH OARS and Paddles, the best American, suitable for watermen and others. Early application is requisite. LANE and CO.

WHITING, in different size packages. LANE and CO.

IRON TANKS, of sizes, from four to seven hundred gallons, and cheap. LANE and CO.

PATENT RUSHES and Patent Roller Blocks (brass). LANE and CO.

NEW ZEALAND WHEAT and POTATOES, of very superior samples, for SALE, at RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO'S, 4, Clarence-street.

TO BOTTLERS, and others.—For SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, a small invoice of Champagne Corks, ditto Twine, Bottle Wax, and Bright Foil. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO. Counting House, 213, George-street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—To Wholesale Buyers and the Trade generally.—E. VICKERY begs to announce that he has completed arrangements for carrying on the wholesale boot and shoe trade on the most extensive scale. With this object in view, he has greatly extended his premises, and will be constantly in receipt of very large shipments of boots, shoes, and leather, manufactured under the surveillance of a thoroughly practical agent. No. 210, George-street and Wynyard-lane.

PIGS.—Cheap Food. Damaged Bran, at FEARNLEY'S, Lower George-street.

LIME JUICE.—In quarter-casks, (a bargain). I. O. GLANHAM, 156, George-street.

MADEIRA. In one and three-dozen cases, (very choice.) I. O. GLANHAM.

SHERRY.—In bulk, and bottle, of various qualities, and surpassed by none. I. O. GLANHAM.

GENEVA.—In casks, at 2s. 9d. per gallon, (in bond). I. O. GLANHAM.

ALL GOODS DELIVERED FREE.—Terms, cash under £5. I. O. GLANHAM.

NOTE THE ADDRESS.—I. O. GLANHAM, 156, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

POTATOES.—50 tons Potatoes, very fine. M. E. MURNIN, Queen's-place.

FIREWOOD cut for stoves. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

THOMAS R. COATES has landed 40 crates of Earthenware, and 20 casks of Glassware, forming a most splendid assortment. On SALE, at 323, George-street, opposite the Market.

ENGLISH SEEDS! ENGLISH SEEDS!!—arrived in excellent order, consisting of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrot, Flower Seeds, &c., &c., on SALE, by ABRAHAM ABRAHAM, near Royal Hotel.

FOR SALE, American Puncheon Staves. CRAWLEY and SMITH.

COALS.—Best screened Coals, £2 10s.; unscreened £1 15s.; blacksmith's, 25s.; Pumpkins, 7s. 6d. a dozen; sold on the Wharf, late Brodie and Craig's, Bathurst-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, a light Spring Cart, Horse, and Harness; also a strong Cart and Harness. Apply to F. LAVERS, Newtown road.

FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGES to LET, or for SALE. Apply to F. LAVERS, Newtown road.

FOR SALE, by private contract, Types, Presses, Printing Machine, and all other printing materials requisite for the publication of a first-class daily or weekly newspaper, together with a large stock of paper, ink, &c.

Full particulars may be obtained by application to Mr. HENRY LOWNDES, 31, Hunter-street, who is authorised to treat for the sale of the above, the goodwill of the *Illustrated Sydney News*, and the lease of the premises.

To persons willing to purchase a most liberal credit will be given, and the business may be entered upon at the commencement of the ensuing quarter.

The premises will be let or the lease sold to any one anxious to secure a good site for a retail or other trade.

BICKLEIGH VALE, Parramatta River.—For SALE, by private contract, the proprietor being about to leave the colony for England, the picturesque house and grounds, known as Bickleigh Vale, late in the occupation of the proprietor, situated about seven miles from Sydney, on the banks of the Parramatta River, at Hen and Chicken Bay, within one mile of Bedlam Ferry, and about the same distance from the Parramatta Road. The house contains five rooms and pantry, with detached kitchen, servants' room, laundry, stabling, and other out-offices complete, rendering it fit for the residence of a respectable family. The grounds have been laid out with great taste, regardless of expense; there is also an orchard of eight acres, stocked with choice fruit trees of every variety, including nearly 400 orange trees, most of which are in full bearing, and offers a capital income to the fortunate purchaser; there is also a good kitchen garden, flower garden, and ornamental shrubbery, with a carriage drive through the orange grove; also a paddock of about twelve acres, enclosed with a three-rail fence. The ground comprises about 22 acres. There is erected in the paddock a newly built four-roomed cottage, bringing in a rental of £1 a week. The whole of the property is abundantly supplied with water and wood. This is a snug little homestead, in a delightful spot, at a convenient distance from Sydney. Purchasers are requested to inspect the property; a plan on view at Messrs. PRINCE, BRAY, and OGG'S.

APARTMENT TO LET, Upper Crown and Campbell streets, South Head Road. Mr. WILLIAMS.

APARTMENTS, unfurnished, consisting of a Sitting and one or two bedrooms, vacant at 15, Elizabeth-street North; also a Stable for a saddle horse.

A GENTLEMAN may be received into the house of a private family, where every domestic comfort will be experienced. Distance from Sydney six miles; coaches pass twice a day. Terms moderate. Apply J. N., Post Office, Longbottom, Parramatta-road.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM and Sitting-room, with the use of kitchen, with or without board, with a respectable family, for a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen, at 3, Elizabeth-buildings, Paddington.

A RARE CHANCE.—House and Shop to LET, 58, Clarence-street, a few doors north of Erskine-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one or two gentlemen, 157, Pitt-street, between Park and Bathurst streets.

COTTAGE to LET, New Town; rent moderate to a permanent tennant. Apply to Mr. NEWMAN, opposite Cemetery.

COMFORTABLE and quiet Furnished Lodgings, suitable for a married couple, drawing-room and bedroom on the same floor, with attendance, but board optional. 136, Crown-street, just south of the Old South Head Road.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—To LET, a lofty Sitting-room and two Bedrooms, with verandahs back and front, commanding a view of the harbour, at 30, Prince-street North, with board, if required.

HOUSE TO LET, four rooms, kitchen, and water. Pleasantly situated. Apply Mr. ALDWELL, Messrs. Want, Roxburgh, and Want, Pitt-street, or Mr. CHAMBERS Bay-street, Glebe.

JIM CROW INN, WINDSOR.—TO LET, with possession on the 1st of July next, the above old-established business Premises, license for which is granted for the ensuing year (for years past the booking office for the mails), at present in the occupation of Mr. James Lane, and now in full trade. The house contains nine rooms, bar with fittings, &c., all in thorough repair; brick-built ten-stall stables, two large granaries, out offices, coach-houses, and in fact every requisite for a first-class hotel. To a respectable tenant a long lease will be given, on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to the Proprietor on the premises; or to JOHN B. LAVERACK, Auctioneer, Windsor.

MILSOM'S POINT, North Shore.—TO LET, a Stone Cottage, containing two good rooms. Apply to Mr. SIMPSON, same place; or Mrs KANE, No. 14, Lower part of Crown-street, Woolloomooloo. June 29th, 1855.

OFFICE TO LET.—To LET, in Mort's buildings, those offices lately occupied by Mr. Bridge, contractor. For further particulars apply to T. S. MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

OFFICES TO LET, centrically situated.—To LET, the first floor of the premises occupied by J. G. Waller and Co., Wynyard-square, admirably adapted for a public company.

PRIVATE Board and Residence for families or single gentlemen, at 2, Wynyard-terrace.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE for Two or Three respectable Men. Terms moderate. Apply No. 74, Harrington-street, Church-hill.

PART of a Shop, with the upper part of a House to LET, opposite the School of Arts.

RESPECTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE at Mrs. O'REILLY'S, 1, Mountry's-buildings, Church-hill.

ROOMS TO LET, 43, YORK STREET.

ROOMS to LET, with or without a stable, coach-house and hay loft, No. 73 Goulburn-street.

STORAGE for heavy or light goods, at E. B. CULLEN'S, Circular Quay.

STORAGE for Free Goods. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King street.

TO LET or SELL, U-dale Cottage, beautifully situated at the Glebe Point, on Blackwattle Bay, and immediately beyond Guilford Lodge, the residence of Mr. Penny. The house contains four rooms, with verandah on two sides, with garden ground and a well of good water; the whole newly fenced in. Also, the sole use of a large bathing house. Apply to Mr. WALKER, on the premises.

TO LET, at BOTANY, adjoining the residence of G. R. NICHOLS, Esq., a genteel Family Residence, containing 8 rooms, outhouses, &c., with 15 acres of land and garden. Apply to Messrs. BENNETT and CO., grocers, George-street.

TO LET, Three large Houses, in Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, Immediate possession. F. W. PERRY, official assignee, 38, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, first-rate Stores in Wynyard-lane. Apply to E. J. SCRIVENER, New Buildings.

TO LET, having been thoroughly repainted and put in the best possible repair, the Houses, Nos. 1 and 2, Raphael's buildings, Prince-street, containing six rooms, and water laid on. Rent moderate. Apply to J. G. RAPHAEL, Lower George-street North.

TO LET, the Upper Part of a House, in Pitt-street, suitable for business premises or private residence, one very large Room well adapted for a daguerreotype artist. Apply to S. CLARK, 136, Pitt-street.

TO LET, Two or Three handsome Rooms, in the pleasantest part of Paddington. For cards of address apply at the Paddington Inn.

TO LET, a House of Seven Rooms, and good water. Apply to Mr. HUDDLESTONE, George-street, Redfern.

TO LET, a Dwelling-house in Crown-street, near South Head Road, with six rooms and two kitchens, ready for occupation. W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers.

TO be LET, a first-rate two-stall Stable, with coach-house, hay loft, large yard, and use of well. Apply at Maxwell Cottage, corner of Burton and Riley streets, South Head Road.

TO LET, a House, situate in Palmer-street North, two doors off William-street, containing seven apartments and a pantry.

TO LET, a Front Room, Furnished, with use of kitchen, fire, and water. Rent eighteen shillings per week. Apply at 35, Yurong-street, back of the College.

TO LET.—A House, with detached kitchen, situated at Camperdown. W. T. PINHEY, Parramatta-street.

TO LET, a large Front Room, overlooking the harbour, at Darling House, Lower Fort-street.

TO LET, a Stable and Coach-house, near the Theatre in Pitt-street. Apply 119, Pitt-street.

TO LET in Crown-street, a House containing four Rooms and a Kitchen. Application to W. ALDWELL, 42, Pitt-street.

TO LET, suitable for a small family, a House, pleasantly situated, four rooms and kitchen—good water; rent moderate. Apply Mr. ALDWELL, 42, Pitt-street; and Mr. CHAMBERS, Bay-street, Glebe.

TO LET, at Paddington, in the rear of Mr. Cape's, near the Barracks, a good wooden Cottage, with four rooms and kitchen. Rent, twenty shillings per week. Inquire of Miss GIBB, opposite.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, all those eligible and valuable business premises, No. 301, George-street, known as the Temple of Fashion, late in the occupation of Messrs. Cohen and Son's, Jewellers.

The accommodation consists of a large shop, with three dwelling rooms at the back; on the second floor, there are four spacious offices, recently occupied by J. N Shuttleworth, Esq.; the third floor contains three large bedrooms. On the basement there is a convenient cooking kitchen, scullery, good yard, and wine cellar; also, a fine dry store 80 x 17, suitable for wine vaults. The above will be let together or separately. Apply to Mr. GOOLD, Lloyd's Chambers.

TO BE LET at Castle Hill, 60 acres of Land. Apply to Mr. COLIN MACKENZIE, Supreme Court.

TO LET, a Furnished Bedroom, for one or two gentlemen, with or without board. 75, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO BE LET, two Houses, situate in Riley-street South; each contains eight rooms, with kitchen; pump of good water, and stable. Apply to Mr. GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, No. 7, Short-street; or at the office Mr. M'CULLOCH, Elizabeth-street.

TO BE LET, a Store in Barrack-street, third house from the Commercial Bank. Apply to DAVID JONES and CO.

TO LET, at Cook's River, a neat six roomed Cottage, with outhouses, four acres of good garden ground, well fenced in, wood and water in abundance. Apply to J. F. FLASHMAN, King-street.

TO BE LET.—The Hermitage, Balmain, fit for the immediate reception of a respectable family, containing eight rooms, large flower and vegetable garden tastefully laid out, abundant supply of good water, with a private wharf to Johnson's Bay. For particulars apply to Mr. GOOLD, General Post Office, Hotel (late Entwisle), Masonic Hall, York-street.

TO LET, at Camperdown, Two comfortable three-roomed Houses. Rent, 12s. Apply to JOHN LUCAS, Camperdown.

TO LET, near the Newtown toll-bar, a Verandah Cottage, garden, and good water. Apply at the toll-bar.

TO LET, a House situated in Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, containing six rooms; a good well of water. For particulars inquire No 17, next door.

TO LET, a verandah Cottage, with five rooms and detached kitchen, and good well of water, situated at Camperdown, Parramatta Road. Apply to the Governor Bourke Hotel, Camperdown, or the Ship Inn, Gloucester-street.

TO CARCASS BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—To LET, for such a term as may be agreed upon, a licensed Slaughter House, situate at Blackwattle Creek, Sydney, ready for immediate business. Apply to THOMAS MAY, Parramatta street, Sydney.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.—Waverley.—A large Market Garden, with convenient dwelling, stable, and out-offices, TO BE LET as may be agreed on. Apply to BRADLEY and JAMES Exchange-buildings.

TO LET, the House, 31, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo; containing four rooms and a kitchen. Apply to J. R. HARRISON, Castlereagh-place; or to B. FRERICHS, German Club, Wynyard-square, corner of [illegible]-street.

TO LET, six miles from Sydney, a Four room Cottage, with kitchen, coach-house, stable, well of good water, orchard, and paddock of seven acres; also, a three-room Cottage, with paddock and orchard of two acres, with choicest fruit trees and plenty of wood and water. Apply to J. O. BRADLY, Royal Hotel Cellars, George-street.

TO BE LET, a Grocery and Provision Business in a commanding situation (a large house, in good repair). To a respectable married couple without family, this must be a desirable investment, as rooms could be let off to great advantage. For further particulars apply to Mr. FUSEDALE, 131, Kent-street North.

TO AGRICULTURISTS and MARKET GARDENERS.—To LET, for a term of years, the choicest portions of the PETERSHAM ESTATE, on the banks of the Cook's River. The soil is of the richest description. Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1501835

THE MARCO POLO'S MAIL.

[A portion of the following was issued in our Supplement last evening.]

GREAT VICTORY OVER THE RUSSIANS.

HOME NEWS OFFICE,
Wednesday Morning, April 4, 12 o'clock.

We are in possession this morning, by the submarine telegraph, of the substance of a despatch from General Canrobert, dated 29th ult. It appears that on the night of the 22nd and the morning of the 23rd, the Russians made a sortie in force, the greater part of the garrison of Sebastopol being apparently engaged against the allied lines, but were repulsed with immense loss, amounting in killed and wounded to no less than 2000, while the loss on the side of the Allies is estimated at only 600. The details of this important event are wanting.

The arrangements now making at Windsor Castle for the reception of the Emperor and Empress of the French, who are expected to arrive on a visit to her Majesty about the 10th instant, are on a scale of the greatest magnitude and magnificence. This incident is a token of the amity subsisting between the two countries. All classes of the people unite in the desire to receive our able and faithful ally with those marks of attachment and respect to which the whole of his conduct throughout the alliance justly entitles him.

By the arrival of the Marco Polo yesterday we received news from England to the 5th April. The principal items of intelligence, as transmitted from the Heads by the electric telegraph, were published in second and third editions, in the course of the afternoon. The files of papers brought by the ship did not reach us till a late hour last night, and from them we make extracts as copious as our available space will permit.

The subject of most immediate interest is the progress of the siege of Sebastopol. That fortress was not, at the date of the Marco Polo's departure, yet taken; but the attack was vigorously prosecuted, and the investing force had approached within three or four hundred yards of the besieged. A series of minor engagements appears to have taken place, the result of which was in favour of the Allies. A serious conflict took place on the night of the 22nd March. The result was the repulse of the Russians, with a loss in killed and wounded of 2000, while the French commander acknowledges a loss of 600 men.

The negociations at Vienna had been interrupted by the postponement of the proceedings of the Congress to the 10th of April. This interruption had taken place at a most critical period, and it was believed that the events of a few days—or even hours—after the resumption of negotiations will determine the result of the conferences.

A fleet, unprecedented for size and power, had sailed on the 4th April for the Baltic.

The Ministerial provision for Colonial Government had been all but completed at the sailing of the Marco Polo. Notwithstanding the absence of Lord John Russell at Vienna, the Under-Secretaryship for the Colonies had not been filled up till the 4th April. Lord Ebrington, it appears, and not Mr. Layard, is to fill the office.

The mails which left Melbourne by the Madras, on the 31st January, had reached London.

From the Summary of Intelligence prepared for transmission by the Marco Polo, and from various English journals, we extract the following details:—

THE WAR.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The assault is still "just going to begin." According to the last accounts, the besieging and the besieged forces before Sebastopol are now within three or four hundred yards of each other, and continual combats take place for the possession of the narrow slip of land which lies between them. According to a despatch from General Canrobert, of the 17th March, the French, on the night between the 14th and 15th, took by assault in front of the parallel opened before the mamelon or hillock, which is in advance of the Malakoff Tower, and where the Russians had established their new work, a first line of rifle pits, from which the Russian riflemen annoyed the French workmen, and had that day killed Captain Quillrat of the Engineers. The troops charged with this operation carried it out with much vigour and daring, under the fire of the musketry and cannon of the fortress. It was necessary to continue the operations on the night between the 15th and 16th, when the attack was equally resolute. The ambuscades, or rifle pits, were destroyed. General Bosquet speaks in terms of the highest praise of the energy of the troops employed in these two actions.

Lord Raglan, also writing on the 17th of March, states that the progress of the works of the parallel commencing at the extremity of the English right, and intending to join the corresponding parallel of the French, had not been so rapid as was expected, on account of the rocky ground, and the difficulty of covering the workmen, which rendered it almost impossible to continue the works during the day. Nevertheless, the lines of the English and the French had been united that day. His lordship adds that the British troops have not been attacked, but that our Allies, the French, have been continually engaged, and have succeeded, by bravery and perseverance, in driving the enemy from the ambuscades in which they had established themselves in front of them. The French have experienced some losses, but incomparably less than those of the enemy; the batteries on the English right have cannonaded the enemy without cessation; and the fire of the artillery, both from the land and seamen's batteries, has been remarkably good, and does the greatest honour to the two arms of the service. Lord Raglan, in the same despatch, announces the arrival of Lieutenant-General Simpson, the chief of the staff, at head quarters, and that Sir John M'Neil and Colonel Tulloch arrived at Balaklava some days before.

Despatches have also been received from Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, written on board the Royal Albert, before Sebastopol, on the 17th of March. They contain accounts of an attack made on the Russian position named Djimitria, in the bay of Kouban and at the entrance of the sea of Azoff, by her Majesty's steamship Viper; and also of an attack on the Russian fort of Soujak-kale, on the coast of Circassia, by her Majesty's steamers Leopard Highflyer, Swallow, and Viper, and the French war steamer Fulton. Lieutenant and Commander W. Armytage states that he arrived before Djimitria at fifty minutes past one on the 8th of March, anchored at 500 yards distant, and at two o'clock opened his fire on the fort. Some Cossacks who occupied the fort were soon dispersed, the fort and barracks were destroyed, the magazines burnt, two pieces of cannon were nailed up, and their carriages broken, and the munitions of the enemy were destroyed. This was effected without any loss.

Desperate Sortie and Tremendous Slaughter of the Russians.—Official accounts have been received, which state that a desperate engagement took place before Sebastopol on the night of the 22-23rd March, originating in a sortie of the garrison against the French works. Several thousand men must have been engaged in this nocturnal combat. The Russian Commander-in-Chief, in his estimate of loss, merely states that the loss "on both sides was considerable;" but the French Commander, while he acknowledges a loss of 600 men, claims to have killed or wounded no less than 2000 of the Russians. We have not yet received Lord Raglan's account. The Russians were the assailing party, and, therefore, were exposed to the dangers of attacking a strongly-fortified position, and they were finally repulsed and driven into the town. As the Russians claim to have taken an English captain prisoner, it is probable that the English, as well as the French, were engaged in this desperate action, in which the loss, both of the Allies and the Russians, seems to have been greater than the battle of Eupatoria, in which from 70,000 to 80,000 men were engaged.

LATEST NEWS.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Berlin, April 4th.

General Wedell has again set out for Paris. M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Lord John Russell will not accept the invitations to stay at Berlin. It is rumoured that an ultimatum has been agreed to at London, with the object of putting Prussia in a position to declare definitely its intention.

Accounts from Constantinople, of the 26th March, states that all the ships of the Allies in the Bosphorus had been ordered, and had sailed to the Crimea.

All the troops encamped round the Bay of Kamiesch had received directions to take up positions near Sebastopol.

Odessa, March 27.

The Archbishop of Odessa, following up the appeal of the Holy Synod, has issued an incendiary pastoral. Except as another illustration of the means by which the Czars, through the priesthood, educate their subjects to become fit instruments of their ambition, the document is in no way remarkable. According to the pastoral, Russia stands alone in Europe—the only witness to the truth, the centre of the one true church, existing absolutely among the nations, placed above them all, and responsible to none but God, her special protector.

The *Daily News* remarks that the 10th Hussars have now been upwards of a month at Cairo, one of the most unhealthy towns in the world at this season for Europeans, doing nothing whatever. It was not till March 21st that the Jason was despatched to Alexandria to embark them, instead of sending the Himalaya. The probability is, that 400 of the corps and 200 of the 12th Lancers, who by this time have arrived at Suez, will be left for some weeks longer in Egypt, because no transports have been provided, and this whilst Balaclava is full of steamers.

The telegraph now extends to all down the valley of the Danube, as far as Bucharest and Giurgevo. The line from Rutschuck to Varna, on the Black Sea, will be completed in the first or second week of April, and we shall then be able to receive news from the Crimea and from Constantinople in two or three days.

The Negotiations.—The Peace Congress formally opened at Vienna on the 15th March, and was attended by the Austrian, Russian, French, Turkish, and British plenipotentiaries. The object of the conference is to discuss the principles which are to form the basis of a peace negotiation. On Saturday, the 17th, the first protocol, which includes in general terms the provisions of the Four Points with the interpretation given by the Western Powers, was signed by the representatives of France, Turkey, Austria, Russia, and Great Britain; the Court of Prussia having no plenipotentiary present. It may be well to submit the Four Points on which the powers are to negotiate for peace:—

1. The abolition of Russia's exclusive protectorate of the Principalities.
2. The free navigation of the Danube.
3. The opening of the Black Sea to the flags of all nations.
4. The reduction and limitation of the naval power of Russia in the Black Sea, so that it shall be no longer a perpetual menace to Constantinople.

According to the latest accounts, the two first points have been conceded, and the negociations have reached the third, the solution of which will virtually decide the question of peace or war.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The Baltic fleet was under orders to sail from Spithead on Tuesday, the 3rd of April, and many thousands of spectators had assembled to witness its departure. Owing, however, to the weather being exceedingly thick, with a contrary wind blowing almost to a gale, a signal, annulling the order, was hoisted from the flagship, the Duke of Wellington. The weather continued unpropitious on the following day, and the fleet still lay-to. This immense fleet is the largest and most powerful that ever sailed from this country. It consists of upwards of ninety vessels, or floating batteries, carrying 1195 guns, and propelled by 17,290 horse power of steam. The fleet is composed entirely of steamers, without one sailing vessel.

By telegraph we learn that the bulk of the Baltic fleet sailed late yesterday afternoon (April 4th).

Crimea, March 22.—Several night engagements had taken place—the Russians having been always defeated by the French. The French are again operating against Malakhoff Tower. A French telegraph despatch says the Russians attacked the allies, and were repulsed with a loss of 3000 left on the field: the loss of the allies was 600 only. The allies were receiving reinforcements daily. Each cavalry regiment is to be reinforced with 160 men. The English surgeon Le Blanc, of the 9th foot, had been shot by mistake by a French sentinel.

The latest official despatch received from Lord Raglan was dated 20th March, which we subjoin:—

My Lord—In my despatch of the 17th instant I reported to your lordship the progress made in forming the parallel constructed to unite the right of our attack with the left of the French on the Inkermann heights. The contest of the latter with the enemy for the possession of the rifle pits in their immediate front was renewed after dark on that night, and was continued for several hours; the fire being excessively heavy, particularly of musketry; and considerable loss must have been sustained by our allies, I fear, as well as by the enemy, who continue to hold the ambuscades; but the French persevered, notwithstanding, in working forward and approaching the Manilon, on which the Russians are busily engaged in building a formidable work, though frequently interrupted by our batteries and those of the French. On the night of the 17th, the English parallels were not attacked, but the fire to which I have above alluded was so continuous, that the foe was either under arms or ready to turn out. I enclose the return of casualties to the 18th inst. It was currently reported yesterday that Prince Menschikoff had died on his way to Moscow. I have not been able to ascertain if this report be well founded; but it was so fully credited as to have been despatched to Constantinople. Prince Gortschakoff is stated to have arrived at Ptchsharai, and to have assumed the command of the army. Reinforcements are reported to be on their way from Russia, and the ninth division have reached the neighbourhood of Eupatoria. The position of the Russian troops in the vicinity of the Tchernaya remains unaltered. The progress of the railway continues to be satisfactory, and we are already enabled to use it with considerable advantage, both for the conveyance of supplies and huts, so far as the high ground some way on this side of Kadikoi. Mr. Beaty's exertions deserve every commendation."

Raglan.

The French Minister of War had received the following despatch from General Canrobert:—

Before Sebastopol, 22nd March.

"We are advancing towards the Manilon, which covers the Malakhoff Tower. The enemy has at different times attempted to destroy our works of approach, but without success. Admiral Isteman, commander of the fleet of the place, has been killed. The health of the troops is excellent."

The fire from all the batteries of the allies was to open before Sebastopol on the 25th March.

A rumour obtained circulation in London on the 4th April that Sebastopol had fallen, after a tremendous bombardment, but the intelligence was generally distrusted.

The Russians made a sortie from Sebastopol on the night of the 22nd March. They destroyed some of the French approaches. The losses on both sides were considerable. Two French officers, one English colonel, and one English captain belonging to the 33rd Regiment were made prisoners.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 26th March state that all the ships of the Allies in the Bosphorus had been ordered to sail, and had actually sailed for the Crimea. All the troops round the Bay of Kamiesch had received directions to take up positions near Sebastopol.

Intelligence from Galatz of the 26th March reports that several Austrian merchant vessels on the Danube have been detained by the Russians.

All immediate interest in the diplomatic negociations at Vienna, had been suspended, owing to the members of the conference having adjourned their deliberations from the 2nd to the 10th of April. Previous to that adjournment, however, it was stated that the Allies proposed to exclude all ships of war, not excepting those of Russia, from the Black Sea.

It is rumoured that an *ultimatum* has been agreed to at London, with the object of putting Prussia in a position to declare definitely its intentions.

The bulk of the ships comprising the Baltic fleet sailed on the 4th April. The Flying Squadron had arrived at the Sound.

The *Monitemr de l'Armee* contradicts the report that the Russians have 170,000 to 200,000 men in the Crimea, and states that the whole force of the Russians there does not amount to more than 115,000 men, including the garrison of Sebastopol, the corps on the Tchernaya, and those at Bakschiserai, Eupatoria, Simpheropol, and Perekop.

The command of the floating batteries, says the *United Service Gazette*, now just ready for launching, is exciting much competition and rivalry among young captains. Three have, we hear, been appropriated. Captains Edward A. Inglefield, Arthur Cumming, and Frederick B. Seymour have been selected for the purpose, and three more dashing characters could not, perhaps, be found.

The Earl of Cardigan is taking a general inspection of the cavalry throughout the United Kingdom. The noble and gallant earl, we believe, purposes visiting Ireland, in reference to the purchase of horses.

Russian ships of the line, it is said, and other vessels, have been sunk between piles in the navigation way of Cronstadt.

No soldier under eighteen years of age is to be sent to the Crimea on any pretext.

Advices from Odessa state that the report of the death of Prince Menschikoff is false.

The Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas are making preparations to return to the Crimea.

The 1st Regiment of the Royal Lancashire Militia arrived at Corfu on the 17th of March, in the steamer Calcutta, to perform garrison duty during the absence of regular troops in the Crimea.

Field-Marshal Prince Gortschakoff, commander of the Russian army of the south, arrived at Sebastopol on the 20th of March, to take the command previously held by Prince Menschikoff.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Queen Victoria has invited the Emperor and Empress of the French to visit England, and the Royal guests are expected about the middle of the present month (April) at Windsor Castle, which is being re-decorated. The suite of rooms intended for the imperial visitors will be finished in a style of unprecedented magnificence.

The Houses of Parliament, on Friday, the 30th, adjourned to the 16th of April. On the 20th the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir G. C. Lewis, will bring forward his annual budget.

The Earl of Harrowby has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. This, with Mr. Bouverie's appointment to the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Brand's acceptance of the Junior Lordship of the Treasury, leaves but one office—the Colonial Secretaryship — vacant in the administration. Mr. Brand will undertake the English department of the Treasury, Lord Monck succeeding Mr. Fortescue as Irish Lord.

The quarterly returns of the national revenue, which, for the first time, have been made up to the 31st of March, instead of the 5th of April, have just been published. Upon the quarter there is an increase of £4,384,308 arising from every item but miscellaneous, the respective amounts being as follows:—

Customs increase	..	£221,000
Excise ditto	..	211,284
Stamps ditto	..	54,944
Taxes ditto	..	95,595
Property tax ditto	..	3,798,612
Post Office ditto	..	45,922
Crown Lands ditto	..	1,000
Miscellaneous decrease	..	44,109

Upon the year's accounts there is a nett increase of £6,312,624, the respective items being—Customs, £295,725; Excise, £1,077,578; Stamps, £176,131; Property Tax, £5,137,334; Post Office, £230,156; against which there is a decrease on Taxes £105,558; Crown Lands, £123,316; and Miscellaneous, £375,426. Compared with the expenditure, there is a deficiency on the 31st of March of no less than £3,495,615.

Amongst the noticeable events of the month is the election of a representative for Liverpool in place of the Honorable T.H. Liddell, who has been transferred to the House of Peers by the death of his father, Lord Ravensworth. Liverpool has hitherto been considered the stronghold of the Tory party; but, on this occasion, Mr. J. C. Ewart, a native of the town, a Liberal in politics, and a man of large mercantile experience, was returned by a majority of nearly 1500 votes over Sir S. G. Bonham, the Tory candidate,—the same Sir S. G. Bonham who filled the offices of Governor of Singapore and Hong Kong. The victory of the Liberal party is generally attributed to the new election law, which prohibits, under severe penalties, all bribery and treating, means whereby the votes of a large portion of the "freemen" had been previously gained by the Tories. The result of the election has been regarded with considerable surprise, though with general satisfaction, by the entire country.

From Eupatoria we have received the intelligence that the son-in-law of Prince Paskiewitch was killed in the last affair there.

The Sultan has conferred the order of Abdul Medjid on Field Marshal Lord Raglan and Lieutenant-General Sir F. Burgoyne, G.C.B.

The French Consul at Edinburgh has received an official communication from his government, intimating that an agricultural meeting will be held at Paris between the 1st and 10th of June next, to which, for the first time, foreign live stock will be admitted

The *Boersenhalle*, of Hamburg, states, apparently on official authority, that the late visit of the King of Prussia to Dresden had no political object. He merely went, like a good husband, to fetch the Queen back to Berlin.

A letter from Hamburg, of the 19th of March, states that the English Government is building barracks in the island of Heligoland, off the mouth of the river Elbe, large enough to contain a garrison of five thousand men.

A large quantity of Mr. Hale's war-rockets are now being manufactured, by order of Government, for the use of the British army in the Crimea. These missiles can be projected a distance of three miles, with the certainty of aim of the Minie bullet.

Captain Hall of the Nemesis, has presented to her Majesty the guns captured, from one of the forts at Eckness. The Queen ordered the guns to be placed in the Park fronting Osborne Palace.

STATE OF THE WAR.

(*From the Times of Wednesday, April 4.*)

It is exactly half a year since England learnt the truth of the battle of the Alma, and the falsehood of the capture of Sebastopol. At that time we had all been kept on the tenterhooks of expectation for three months, that being the period occupied in collecting, embarking, conveying, disembarking, and marching the army from Varna to its present position. Somewhat fidgetty at this delay, and dreading a campaign so late in the season, the British public were requested to "suspend their judgment" and wait for the result of the next week or two. But the prevailing thought in everybody's mind was, that if the work was not done in October it would not be done at all that year, and then we should have a winter campaign. "Moscow" was on everybody' tongue, and there was hardly a man who did not say that the assault ought to be attempted at any risk, rather than incur the certain horrors of a winter in the Crimea. These forebodings became stronger when, at the end of the month, it came out that the batteries had failed, and that what it had cost more than a fortnight to make it would take a month to renew and improve. It was evident, indeed, that another month would be expended in repairing the shortcomings of October the 17th, and that when the batteries were ready to open fire it would be midwinter,—so quickly did the season for action slip out of our hands. Now, at this moment we are in precisely the same situation as we were on the 4th of October last year, with the immaterial difference that then we had winter fast approaching, and now we have summer. Of the two it is hard to say which is the more formidable in the Crimea. We shall probably settle the question by suffering both. But that is our present prospect. By the 1st of May the sun will strike with terrible power on the moist soil of our camp, and on the vast area of half-buried corruption, and no mortal man can say what our armies will not suffer. There is, then, this month for work. We do not speak of the Russian reinforcements and supplies poured into the Crimea in one continuous stream; we are speaking only of times and seasons. By the end of this month fever, thirst, prostration, and all the more violent or more insidious forms of disease will begin to attack our army, and it will be found quite as much as we can do to maintain our position and our numbers, which at this moment we do not believe to amount to more than 15,000 bayonets—perhaps 25,000 men in all—for the work before us.

As Parliament is not sitting and there is nobody else to put the question, we think we may ask Lord Panmure and his colleagues whether they are satisfied with the present state of things, with the prospect of April slipping away, as October slipped away last year, with the slow pace of our own preparations and the quick pace of the Russians, or with the fact that all this time the Russians are actually gaining ground on the allies and pushing them into a corner, or here or there only, but along the whole line, so that we can neither get our batteries up nearer nor even make a reconnaissance to see what the Russians are doing in our rear? There is not a single point on which we can look with satisfaction or hope, unless it be that at the date of the vernal equinox the army was in better health than it had been at the summer solstice in Bulgaria, or at the winter solstice in the Crimea. For that, of course, we were entirely prepared, and therefore see in it small matter for congratulation. But, if we look to what is out of the calendar, to what depends upon presence of mind, forethought, energy, and courage, and not on the ordinary operation of the elements, then we look in vain for anything to reassure us. We see only the greatest probability that this year will be as the last, and that before the end of the session we shall have our Ministers deprecating censure, on the ground that nobody expected a summer campaign, and that the summer had turned out rather hotter than the average of summers in the Crimea. We are forced to this unpleasant importunity, because when Parliament meets again on Monday, the 16th instant, it will then be vain to urge preparations for the spring campaign. Before a single regiment or piece of ordnance, sent on that suggestion, could reach the Crimea, the spring of that climate will be past, and the sun will be in fearful ascendancy. The present is the time; now is the day for doing something; and what is being done there? What are we doing here?

We don't want to croak about our own position on the heights before Sebastopol. We will assume that it is very strong; that after the result of the 25th of October, the Russians will not hastily attack Balaklava, and after the 5th of November, they will be shy of attempting to surprise our camp. We will assume that they have generally a judicious reluctance to come to close quarters with us, and that, though they seem to have nightly collisions with our allies, thanks to the greater numerical force of the French, and thanks also to those excellent Zouaves, they are not likely to drive their besiegers yet into the sea. We will assume that the railway will do wonders,—that there will be no more deaths by mere famine and nakedness. We will assume that the new Turkish contingent and the Piedmontese army will find their way into the Crimea in time at least for an autumnal campaign; we will assume everything that may reasonably be required. What we want to know is this:—Supposing everything to be done that has been promised or promulgated hitherto, what more likelihood is there of taking Sebastopol before the Dog-days than there ever was? What more chance is there of our taking Sebastopol during the Dog-days than there was during the dead of last winter? What more chance is there of taking Sebastopol next October than there was last October? In fine, what chance is there of taking the place at all, under existing auspices, and as long as the present estimate of the odds of war prevails at head quarters? Has Lord Panmure any reason to believe that something will be done this April? It is for this April, for the very purpose of being on the spot, in position, and with our supplies about us by this month,—that the allies determined to stand the rigour of a Crimean winter in their then unprepared state, instead of a re-embarking after the failure of the 17th of October. If this month is passed in inaction, in vapouring, in waiting idly upon Providence, or in expecting successes that never will come of themselves, it is evident that the fearful sacrifices of the winter campaign will be entirely thrown away, and our army might as well have passed the winter pleasantly on the Bosphorus, and returned to the Crimea last month as fresh as if it had just come from barracks in England. If the Government at home has no assurance, and can give no assurance, that April will be made use of before it is added to the months that have been lost, we have one more question to ask, and that is, how long they mean to leave the conduct of the war in the present hands? It cannot be our design to spend twenty millions of money year by year, and twenty thousand lives, merely to maintain a position in the Crimea. The British people do not contemplate a second siege of Troy, which, at the present rate, will cost us £200,000,000 and 200,000 men. They expect something to be done. They are not to be satisfied with a mere exhibition in the Crimea of those excellent defensive qualities which have won so much respect at the Horse Guards. They want something to be done; and, if something is not done before long, the same public impatience which has already effected great things will certainly insist on some radical change in our present system of government.

[FROM OUR CITY CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Monday, April 2, 1855.

Affairs here are in a very wantiously unsettled state. Rumours float about in all directions of a most contradictory character, and the newspaper reports are just as bad. One day's news is contradicted the following day, nay, the intelligence in two adjoining columns even of the morning journals is as opposite as possible in the character of the news they profess to give. In fact, no one appears to know any thing for certain on any one of the great and momentous questions of the day; or, if they do, they neither tell or believe it to be true. In fact, we appear to be in a "fix," and in more ways than one.

The crisis, so long expected, was supposed to have come at last some days back; but by some means or another its development is deferred. In fact it is the old thing over and over again. We no sooner appear to be on the eve of some definite event, than some confounded intervention or other steps in and upsets or alters the whole state of affairs.

Now it was thought that the Conference at Vienna would speedily have determined whether peace was to be proclaimed, or if the war was to be prosecuted with vigour. Hitherto, so far as concerns the movements of the Government, it has been mere showy pretence. Not so with the brave fellows in the Crimea when they have had the chance of distinguishing themselves. The two first points appeared to be definitively settled, as I mentioned in my last letter. The third resulted in a sudden change. The Russian plenipotentiaries declared they had no authority to interpret the third point in the sense attached to it by the allies: and that they must refer it to St. Petersburg. All the plenipotentiaries have, therefore, been obliged to refer the matter to their respective Governments, and the conference next went back to the considerations of the first and second points.

The third point which relates to the entré of Turkey into the European family of nations and the predominating power of Russia in the Black Sea, is, of course, the most important one of the four, and the one in which the greatest difficulty would necessarily be experienced in arranging so many conflicting views and interests. The Conference had its eighth meeting yesterday, when it adjourned to the 16th, for the Easter holidays, &c. Consequently we are thrown on our backs for a fortnight longer, to use a common expression, and one just now very freely current on this subject.

Parliament here stands adjourned to the 16th instant also. So that in a most critical period of European affairs, nothing will be done either here or in Vienna, for upwards of fourteen days, to expedite the solution of the Eastern question. Certainly, the adjournment will give time for reflection and due consideration. The present "hitch" in the negociations will, it is thought, be got over by concessions on both sides, and the hope of an early peace is still in the ascendant.

In my despatch of nearly a month back, I mentioned on good authority, that the instructions of Lord John Russell involved new propositions for peace, which it was hoped and expected would meet with the consent of Russia. I have much reason to believe that the slight abstract I was enabled to give you, in anticipation of their public announcement, is substantially correct. The source from whence I received my information was too good to be doubted. Facts have since transpired which seem to stamp them with truth. The terms proposed to Russia on the third point are, in substance, therefore, as far as can be gathered, as follows:—

The dismantling, or demolition of Sebastopol, will not be enforced; but it is not to be strengthened; and only a peace establishment is to be kept up by land and sea; that France and England are to have Consular Agents at Sebastopol, and probably, also at Balaklava and Kaimesch Bay. That the fleets of the Allies are to have access to each of these ports.

By these terms it was hoped the honour and integrity of Russia in the Crimea would not be seriously wounded or lessened; and the English and French Governments hoped that Russia would not interpose any serious obstructions to them.

Now these terms, or anything like them, necessarily imply, most decidedly, that our position is greatly altered since the war commenced. Instead of dictating terms to Russia, or waiting until we compelled her to sue for peace, as the Government professed its determination of doing in principle, we now almost implore Russia to make peace with us.

The people are certainly anxious for peace, it is true, but only on terms honourable to us: but it is a question whether, under all circumstances, the propositions above referred to are such as can justly be considered in that light. The Press generally are speaking out very plainly on the subject.

The *Morning Chronicle*, on Thursday last, spoke out with singular boldness. It observed,

"The British people are growing uneasy on the subject of the attitude assumed by this country towards Russia, more especially in the Vienna negotiations. Rumours, which are unfortunately too well confirmed by probabilities, echo, darkly but steadily, long-existing apprehensions. A fear is gaining ground to the effect that all our boasting, all our dearly-bought alliances, all our sacrifices of money and men, are coming to a very ignominious result. It is felt, by a kind of instinct which seldom misleads a whole people, that we are on the eve of some shameful compromise—some hollow, inadequate, and patched-up peace.

"A great national question of this kind must be looked at without reference to party spirit. On domestic questions it is almost impossible to legislate or administrate, except through the action of party, not seldom even of faction. But when the interests of the nation in the aggregate, and our reputation in the eyes of the world, are at stake, away with all preferences for Whig or Tory, for this or that statesman, for one or the other section of the community. A considerable and clamorous class at home cry for peace, because they find that the war interferes with their trade and manufactures. 'Perish the country,' they cry 'but keep the mills going!' The influential persons in the city, whose business it is to deal in money, or to traffic in the public funds, are also desirous of an immediate peace, because at the moment things are stagnant; and those gentlemen seldom or never look beyond the moment. An influential and well-informed foreign writer tells the world that the British aristocracy generally are in favour of peace—because they foresee that the war will be made an excuse for demanding important changes in the Constitution. This may or may not be an approximation to the truth. It certainly is justified as a surmise by the singular silence and apathy of the Government, by the inexplicable delays that have occurred in the Crimea, and by the ardour with which various chiefs of the aristocratic section of the House of Commons coquet with the gentlemen who are generally regarded as the leaders of the democratic party in this country.

"Upon one point there can be no doubt—there exists in the public mind a feeling of dull blank disappointment. A free people, accustomed to the use of representative institutions, and habituated to make their will obeyed by their ostensible rulers, are not easily induced to part with a power so cherished. It is very rarely that such a people call for a Dictator. If they do, it is because they believe themselves in peril, domestic or foreign, and are content to waive their privilege of talking or deliberating, for the sake of securing unity of will and vigour of action. Cromwell was a dictator of this stamp. So was Chatham. So was the younger Pitt. Each has left a glorious name to postery, as Asserter and Defender of the National Honour; and their praises, as rulers, are joined in by those who otherwise execrate their policy. The late Sir Robert Peel also was a Dictator. What gained for him the respect even of his political opponents? His moral courage, vigour, singleness of purpose, disregard of all considerations except the national honour and the public good. Once in power, Sir Robert Peel never swerved from his object, which was to preserve his country from the horrors or the penalties of an internecine strife between classes; to save alike the aristocracy and the people from the consequences of inflamed passions and antagonistic interests. He was indeed a ruler; nor would he permit any influence whatever—whether from above him, or beneath him, or around him—to divert him from the point towards which all his thoughts and purposes ever were steadily turned. And what were his rewards? A reputation aggrandised—contrary to the ordinary rule with Ministers—by continuance in office, and the tears of a nation shed over his untimely death.

"At a season of fearful peril to the nation, once more a Ditator was called for. Our military reputation had fallen, by the combined influence of false economy and interference of civilians during a long peace, with persevering misrepresentation by journalists at home. The public had become persuaded that the policy theretofore pursued had been too moderate and pacific, and that the time for its revision was come. With the unanimity which only prevails at such a crisis, all eyes were turned towards one man—all voices called his name. By a species of acclamation he was voted to the supreme power, and entrusted with that best machine of Government, the public confidence. Nearly fifteen years have elapsed since any British Statesman was invested with power in the sense in which it has been entrusted to the present Prime Minister. Even the case of Sir Robert Peel is scarcely in point, because he first came into power as the chief of a powerful party, and on the high tide of an almost unprecedented reaction. Lord Palmerston was borne into office by the public hopes. No one asked of what materials he would form a ministry. No one reflected whether he was a Whig or a Tory, or a man of aristocratic or democratic sympathies. All was done in a spirit of almost blind faith. There was a reliance upon him as a man of 'vigour'—as one who, by some means or other, had been kept back, but who, if once at the helm, would speedily set things to rights.

"Above all, the public called for Lord Palmerston because he was believed to be, on principle, opposed to Russia, and desirous of carrying on the war with energy. A popular impression assumed that the whole of his later policy had been addressed to the frustration of the designs of that Power, and that by some means or other he had been sacrificed in consequence. His being called by a rare unanimity to take the helm was intended as a new declaration of war against the Czar, as a manifesto by the nation that the privations endured by our army in the Crimea, and the ostentatious exaggerations thereof by some journalists, had not operated on us as a 'heavy blow and a great discouragement.' From a man so empowered, and so supported, much was naturally expected; and in proportion to the excited, perhaps the exaggerated hopes of the nation, will be the disappointment and indignation should he collapse.

"It is for this reason that the proceedings of her Majesty's Government, wrapped as they are in an unnecessary mystery, are watched with so deep an interest and so fretful an anxiety at the present time. Ugly rumours are afloat. By some means or other, they have derived consistency and confirmation. Men talk of compromises, compared with which those made during the decline of the Roman Empire were honourable and glorious. We are slow to believe all that we hear on this subject. We do not conceive it possible that statesmen imbued with the old spirit of the aristocracy, and sustained by the spontaneous confidence of the country, can contemplate the kind of arrangements which common report ascribes to them. Lord Palmerston, at the present moment, is not in the position of an ordinary Minister. He cannot fall back upon a 'party,' and regulate to the influence of their 'principles' his abnegations of individual will. He stands alone. He has been invested with a dictatorship, in order that he may bring the whole force of the empire to bear upon the enemy. As to him would be accorded the glory of a success, so upon his head would be visited the consequences of a compromise which might prove even worse than a failure."

And on Saturday last it said,

"We are not surprised that the voice of remonstrance should have been raised at the length of the Easter Recess. The Earl of Ellenborough has often of late somewhat occupied the attention of the House of Lords, but his remarks last evening on the length of the adjournment were not uncalled for. Parliament is justly called the Great Council of the Nation. In the exercise of its functions as representative and guardian of the public interests, it watches closely, and canvasses keenly the conduct of the Government. Is the present time unfavourable to the discharge of this duty? Are our affairs so well administered, either at home or abroad, that we can afford to dispense with our usual guarantees? That the Easter recess should be made this year so unusually long, is, to say the least, suspicious; and in this light we fear it will be regarded by the public. Already murmurs are heard of the high-handed indifference of the Government to public opinion; and this attempt to stifle the voice of Parliament at the most critical moment of the struggle in which we are engaged, is associated with certain rumours that are afloat as to the nature of the arrangements meditated with Russia. If those arrangements are of the unsatisfactory character supposed, it is quite obvious that to shut up the House of Commons during seventeen or eighteen days, thus precluding all inquiry into what is going on, furnishes the means of impunity until it shall be too late to protect the public interests!

"The Earl of Ellenborough was somewhat severe on her Majesty's Government. In many of his observations, even sincere supporters of Lord Palmerston must concur. 'It so happened,' said the noble Earl, 'that we were now exactly at the termination of the first year of the war, and he wished their lordships to consider the position in which the country stood at the beginning of the war, and what had been done. At the beginning of the war, the country had a very good Government and a very fine army. At present it had only half that army, and had lost half the Government! He was not sure, however, that some persons did not think that, although the Government had been deprived of half its members, it might not have increased in strength. This at least, was certain, that, whatever might have been its increased strength in the Cabinet, in Parliament it was materially diminished, and instead of having a very strong Government to carry on the war, the country had now a very weak Government. At the commencement of the war there was a confiding Parliament and an enthusiastic people. Now, there was an inquiring people, and a discontented House of Commons.

Without going the whole length of these remarks, we are compelled to admit that they contain no small portion of truth; and it is not because that truth comes from a chief of the Opposition, that it is to be disregarded. Both People and House of Commons are beginning to be discontented. The people 'inquire;' but the House of Commons, which alone can inquire to some purpose, has its doors closed for nearly three weeks, at the very moment when inquiry might become embarrassing to a faineant dictator and an apathetic Ministry.

"Why are the British people beginning to be discontented? because they expected great things, and they see only small ones. They anticipated that the stamp of a great and vigorous mind would have been put on the policy of the reconstituted Government. They find that all the impetus they hoped to have imparted to the machinery of administration has only resulted in a slight acceleration of the ordinary pace of red tapism! There is the same hum-drum system of Parliamentary evasion—the same mystery and mystification—the same insulting exclusion of the public business! A feeling is growing up in this country,

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1501836

that between a paralysis of our military force and an unnatural activity of our diplomacy, the Nation will fall to the ground. The meanest man is capable of judging this question. Hodge and Giles know as well as the greatest noble in the land that we have received a check in the Crimea, which we are afraid to avenge, that, for the first time in our modern military history, we are going to 'knock under.'

"In the House of Commons, another subject closely affecting the position and character of the Government was again noticed last evening. Sir John Pakington reminded the Ministers that one of the most important offices of State still remained unfilled! Nominally, Lord John Russell is Colonial Minister; but, actually, the colonies are without any responsible person to look after their interests! When—in common with others who were prepared to accept Lord Palmerston as the man for the crisis—we acquiesced in the temporary arrangement by which Lord John Russell was permitted to act abroad as our Plenipotentiary while holding the seals of the Colonial-office, it was with the reservation that his absence should only be of short duration It was supposed that he would be back 'by Easter;' in fact, Lord Palmerston promised that he should return at that date, whether the result of the negotiations proved favourable or the reverse. Now, the language of the Government on this head is changed! By moving so unusually long an adjournment, they have virtually prolonged their 'Easter' at least a week. Sir George Grey, however, conveniently forgets the undertaking given by Lord Palmerston. He 'hopes the absence of his noble friend will not be of long duration;' which may mean that Lord John Russell will prolong his sojourn at Vienna till all the artifices of Russian diplomacy are exhausted. If the people of this Empire hoped any really satisfactory result from his presence there, they might reconcile themselves to the inconvenience; but if he is only negotiating a peace which will be but a record of our military failure, they will not be disposed to see the neglect, perhaps the disorganisation, of our Colonial Empire, added to the menaced degradation of the mother-country from her high rank among European States."

The *Times* remarked last week as follows:—

"Although we have studiously abstained from any remarks which might throw discredit on the negociations now going on at Vienna, or indicate our distrust of their result, we have never lost sight of the difficulties by which this conference of the belligerent Powers is inevitably beset, and, though willing to accept an honourable peace, we have not disguised our opinion that the highest interests of this nation and of Europe may require a vigorous prosecution of the war. The interruption which is now understood to have taken place in the deliberations of the Conference on the third point, and the reference said to have been made by the Plenipotentiaries to their respective courts, confirm the suspicion which has uniformly been entertained in this country by those who are most acquainted with the real course of public affairs. The discussion of the third point in the articles submitted to the Conference, and interpreted by the Western Powers, has checked the progress of the negociation, and has given rise to strong doubts of its ultimate success. The Russian Plenipotentiaries appear not to have been authorised to accede to the terms on which Lord John Russell and M. de Bourqueney were prepared to insist as to the abatement of the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea; and it now rests with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to determine whether the Conference is to persevere in its pacific labours, or to abandon for the present the attempt."

The absence of Lord John from his official duties, as Colonial Minister, has called forth many and very stringent remarks from private opinions and the public press, both daily and weekly. It is reported that business is sadly in arrears in the Colonial Office, and, worse still, in dire confusion; but as Lord Palmerston is attending to it, I can scarcely believe that this can be true: certainly the Colonial Minister ought to be at his post, or, if absent, not for any length of time; but as the conference at Vienna has adjourned for a fortnight, and the termination of its labours is both uncertain and distant, there is a lapse of active duty from the official head, which could well be spared. As regards the Australian colonies, any neglect just now may be of serious consequence. There can be no question of the loyal character of the colonists; but the late disturbances at Ballaarat show that there are some troublesome and discontented spirits in the colonies, who individually may not be of any consequence, but whose influence may create great and serious evil to the welfare and prosperity of the colonies.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.—In the House of Commons, on Thursday, in answer to a question put by Mr. Adderley, Sir G. Grey said that the postal arrangements with Australia had been suspended owing to the requirements of the public service, but the Postmaster-General, who was now in communication with the Treasury on the subject, hoped to be able very shortly to re-establish the arrangements.

The following information upon the subject is from the *Morning Chronicle*:—"Her Majesty's Government have officially intimated that the Post-office authorities have under consideration the renewal of a regular steam communication with Australia. This announcement has given great satisfaction to the Australian trade. The want of a regular and quicker system of communication between England and Australia has been very much felt, and has given occasion for great dissatisfaction on both sides. The late serious disturbances at Ballaarat have, however, forced on the attention of the Government the necessity, or at least expediency, to the political interests of England, of a better and more regular interchange of communication. The colonies are willing and ready to contribute towards the maintenance of a properly organised system of mail packet service, but in consequence of the difficulty hitherto experienced in obtaining prompt and satisfactory co-operation from the home Government in furtherance of their desires, they found it would be better to offer to private enterprise the remuneration they were willing to afford in the carrying out of a steam-packet service. It is now believed that the amount of the annual grant they are willing to give towards the object will be paid over to the Government, who will undertake to accomplish the objects required. The Home and Colonial Governments will, therefore, severally and collectively, contribute towards paying the expenses attending the establishment of a properly organised mail service by steam vessels."

I believe that this is substantially correct. The Postmaster-General and the Government are anxious to once more have a regular steam communication with Australia; and, as the colonies are willing to bear a portion of the expense, one hindrance to its establishment will be removed. The expense will, necessarily, be heavy at the commencement, supposing that the same be properly performed, and it therefore appears but reasonable that all interested in its accomplishment should bear a portion of the expense.

It has been argued that, because the owners of certain Liverpool ships accept £1000 for the postal service, it is a wasteful expenditure of money to grant any large subsidy for the better performance of the duty. The owners of these clipper ships have an object in view in accepting the terms made to them, and it suits their purpose to accept £1000 for each vessel. It is so much cargo, as it were secured, in bad times, and gives *eclat* to their vessels.

"M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who had arrived in London for the purpose of conferring with the Ambassador of France, and, in conjunction with him with the English Government, on Friday, at two o'clock, went with Count Walewski to the residence of the Prime Minister, where they met the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Clarendon. With these noblemen, and with Viscount Palmerstan, a conference was held, which lasted until five o'clock. The French Ambassador and M. Drouyn de Lhuys then proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where the Minister of Foreign Affairs was presented to her Majesty by Lord Clarendon, and was honoured with an audience of some duration. M. Drouyn de Lhuys left Albert-gate House in the course of the evening for the South-Eastern Railway Station, on his return to Paris via Dover."

He will proceed to Vienna, to take part in the Conference.

At length it is finally announced that Louis Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie will pay her Majesty and Prince Albert a visit. They are expected about the 16th instant, and will stay until the close of the month. The visit to the Crimea appears to be postponed, or not yet finally decided on, doubtless from the hope that the Peace Conference will yet effect their object, and render such a measure unnecessary. If Louis Napoleon proceeds to the Crimea, the Sultan of Turkey will accompany him.

The most important of the telegraphic intelligence received since the date of my last despatch is as follows:—

"Vienna, Wednesday night.

"The intelligence communicated by the *Presse* respecting an armistice is incorrect.

"Accounts from the Crimea up to the 24th instant state that the bombardment had not commenced, although the batteries had been finished since the 16th.

"Prince Gortschakoff arrived at Sebastopol on the 21st.

"The Turkish cavalary sallied out from Eupatoria on the 14th, but were repulsed.

"Three battalions of Zouaves had attacked the five redoubts before Sebastopol, and had been driven back with loss.

"Russian intelligence from Odessa contradicts the reported death of Prince Menschikoff."

"Trieste, Tuesday evening.

"We have news from Constantinople to the 10th.

"The weather in the Crimea was highly favourable.

"There was a report that the French had made a smart attack on Sebastopol on the 14th.

"According to advices from the mouths of the Danube, the Russians were interposing fresh obstacles to Austrian navigation; and it was said that French and English merchant-vessels had been stopped and carried in to Ismail.

"A French division was talked of for operations in Bessarabia, and the Porte had sent orders to the neighbouring districts to prepare for its reception. Muslai had been fixed on for the place of encampment.

"The latest date from Trebizond was the 5th instant. On the demand of the English General Williams, three generals of the Turkish army in Asia had been deprived of their commands and put under arrest.

"Hamburg, Tuesday.

"The *Northern Bee*, of St. Petersburg, publishes a manifesto of the Sacred Synod, in which all the Russian population are called to arms to defend the orthodox Church."

This latter news is considered by persons in the Russian trade, and who are consequently, generally better informed on Russian affairs than most persons, as being decisive of a continuation of the war.

"Vienna, Thursday.

"The seventh conference took place to-day. It was understood that the third point was still under discussion.

"The expected arrival of the French Minister for Foreign affairs had caused a considerable rise on the Bourse.

"It was reported that an insurrection had broken out in Mesopotamia, and that the rebels amounted to thirty thousand men."

The news received to-day may be summarised as follows.

"Letters and despatches from the Crimea to the 20th ult. state that the Russians still occupy the ambuscades which the French attacked unsuccessfully, and with considerable loss, on the 17th and 18th. For the previous three days the Russians had ceased firing their artillery, but kept up a constant annoyance with the rifles. The silence of the artillery could not be accounted for, except that the Russians were keeping a period of humiliation on account of the death of the late Emperor.

"On the 18th reinforcements of 15,000 Russians arrived at Sebastopol; and on the same evening a like number crossed the Tchernaya and advanced on Baidar.

"A despatch has been received at St. Petersburg from General Osten-Sacken, who reports that, during the night between the 23rd and 24th, the garrison of Sebastopol made a powerful sortie, for the purpose of putting a stop to the work of approach made by the Allies near the Kamschatka lunette, which he describes as perfectly successful. The loss on both sides was considerable. A French colonel, a French captain, and an English captain were taken prisoners.

"Advices from Perekop, of the 17th ultimo, again announce the death of Prince Menschikoff."

The following are the details of the news:—

"Balaklava, March 20.

"The Russians still occupy the ambuscades, which the French attacked on the 17th and 18th without success and with loss.

"Reinforcements of 15,000 Russians arrived at Sebastopol on the 18th.

"On the same evening 15,000 Russians crossed the Tchernaya, and advanced on Baidar.

"For the last three days the Russians have ceased firing.

"The Russians and the Allies are occupied in strengthening their positions.

"The *morale* of the army is excellent.

"Sickness is on the decrease.

"Provisions are abundant."

"Kamiesch, March 20.

"Advices from Perekop of the 17th announce the death of Prince Menschikoff."

"St. Petersburg, Saturday.

"General Osten-Sacken writes from the Crimea that in the night of the 23rd, and early morning of the 24th, the garrison of Sebastopol made a powerful sortie for the purpose of putting a stop to the works of approach made by the Allies near the Kamschatka lunette.

"This operation, adds General Osten-Sacken, resulted to our advantage. Our men succeeded in destroying the works executed by the French during the last few days. The loss on both sides was considerable. Two French officers, one a colonel and the other a captain, fell into our hands, together with an English captain."

"Paris, Sunday evening.

"The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes the following despatch from Admiral Bruat:—

"On board the Montebello, Kamiesch,
"March 20.

"Various nocturnal engagements have taken place on the left and on the right of our troops. On all points our soldiers have maintained their incontestible superiority over the Russian troops."

"Vienna, Sunday.

"To-morrow the Conference meets again.

"M. Drouyn de Lhuys is expected to arrive on Wednesday next."

"Constantinople, March 22.

"The works for the camp of 40,000 men in the environs of Constantinople are proceeding with great activity. The Piedmontese contingent, and two regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique, expected from Algiers, will form the nucleus of the force.

"The Egyptian division, commanded by Menekli Pasha, is awaiting transports to sail for the Crimea. It will soon depart, sailing vessels having been collected, which will be towed by steamers.

"The most brilliant preparations are being made for the reception of the Emperor and Empress of the French. In the event of the Emperor Napoleon III. going to the Crimea, the Sultan has declared that he will go with him.

"From the 13th to the 18th the garrison of Sebastopol has not made less than four sorties. They have been all repulsed by the allies.

"The nomination of Aali Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs to the function of Plenipotentiary of the Porte at the Vienna Conferences, concurrently with Arif Pasha, was signed on the 18th. On the date of the departure of the despatches this high functionary was on the point of setting out for the Austrian capital.

"The *Presse d' Orient* re-asserts the death of Prince Menschikoff, at Perekop.

"On the 19th, there was a slight shock of an earthquake at Constantinople.

"The Sultan has give 300,000 piastres for the relief of the victims of the calamity at Broussa."

"Paris, Sunday.

"The Russians have established two fortified camps, each of 30,000 men—the one between Mittau and Riga, and the other between Revel and Narva—to defend the Baltic provinces.

"Paris, Saturday morning.

"The Berlin *Natiodal* (quoted in to-day's *Debats*) reports from Finland that the harbours of Abo, Helsingfors, and all the harbours from Wyburg to Tornea, are being stopped up so as to thoroughly obstruct the navigation.

"The ships of the advanced squadron weighed from Deal on Wednesday, and proceeded for the Baltic, consisting of the Imperieuse, Euryalus, Arrogant, Cossack, Tartar, Conflict, Desperate, Esk, and Archer. They arrived at Helsingborg on the 2nd instant.

Wednesday, April 4.

Her Majesty is making great preparations for the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French; indeed, they have been in progress for the last twelve months, upwards of 40 gilders, &c., having been engaged decorating the apartments at Windsor destined to receive their Majesties. This visit will tend materially to encourage and confirm the friendly feeling lately engendered between the two nations.

In France the English receive the greatest show of courtesy from rich and poor, high and low, and the feeling is reciprocated on this side, although in a less excited manner. If this cordiality can be maintained, as there is every reason to expect it will, for any considerable length of time, it will produce highly beneficial results. The more England and France are connected in feeling and action, the greater is the security of the peace of Europe, and the maintenance of a proper balance of power. Long may the voice of both nations cry with heart and soul, *Vive La Belle France et Angleterre.*

M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been over here on a diplomatic visit of great consequence. He came over for the purpose of ascertaining verbally the views of England with reference to the "hitch" just started at Vienna on the point now at issue. He had an audience with Lord Palmerston, &c., and afterwards with her Majesty. He has since left, and is on his way to Vienna to join the conference, which will then be represented by a cabinet minister from each State. His arrival there is anxiously looked for by his coadjutors. He is doubtless, the bearer from his own and our Government with full instructions either to stand firm to the proposition now under discussion, or to make such further concessions as will remove the present difficulties and scruples of Russia.

The latest telegraphic news from Vienna is as under:—

"Vienna, Monday.

"The discussion of the third point is still suspended. The allies have proposed to exclude all ships of war—not excepting those of Russia—from the Black Sea."

"Vienna, Monday night.

"The Congress assembled this afternoon and agreed to the postponement, for 10 days, of the State negotiations, understanding that further discussion would be fruitless."

This does not look well; and yet it was scarcely to be expected that the conference could proceed without several such like interruptions. It will not here be out of place to give you the opinion of a house in the Russian tallow trade, Messrs. Smith and Charles, who have taken a great deal of trouble in furnishing the public with really useful information for some months past. They observe—

"The Vienna conference is prorogued til the middle of the month. On its re-assembling, the third point, on which hang the issues of peace or war, will be discussed and determined. We have already given our reasons for believing that the negotiations will end in war. Since our last circular was issued, evidence of the most conclusive character has been received confirmatory of our anticipations. We allude ito the address of the Sacred Executive Synod of Russia. The head of the Church is the Emperor for the time being. It rarely happens—not more than once in ten years—that he presides in person; but he is always represented by his aide-de-camp. On this occasion, Protusoff had the honour of representing his Imperial master. You are well aware that the late Emperor, for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies of his subjects in the war, had appealed to their fanaticism. To those who are acquainted with Russian affairs it will be obvious that no opportunity so advantageous for modifying that feeling could be presented as that furnished by a meeting of the synod, inasmuch as a report of its proceedings is transmitted to every bishop to be communicated to his clergy, and by them to be read to their assembled parishioners. Equally obvious is it that had the Emperor Alexander resolved on submitting to the allies, it would be absolutely necessary that he should avail himself of some such opportunity to temper the fanatical spirit which his father had excited. When therefore we find, instead of seeking to abate the enthusiasm of his subjects, he addresses to every soul in his dominions—man, woman, and child—an appeal calculated to lash into fury the fanatical element, it can scarcely admit of a doubt that the intention of the present Emperor is to persevere in the policy of his ancestors. This appeal, then, while it indicates the course to be pursued on the re-assembling of the Vienna conference, renders retreat from what may be called a pledge taken before his assembled people in the most solemn manner in which a pledge can in Russia be given impossible."

The French Minister of War has received the following despatch from General Canrobert:—

"Before Sebastopol, March 22.

"We are advancing towards the mamelon, which covers the Malakhoff Tower. The enemy has, at different times, attempted to destroy our works of approach, but without success.

"Admiral Istomin, commander of the fleet of the place, has been killed.

"The health of the troops is excellent."

A letter dated Hamburg, March 28, says—

"Our last accounts from St. Petersurg announce the departure for Cronstadt of the Grand Duke Constantine, who, after visiting that fortress, will proceed to inspect all the strong places situated along the coast of the Gulf of Finland. The two Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael were making preparations to return to the Crimea. My private information from Bessarabia states that dry weather having succeeded rain and snow, and rendered the roads leading to Perekop more practicable, two new regiments of regular Cossacks of the Don, Nos. 20 and 23, had reached that isthmus. It appears that *materiel* of war can now be forwarded by the Dniester from Kischeneff to Odessa, and thence through the government of Cherson to Perekop, where a considerable military force is being concentrated; but from Perekop it is not yet possible to march any large body of troops into the Crimea, owing to the bad state of the roads, which are still impassable for heavily-laden waggons and artillery. Although thousands of hands are daily occupied in keeping open the communication between the different corps of the army, it was believed that some time would still be required to fill up the holes occasioned by the rain and snow during the winter, and to harden the ground. This circumstance rendered less imminent a general attack of the Russians against the allied army."

I have suddenly heard that the Gloriana, which it was expected was not to sail until the 9th, will positively sail at once. Her letter bags have been sent down, and as a favour only could I forward you a few hurried lines, instead of a regular despatch as I intended. It was worth while sending those few lines for they contained very important news, namely, that a combined attack has been commenced by the allies, but the date is not mentioned. The report comes from the *Fremden Blatt*, and therefore requires confirmation, but this journal has hitherto been well informed, and it is not without the bounds of probability, that a general engagement has taken place. The whole plan of attack is given, and is confirmatory of what we know to have been intended.

The *Chronicle* gives the best transcript of the above, it is as follows:—

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[BY INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH, VIA THE HAGUE.]

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

VIENNA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

The *Fremden Blatt* gives the following intelligence from the Crimea, which, however, requires confirmation.

The operations of the Allies have commenced at three points.

Omar Pacha, with 24,000 Turks, has advanced towards the Old Fort and reconnoitered the position of the Russians on the Alma.

His movement was supported by the Allies.

General Canrobert menaces the Sapoungun fortification, and has taken the Starymost Bridge, on the Tschernaya.

Lord Raglan defends the plateau, the railway, Kadikoi, and Balaklava.

The *Times* gives it as under:—

We have received the following telegraphic despatch from our Vienna correspondent:

Vienna, Wednesday morning.

"According to the *Fremden Blatt*, the operations of the allies have begun.

"It is said that Omar Pasha is advancing on Old Fort from Eupatoria; and that the French are to take the field, while the English defend the plateau, the railway, and Balaklava.

"There are vague rumours both of defeats and victories sustained and gained by the Allies."

[Old Fort, it will be remembered, is the point on the coast beween Eupatoria and Sebastopol, at which the allied forces landed in September last.]

The sortie by the Russians on the 23rd ultimo, appear to have been very severe. The Allies lost 600, men, and the Russians 2000. The particulars so far as they are known, are given below.

"Paris, Wednesday morning.

"Government is reported to have received a despatch from General Canrobert, dated Kamiesch, March 29, which states that a vigorous sortie directed by the garrison of Sebastopol, on the night of the 22nd, against the allied lines, was repulsed with success.

"The loss on the side of the Russians is stated to have been immense.

"Details of this important event are wanting."

"Paris, Wednesday, April 4, 8.30 a.m.

"The *Moniteur* publishes the following despatch from General Canrobert, dated

"'Before Sebastopol, March 29.

"'In the sortie which the enemy made on the night between the 22nd and 23rd of March, against our works in front of the Malakhoff Tower, they were vigorously repulsed, with a loss of 2000 men killed and wounded.

"'Our loss did not exceed 600 men.'"

"Marseilles, Wednesday, April 4.

"The Simois, which left Constantinople on the 26th, has arrived.

"Despatches for the Government left at 11 a.m.

"Your correspondent at Constantinople writes, under date of the 26th March:—

"'Ali Pasha left last Thursday for Vienna.

"'The Russians made a sortie on the 23rd, and were repulsed.

"'The English lost Colonel Kelly, of the 24th; Captain Browne, of the 7th; and Captain Vicars, of the 97th.

"'Two other officers were wounded, and one is missing.

"'The French lost 300 in killed, wounded, and missing.

"'The French set fire to Sebastopol in two quarters, on the 23rd, with rockets.'"

Paris, Tuesday evening.

The *Monituer* announces that the Minister of War has received from the Chief of the army of the East, the following despatch:—

"Before Sebastopol, March 22.

"We are advancing against the mamelon that covers the Malakhoff Tower. The enemy has several times attempted to stop these works without success.

"Admiral Istomin, commanding the fleet on this side, has been killed.

"The sanitary state of the troops is good, and their *morale* excellent.

"The weather is much improved."

"A rumour which was very prevalent to-day seems but ill-founded in truth. It is asserted that Prince Gortschakoff will neither listen to Sebastopol being dismantled and converted into a commercial port, nor to a reduction in the number of vessels composing the Black Sea fleet, as both one and the other would interfere with the rights of sovereignty of his Imperial master; and it is further alleged that, as the Prince was unyielding in his resolution, it was thought advisable to suspend all discussion on that branch of the subject until further instructions could be received from St. Petersburg."

From the enclosed letter received by the *Patrie* from St Petersburg, it would seem that the population, nobles and serfs, are most favorably inclined towards Alexander. The approaches to St. Petersburg it is said, are strongly fortified, and the whole of the gulf of Cronstadt, on both sides, nothing but an immense fortification, manned and defended by 40,000 soldiers, and 40,000 seamen, with guns innumerable. The Russians have not been idle, therefore, during the winter. You will find the letter very interesting.

I enclose a "slashing" leader from the *Times* of to-day, about the position of our army in the Crimea, and our prospects. It is written in a bold and vigorous style like this journal.

The general state of trade here is extremely quiet, but in the manufacturing districts it is improving.

There are fewer vessels now loading for the Australian colonies than for for some time past; in fact, there has been a steady decrease for the last twelve months. The number *preparing* to enter outwards during the present month of April is 41, of an aggregate burden of 28,308 tons, against 44, of 28,453 tons, in March; 49, of 30,143 tons, in February; 56, of 33,708 tons, in January; 67, of 46,404 tons, in December last; 81, of 50,179 tons, in November; 97, of 63,800 tons, in October; 83, of 55,773 tons, in September; 80, of 50,974 tons, in August; 91, of 52,731 tons, in July; 99, of 53,678 tons, in June; and 88, of 46,407 tons, in May, 1854. Freights remain steady: say about 45s. to 50s. per ton.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week have compaised six vessels—two to Sydney, with an aggregate burden of 1684 tons; two to Adelaide, with an aggregate burden of 1484 tons; one to Port Philip, of 818 tons; and one to New Zealand, of 533 tons. Their total capacity was 4519 tons. The rates of freight exhibit no tendency to improvement.

"In the import business of the port of London during the past week there was little activity, easterly winds being still prevalent. The total number of vessels reported inwards was 93, being 11 less than in the previous week. The departures continue numerous, the total number cleared outwards being 131—the same as in the previous week—of the number of vessels on the berth loading for Australia are nine for Adelaide, six for Hobart Town, two for Launceston, one for Moreton Bay, six for New Zealand, nine for Port Phillip, two for Portland Bay, eleven for Sydney, and two for Swan River.

"The revenue returns for the quarter are satisfactory. The increase in the Customs is £221,060; Excise, £211,284; Stamps, £54,944; Taxes, £95,595; Property tax, £3,798,612; Post-office, £45,922; Crown-londs, £1000. Total increase, £4,384,308. In the miscellaneous taxes there is a decrease of £44,109. The nett increase on the year is £6,312,624."

These results are certainly very satisfactory, but the expenses of the war will of course absorb more than the taxes can realize unless an additional and heavy burthen be imposed on the people.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Portsmouth, Tuesday, 3rd April.

THE departure of the fleet, which was announced to take place at 3 o'clock to-day from Spithead, has been put off, and for a few hours more the giant ships rest quietly at their anchors in the Solent. In London and elsewhere the belief that they would start at the time stated was so generally entertained that from an early hour in the morning numbers of people flocked down here to witness the event. Steamers were in readiness on their arrival, and they were soon at Spithead gazing with all their might at the proud lines of floating fortresses—silent, stern, and cold, as seen through the thick atmosphere of a raw, disagreeable day. Though not the sort of weather for a brilliant spectacle, one could hardly fail to trace a kind of fitness for the occasion in the murky leaden sky, the south-west wind, that came down in gusts, accompanied by spattering showers of rain, and the fretful surface of the water, broken up into a short and angry jumble of waves, through which open boats with difficulty cleft their way. The scene had a severe, earnest, serious look about it, which at a glance conveyed the impression of grave work at hand for those mighty and complex engines of war, close up to their anchors, and with a list forward by the bow, as if impatient to be gone upon their fatal mission. Very different indeed was the impression produced to that of last year, when the sun shone out brightly, and the placid waters of the Solent were alive with sight-seers, and the popular expectation triumphed too hastily over the anticipation of victories which have yet to be achieved, and the Queen herself was present to see her gallant sailors off, and to wish them a hearty farewell. If the fleet sailed to-day, as was announced, it would put to sea quietly, with few visible manifestations of sympathy, in no exulting spirit, but with the fixed and high resolve of doing something worthy to be talked of before it returned. Such were the impressions with which the visitors from town gazed at those colossal ships formed in double line at Spithead, with the gunboats and smaller steamers also in line on their right, yet at a respectful distance, and dwarfed into mere pigmies by contrast. The fleet lay in more compact order than last year, and each, as you scanned her, appeared to be in better and more perfect sea-going condition. Even to inexperienced landsmen it was evident that here were no shorthanded or untrained crews, but men accustomed to the service, and confident in themselves. The sightseers passed up and down the lines in their excursion steamers, now taking the centre of the watery avenue formed by the men-of-war, and wondering at the long array of checkered broadsides; now going close alongside, and looking curiously into every porthole. By and by, they would run past the smaller paddlewheels, speculating sagely upon their number and efficiency for the shallow channels and granite fortresses of the North. All this time the signal ships kept signalling, and admiralty yachts and tenders were dashing rapidly about, and bumboats and smaller craft clung precariously to the huge sides of the mighty ships, but people watched in vain for the evidence of an intention to weigh anchor and put to sea. No puffs of white vapour ascended from steam pipes; and the funnels, telescopic or otherwise, were smokeless. It was evident that the sailing of the fleet was postponed, and that the sightseers, ashore and afloat, were doomed to disappointment. Still, strong in faith and in the immutability of preconcerted arrangements, thousands refused to believe that at three o'clock each man-of-war would not weigh anchor and quit the Spit in grand procession with that mysterious air of movement without causation peculiar to them. Three, half-past 3, and 4 o'clock came and went, and, although the wind, had moderated, and the sky in some degree cleared up, not a ship stirred. No one knew or could tell why the intention to sail had been altered, but so it was!

It is uncertain now when the fleet sails, whether to-morrow or next day, or at what hour, but whenever it goes it takes with it the best wishes and prayers of the nation for its safety and success. A maritime people like this does not send forth such armaments without a degree of emotion corresponding to the incalcuble interests committed to their safe-guard and protection. While we entertain no shadow of doubt that our brave sailors will do all that can be done upon the sea to uphold the honour of their flag, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the amplitude of the means placed at their command by the Government and the country.

The Queen has directed a large quantity of biscuits, jellies, jams, and confections to be consigned, at her expense, to Lady de Redcliffe for the use of the sick and wounded at Scutari.

It is intended to establish a depot of seamen, artificers, stokers, &c., for service in the Baltic and White Sea fleets in Leith-roads, for which purposes, in addition to her Majesty's ship Athol, the guardship in the roads, a 50-gun frigate, is to be stationed there to afford accommodation to volunteers.

On Tuesday a large quantity of medical and surgical stores, &c., was shipped from the Tower for conveyance to Smyrna and Scutari. Among the stores 500 hospital bedsteads, with bedding complete, hip and slipper baths, pails, &c., for the new hospital at Smyrna.

DISPATCH FROM LORD RAGLAN.

(From last night's *Gazette*.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, APRIL 3.

LORD Panmure has this day received a dispatch and its enclosure, of which the following are copies, addressed to his lordship, by Field Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.

Before Sebastopol, March 20, 1855.

My Lord,—It is with deep concern that I transmit for your lordship's information the copy of a letter, which I received on the 18th instant, from General Canrobert, announcing, with every expression of concern, the death of a British officer, who appears to have wandered into the French camp, and not answering the challenge that was repeated three times was shot dead by the French sentry, whose post he had approached.

This officer, Surgeon Le Blanc, of the 9th Foot, occupied a tent near the hospital huts of his regiment, situated at some distance from the encampment of the regiment itself. He was a gentleman of most temperate habits, and was occupied in reading, when suddenly, upon the alarm sounding, he rose from his seat, leaving his candle lighted and his book open, and walked out: he was never seen alive afterwards.

It should be explained that, shortly after the close of day on the 17th, there was a very heavy fire on the left of the French right, which was maintained for several hours. None of the English posts were attacked, but it was considered prudent to get the greater portion of our troops under arms. Mr. Le Blanc was shortsighted, and probably mistook his way from the first, the night being excessively dark, for he was found far distant to the left, and must have wandered far from our position without knowing the direction in which he was going.

But anxious to ascertain the facts of this unfortunate case, as correctly as possible, I have set on foot an inquiry, to be conducted by English and French officers, in association with each other; and I propose to do myself the honour to send you the report.

I have addressed a similar letter to the General Commanding in Chief.—I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

To Lord Panmure, &c.

The following is the translation of General Canrobert's letter to Lord Raglan alluded to in the above dispatch:—

Head-quarters, March 18.

My Lord,—I am grieved to have to inform you of an event, much to be regretted, which painfully engrosses the French army and its Commander-in-Chief.

Last night, whilst the troops were kept perpetually on the alert, an English officer presented himself before the line of the 18th Regiment, established near the watch tower behind our trenches on the left attack. Although summoned three times by the *qui vive* the officer did not reply; the sentinel fired, and he was killed on the spot.

I can hardly understand how this unhappy officer found himself at such an hour so far from the English camp. I believe that his death can only be attributed to his own imprudence; but I do not the less deplore this event, which must also be attributed to the natural emotion of a young soldier, who, in the midst of the events which marked last night, rigorously executed the military regulation.—I have, &c.

(Signed) GL. CANROBERT,
General in Chief of the French Army.

Field Marshal Lord Raglan, &c.

THE ADVANCE SQUADRON.

WE have received the following private telegraphic dispatch:—

"Hamburgh, April 2.

"The English steam squadron, under the command of Commodore Watson, C.B., arrived yesterday evening off Helsingborg, at the entrance of the Sound."

A letter from Berlin, in the *Universal German Gazette*, says:—"General de Berg, the Governor General of Finland, returned to Helsingfors on the 16th from St. Petersburg, bringing with him the manifesto which guarantees the fundamental laws and privileges of Finland. After the publication of this manifesto, however, the government ordered throughout the whole of Finland and the Isles of Aland a large levy of sailors, which is directly contrary to the tenor of the manifesto, as in virtue of those fundamental laws, which date from the period when Finland came under Russian domination, they are exempt from all levies of this kind, on condition that they furnish a certain quota of men for the guard. These conditions have been always strictly fulfilled by the Finlanders; and yet all able-bodied young men, and many fathers of families, are now called on to serve in the navy, without their remonstrances being attended to."

FRANCE.

(*From the Morning Herald Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Monday Evening.

THE *Debats* contains a letter from Berlin, of the 30th, which, supposing it to come from a respectable source, would utterly cut away all ground for those promises of peace which the *Debats* offered the other day in a very confident manner. Russia refuses to admit even so much as a numerical reduction of her ships of war in the Black Sea. The following is the letter in question.—

"There is no doubt that on the third point a strong opposition of principles has arisen between the reciprocal pretensions, and that up to this time no understanding has been come to. The representatives of the Western Powers on the one hand have not declared themselves satisfied with the proposition of their also establishing naval stations in the Black Sea; and on the other hand Prince Gortschakoff decidedly refuses to accept the reduction of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea to a limited number of vessels, and the transformation of Sebastapol into a commercial port. According to his opinion, the sanctioning of any third power to exercise a control over what takes place within the port of Sebastopol would be to allow an interference with the rights of the Emperor. Prince Gortschakoff has declared that he will not, on this point, depart one iota from the precise instructions he has received. The difference of opinions was at length so strongly manifested that no other resource was left but to postpone the discussion in order to apply for fresh instructions, and in the meantime to discuss the fourth point. This information comes from a source on which reliance can be placed. All the letters from St. Petersburg agree in stating that the feeling in favour of war has strongly increased in Russia of late. Notwithstanding this, the hopes of peace have become so predominant here, and indeed throughout Prussia, that people talk of nothing less than an immediate armistice, a congress of sovereigns, &c., and the Bourse has risen considerably in consequence."

In fact, Russia is not prepared to make any concession. She would seem to assume two facts to be established, and which are to settle, of themselves, the rights of the belligerent parties. The first is, that the allies cannot take Sebastopol, and the second is, that she has not the means of expelling their ships from the Black Sea. As the allies have no right to dictate what they cannot enforce, so does she accept the same rule for herself. She would drive all competitors out of the Black Sea if she could, but, not being able, she is willing to make peace on the principle of each holding what it is in her power to keep, neither more nor less. While she is strong enough to hold the allies in check, she feels that she cannot just now undertake a tour of invasion, so she says, "You may sail about the Black Sea and build forts, and do everything you prove yourselves able to do, but you must not expect me to countenance anything more." It is perfectly plain that Russia will do nothing that can be construed into concession; she yields to the extent that circumstances compel her to yield, and she expects her adversaries to submit to the same law of force. Unless we can take Sebastopol she will not give up a fort or a gun, or let a ship enter of her own accord; she will submit to no rule regarding the number of vessels, but will launch as many as she is able, taking for rule her own ability to maintain, and not her adversaries' imposed law. If we are not prepared to make peace on this principle, we must fight it out; we must go on proving our superiority up to the exigencies of our own requirements, and then put it to Russia whether she acknowledges so much advantage to be fairly gained and whether she can hope to recover what she may have lost. Such is the probable meaning of the discovery said to be made about the third point. It is found out that Russia meant something different from what she appeared to mean, and yet the mystification of our great statesmen is hardly chargeable upon her. Russia's reading of the matter is specious enough. It is simply the Rob Roy system of ethics—

"Let them take who have the power,
And let those keep who can."

ROYAL VISIT TO THE INVALIDS AT CHATHAM.

HER Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Duke of Cambridge, left town on Saturday morning for Chatham, for the purpose of inspecting the soldiers wounded and disabled at the battle of Alma and Inkermann, at the cavalry charge at Balaklava, and in the trenches before Sebastopol. The Royal party quitted the palace at half-past nine o'clock, and proceeded to the Bricklayer's Arms station of the South-Eastern Railway, where they were conducted to a special train, which conveyed her Majesty and the Royal suite to Stroud. The Queen arrived at Pitt at about eleven o'clock. On her alighting with the Prince, Dr. Dartnell, deputy inspector-general at the hospital, was introduced to her Majesty by Lord Hardinge: and the Commandant, Colonel Eden, and Dr. Battersby, Dr. Parry, Dr. Telfer, and other medical gentlemen, with the Rev. Charles Green, chaplain of the forces, and the Reverend J. H. Stimpson, chaplain of the fort, were also present. Under the colonnade were several wounded soldiers drawn up in line, they having been brought up from the Pitt Barracks, each man having a card in his hand, on which was his name, regiment, length of service, the nature of his wounds, and the battle in which he received them. Her Majesty examined each man's card, and familiarly conversed with the poor fellows as she passed along, as they stood, some without arms, others with arms in slings, and a number supported by crutches. She was heard to say several times "poor fellows." Amongst the worst cases were the following:—Private M'Hay, 93rd Regiment, amputation of left leg, from grape-shot wound, and also five other wounds from the bayonet and cuts; Private James Mullin, 7th Fusiliers, wounded at Alma, by musket shot, below the knee; Private J. Ward, 33rd Foot, gun shot wounds, and left ankle-bone broken; and Private Daniel Askin, 94th, wounded at Alma by grape-shot, which took off his left arm. The Duke of Cambridge took great interest in the sufferers, and inquired of several of the men what division of the army they were in in the different engagements. The poor soldiers appeared to be much moved at the sympathy exhibited towards them by her Majesty. Her Majesty afterwards, with Prince Albert, proceeded into the interior of the building, and visited every ward, both up and down stairs, and spoke to the men as she passed round the rooms. There was a young man, named Thomas Jones, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, who was brought particularly under her notice. He had received a gun-shot wound just by the side of one ear, the ball passing through the head and out by the other ear. He was also severely wounded by the bayonet, and other gun-shot wounds about his body. His service was three years. The wound in the head has caused the poor fellow to lose his hearing. He is 19 years of age. Serjeant Major Silver, 11th Hussars, who had his arm amputated in the hospital from a gun-shot wound, was also brought under the notice of the Queen. He has received a cornet's commission since he has been in hospital. Her Majesty went to 15 ward to see "Old George," a royal patient, who has been an inmate about 40 years. His hair is as white as snow, and he is upwards of 90 years of age. He belonged to the 71st Highlanders. There are many reports concerning this old soldier. It is certain that he became an inmate of the hospital for life through the interest of the late Duke of York. It is stated that owing to the 71st being ordered for Waterloo, and although he had completed his time, 23 years' service, he was ordered to proceed with his regiment, and to leave his wife and family behind, and in order that he would not go, under the circumstances, he cut his ham-strings. He was then tried by a general court-martial, and sentenced to be flogged, which sentence was not inflicted, by order of the commander-in-chief the Duke of York, and he was sent to the hospital from the regiment at York. He is a cripple, and he raises himself from the bed by means of a rope.

Her Majesty and the Prince, with the Duke of Cambridge, afterwards inspected the numerous convalescents in the garrison barracks, which occupied the illustrious visitors until past one o'clock. A number of the wounded soldiers have recovered in an extraordinary manner. One of the men inspected had received no less than ten sabre cuts. He was, of course, one of the survivors of the celebrated charge of Balakiava. William Barratt, a private of the 19th, was also particularly noticed, he having had an iron ball extracted from the side of his nose, which weighed four ounces, which he received at Alma; the surgeons were obliged almost to cut the nose off to get out the ball.

Her Majesty having completed the interesting inspection of those brave fellows, altogether nearly 500 men, arrived in London on her return shortly before three p.m.

The Mayor and Corporation of Chatham, as also that of Rochester, presented to her Majesty addresses expressive of their gratification at the Royal visit.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND—THE RECIPIENTS OF RELIEF.

THE Commissioners have issued a circular (to take effect from March 2nd) setting forth the scale of allowance for the widows and orphans of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army and marines, and petty officers and seamen of the navy.

The widow of a staff non-commissioned officer, without children, is to receive 6s. weekly; if with one child, 7s.; two, 8s.; three, 8s. 6d.; four, 9s.; five, 9s. 6d. A sergeant's widow, without children, will receive 5s. weekly; if with one child, 6s.; two, 7s.; three, 7s. 6d.; four, 8s.; five, 8s. 3d. (If a colour-sergeant's widow, 6d. additional.) A corporal's widow, without children, 4s. weekly; with one child, 5s.; two, 6s.; three, 6s. 6d.; four, 7s.; five, 7s. 6d. A drummer's, trumpeter's, or private's widow, without children, will receive 3s. 6d. weekly; with one child, 4s. 6d.; two, 5s. 6d.; three, 6s.; four, 6s. 6d.; five, 7s. The corresponding ranks in the navy are as follows:—Staff non-commissioned officer, 5th class; sergeant, 6th class; corporal, 7th class; and private, 8th class.

Sixpence additional, per week, will be given to every infirm person. All allowances are to be subject to the condition stated in the Royal Commission, that the recipients are unable to maintain or support themselves, and in general these will not be made or continued to orphans after they shall have attained the age of fifteen.

As the foregoing scale for widows and orphans must necessarily be influenced by the various circumstances of every case, although the scale is to be the general rule, the committee are to be at liberty to deviate from it in cases calling for the exercise of their discretion; sickness and lying-in, for example, will admit of exception.

The allowances are in no instance to be transferred or assigned, and their continued payment must depend on the circumstances of the parties and the sufficiency of the fund to answer the demands upon it.

That the allowance to widows cease upon their second marriage, unless continued by an express order of the committee; but during any subsequent widowhood the widow is to be at liberty to apply to be replaced on the fund; but no woman is to continue to receive an allowance if she shall, in the opinion of the committee, by profligate conduct, dishonour the memory of her husband.

The royal commission has confined relief to those who are unable to maintain or support themselves; this shows the necesity of industrial pursuits by the widows of soldiers, sailors, and marines; and the executive committee, desirous of encouraging and rewarding those who endeavour by honest industy to gain their own livelihood, have resolved that, where any widow not receiving relief from this fund for herself, shall in the month of January in any year produce to the secretary of the royal commissioners a certificate signed by her master or mistress that she is in their service, or a certificate signed by the clergyman of the parish that she is maintaining herself by carrying on any business or other occupation, the committee will present every such widow, upon every such certificate, with a sum not less than two guineas, nor more than four guineas, according to their opinion of her merits.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 8th instant, in the *Russian Invalid*, mentions that a speech made by the Emperor Alexander in the Senate had produced a great sensation there. The Emperor has communicated to the senators that he had for the last ten years taken a part in the government, and had cognizance of the plan of his father; according to which there could be no expectation of a change being made in the policy or the administration. The Emperor Alexander had, at his father's command, drawn up the proclamation of his own accession to the throne in his presence, and had read aloud the draft to him.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1501837

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 29.—Telegraph (s.), 650 tons, Captain George Gilmore, from Melbourne 27th inst. Passengers—Mr. Grimes, Auditor-General, Captain Clarke, R.E., Surveyor-General, H. Guiner, Crown Solicitor (of Victoria), Mrs. Seville, Messrs. L. Mackinnon, Crooke, G. Coppin, Macnamara, Elsey, J. Singleton, Flood, and 60 in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

June 29—Baren Willem, Dutch ship, 1009 tons, Captain Ritgers, from Liverpool 25th March. Passengers—26 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

June 29.—Vulture, brig, 164 tons, Captain Bremner, from Nelson the 16th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Bremner and son, Mrs. Sparkes and family, Mr. and Mrs. Dalton, Messrs. Kerr, Watts, and 1 in the steerage.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—City of Sydney (s.) for Melbourne; William Denny (s.), for Auckland; Asiatic, for Calcutta; Ual and Archimedes, for Valparaiso; Vanquish, for Moreton Bay; Peveril, for Geelong.

CLEARANCES.

June 29.—Vanquish, schooner, 128 tons, Captain Scotts, for Moreton Bay, with passengers and sundries.

June 29.—Asiatic, ship, 954 tons, Captain M'Leod, for Calcutta, in ballast. Passenger—Mrs. Kerr.

June 29.—L'Uni, French brig, 219 tons, Captain Lamberthed, for Valparaiso, in ballast.

June 29.—Archimedes, schooner, 167 tons, Captain Haslingdon, for Valparaiso. Passengers—Mrs. Haslingdon and Mr. Rowett.

June 29.—Peveril, cutter, 60 tons, Captain Mylchrist, for Geelong.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 29.—Mounts Bay, from Shoalhaven, with 10 tons potatoes, 60 bushels corn, 1 keg butter.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 29.—Tigress, for Morpeth; Pluto (s.), for the Manning River; Rover, Messenger, and Elizabeth, for the Hawkesbury; Flora, for the Paterson; Adolphus, and Rover, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.

June 29.—Vulture, from Nelson: 20 boxes clothes pegs, 16 kegs butter, 30 bags wheat, 24 bags oats, 56 bags bran, 19 packages, Thomas Dalton, junior; 45 kegs butter, Smith, Campbell, and Co; 1 box, Bing and Co.; 10 bags barley, 36 bags oats, John Macnamara; 82 bags oats, Alfred Schroeder; 65 bags wheat, Order.

June 29.—Baren Willem, from Liverpool: 100 packages, Aspinwall and Co; 5 packages, Carron and Co.; 60 tons, 800 bags salt, Rundle, Dunear, and Co.; 24 crates earthenware, G. Rees; 250 barrels salt, 2 packages, Joy and Leathes; 760 hams, 25 bales bacon, 7 packages, Smith Brothers and Co.; 3 packages, Solmitz and Co.; 13 packages, E. Musin; 1 package, C. Baker; 1 package, J. Swales; 1 package, W. Hislop; 500 sacks salt, 1 package, Sichel, Sons, and Co.; 7 packages, J. Macintosh; 20 packages, J. C. Cohen and Son; 4 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 300 hams, 60 kegs butter, Smith Brothers and Co.; 1 horse, Ind and Keys; 70 cases glass, 3 packages, M'N b Brothers and Co.; 1 package, Mr. Clere; 62 bundles shovels, 89 packages, C. Scott and Co.; 9 anvils, 761 camp ovens, 53 packages, H. Cohen and Son; 14 packages, H. and T. Brooks; 1 package, Scales Brothers; 2 packages, Pairey and Fryer; 1 package, J. Fancroft; 7 casks ale, C. D. Riddle; 16 packages, D. S. Warren and Co.; 1 package, W. C. Morrison; 1640 boxes soap, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 1 package, L. Michaelis; 4 packages, S. M. Levi; 42 packages, Crawley and Smith; 25 packages, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 1 package, Buyers and Learmonth; 500 bags salt, 11 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 20 hogsheads ale, Thacker and Co.; 9 J. Donovan; 2 packages, W. Rolson; 332 arm moulds, H. Brown; 1 package, Brush and Macdonald; 2 packages, W. Whitehead; 2 packages, R. and J. Binnie; 15 packages, J. H. Bennet; 40 kegs arsenic, 14 packages, J. A. Butrey; 1 package, J. Brush; 6 packages, J. T. Armitage; 2 packages, H. Chatlenor; 4 packages, B. B. Caroses; 50 firkins butter, 7 packages, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 1 package, P. Hervey; 1 package, A. A. Marshall; 1 package, G. L. Wilson; 183 packages, W. Macdonald; 19 crates earthenware, J. Gould; 15 packages, J. Robertson and Co.; 112 kegs nails, 6 casks hardware, 21 grindstones, 24 barrow wheels, 6 packages, E. P. Capper; 9 cases, E. Vickery; 51 casks shot, 5 cases lead pipes, 602 carron bushes, 40 tons 500 bags salt, 21 crates earthenware, 129 hogsheads ale, 157 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.

June 29.—Peveril, for Geelong: 480 mats, 726 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 40 boxes soap, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 5 cases tobacco, J. M. Leigh; 1 hogshead rum, T. G. Watson; 20 tons potatoes, 10 tons coal, T. Mylchrist; 1 keg hammers, 1 stove, P. N. Russell and Co.

June 29.—Archimedes, for Valparaiso: 15 cases cigars, 37 cases ale, 100 bales gunnies, 775 bags coffee, R. Towns and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follows:—

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the City of Sydney (s.), this day at 2 p.m.; and Governor General (s.) on Tuesday next at 2 p.m.

FOR LONDON.—By the Sir John Harvey, this day, at noon.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the William Denny (s.), this day, at 2 p.m.

FOR CEYLON.—By the Asiatic, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR VALPARAISO.—By the Archimedes, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR CALCUTTA.—By the Rose of Sharon, this evening, at 6; and Thalestris, on Monday next, at 6 p.m.

LOSS OF THE ARROGANT.

THIS vessel, commanded by Captain Donovan, left Sydney for Moulmein on the 10th of November last, having been chartered to proceed thither by Messrs. Crawley and Smith, of this city. We regret to hear of her total loss, the particulars of which we are enabled to publish, through the politeness of that firm. The following is the copy of a letter from Captain Donovan:—

Moulmein, March 20, 1855.

To Messrs. Crawley and Smith, Sydney, New South Wales.

Gentlemen,—With deep regret I have to inform you of the unfortunate loss of the fine ship Arrogant, two and a half miles north of the Island of Tolocutty (N cobar's), on a sunken ledge of rocks, not laid down in the chart. Every endeavour was made to get the ship off, but to no purpose; it was soon evident she was a doomed ship. She struck very heavily, and immediately commenced filling; what was worse, our provisions were nearly done, only having on board sufficient for 70 days when we sailed from Sydney. We were out 64 days when lost. Through light variable airs and calms near the equator, there was nothing left for us but to take to the boats, we dared not to land as the natives were deceitful and treacherous. We proceeded to the harbour of Nancorry, and found them no better disposed. They would not give the least morsel in the shape of anything to eat, therefore we could not provision our boats. The Lascars would not allow us (the officers) to separate from them, and night and day we were obliged to keep under arms. Luckily a small Burmah junk put in to trade for birds nests, and through Divine Providence we were saved by them. I concluded a charter to take us and all our crew to Penang, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, in using the name of the British Government to pay them. They were to find us in rice and water. After several days delay, we set sail for Penang, but the winds being easterly and squally, and the junk would not hold a wind, we kept her to the northward, in hopes to fetch some part of the coast of Pegu; after knocking about for about a month, our water nearly done, and almost famished, we were relieved by the barque Laidmans, Captain Gordon, who kindly took on board his vessel myself and family, and part of our crew, and took us to Rangoon. Our sufferings were very great, more than I can describe; for a fortnight previous to the loss of this ship, I was compelled to keep my cabin, suffering from severe diarrhoea, I was that much reduced that I could not walk—the ship was in charge of the 1st Officer at the time of her loss—in the midst of difficulty and danger it pleased the Almighty to give me more strength. I suppose the excitement had effect on me, but on landing it again returned worse than ever. I have been under medical treatment ever since I landed, but I am still very weak, and not able to move out; as soon as I gather strength, I intend to proceed home.

Had it not been for one or two kind friends that I met here by accident, I do not know what would become of me. I have duly noted the protest, and intend sending it by this mail to the west of England, and South Wales District Bank, through the house of Gladstone, Wylie, and Co.; who have been very kind to me, and undertaking to act as agents for the owners. Everything was lost, we could take nothing in our boats but our compasses and the fire-arms; the natives took possession of everything and destroyed them—there was not even a tack, or anything of the least value but what was taken or destroyed, and our Lascars were so frightened, that no trust could be placed in them.

Gentlemen, I remain your very obedient servant.

(Signed) JAMES DONOVAN.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 25.—Kandanghauer, from London; Marco Polo, from Liverpool; Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney; Tartar, from New York.

The world-famed Marco Polo, of the Black Ball line, under the command of Captain James Clarke, was boarded by our Bay Reporter, some twenty-five miles down the Bay, yesterday. The dates brought by this ship reach down to the 5th of April; but the intelligence as far as the war with Russia is concerned is not so full of moment as could have been hoped for. With regard to the passage of the Marco Polo, it appears that she occupied twenty-one days in reaching the equator, light and variable winds having been met with up to the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope. Several icebergs were passed in latitude 49° S., longitude 16° to 20° E. From the Cape, light and variable winds from the N.E., to N. prevailed, accompanied with heavy rain. The greatest number of knots attained in any twenty-four hours was 300, but, together with the winds, as accounting for the not very rapid passage of this ship, must be considered that on leaving the Mersey she drew 22 feet of water, and in consequence of the manner in which the cargo was stowed, she was very much down by the head. It is pretty well known that Captain Forbes when he made his splendid runs in the Marco Polo always trimmed her a foot by the stern. There were twenty-one bags of mail landed at Geelong, and Captain Clarke brings seventy-five tons for Melbourne and adjacent colonies, together with an extensive assortment of what is usually termed general cargo. Four deaths only have occurred on the passage out, two were occasioned by *delirium tremens*, soon after the Marco Polo left Liverpool, and the others were children of a tender age. It is satisfactory to record that the passengers have not only enjoyed good health during the whole of the run, but appear to be in the highest spirits at having terminated what must always be considered, under every circumstance, a tedious voyage, from Europe to the Antipodes.—*Argus*, 27th instant.

COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.—Her Majesty's Government have officially intimated that the Post Office authorities have under consideration the renewal of a regular steam communication with Australia. This announcement has given great satisfaction to the Australian trade. The want of a regular and quicker system of communication between England and Australia has been very much felt, and has given occasion for great dissatisfaction on both sides. The late serious disturbances at Ballaarat have, however, forced upon the attention of the Government the necessity, or at least expediency, to the political interests of England, of a better and more regular interchange of communication. The colonies are willing and ready to contribute towards the maintenance of a properly organised system of mail packet service, but in consequence of the difficulty hitherto experienced in obtaining prompt and satisfactory co-operation from the Home Government in furtherance of their desires, they found it would be better to offer to private enterprise the remuneration they were willing to afford in the carrying out of a steam-packet service. It is now believed that the amount of the annual grant they are willing to give towards the object will be paid over to the Government, who will undertake to accomplish the objects required. The Home and Colonial Governments will, therefore, severally and collectively, contribute towards paying the expenses attending the establishment of a properly organised mail service by steam vessels.—*Morning Chronicle*, March 31st.

LAUNCH.—A new clipper ship, the Schomberg, of 2600 tons, the largest vessel ever built in the United Kingdom, will be launched at Aberdeen to-day, from the yard of those celebrated builders, the Messrs. Hall. The Schomberg, which has been built under the personal superintendence of Captain J. N. Forbes, late of the Marco Polo and Lightning, will be christened by Mr. Layard, M.P., who is to-day installed Lord Rector of Aberdeen University. She will be ready for sea in about six weeks, when she will come to this port, and form a magnificent addition to Messrs. James Baines and Co's line of Australian clipper packets.—*Liverpool Times*, 5th April.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL TO AUSTRALIA.—The total number of passengers who have left Liverpool for all foreign ports, during the quarter ending March 31, has been about 21,000, of whom 6794 have proceeded to Australia, and the greater bulk of the remainder to the United States of America. In the conveyance of this number of people a fleet of a hundred ships have been employed, of an average of 1000 tons each. During the month of March eight vessels sailed to Australian ports, of an aggregate tonnage of 10,727 tons, or on an average of 1341 to each; of these, four were for Melbourne, two for Adelaide, and two for Sydney. Three conveyed Government emigrants to the number of 1219, while the remaining five carried 596 private passengers. To these must be added the 520 passengers who sailed by the the Marco Polo, which conveys this news.—*Liverpool Times*, April 5.

The Emigration Commissioners have advertised for vessels to carry passengers to Sydney and Adelaide, each to be ready for passengers between the 5th and 11th May. They have also advertised for vessels to carry emigrants to Portland Bay and Sydney, each to be ready between the 17th and 25th May.—*Times*, April 5.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 23.—Blackwall, from Melbourne.
March 24.—Chlorra, from Melbourne.
March 30.—Psyche, from Sydney.
April 8.—Amethyst, from Geelong.

DEPARTURES.

March 23.—Mathilde, for Sydney.
March 24.—Blenheim, for Sydney.
March 26.—Gloriana, for Sydney.
March 27.—Antoinette, for Sydney.

VESSELS LOADING IN LONDON.

For Sydney.—Cyclone, April 9; Gloriana, (emi.), April; Jacob Raggeveen (Dutch), Red Gauntlet, April 18; Cambodia, (emi.), April 3; Sir Thomas Gresham, April; Euphrates, (emi.), April 10; Lloyds, (emi.), April 20; Ann Lockerby, April 20; Lord Burleigh, April 25; Nimroud, May 20; Granite City, May 10.

For Moreton Bay.—Cambodia.

For Geelong.—Caledonia, Brilliant, Derwent, Maria Hay.

For Melbourne.—Amsterdam, (D.), Aerolite, [Nyverheid (D.), Royal George, Kent, Admiral, Blackwall.

For Portland Bay and Port Fairy.—Frederick (Dane).

For Portland Bay.—Fl da.

For Adelaide.—Tasmania (D.), Octavia, Time and Truth, South Sea, Quito, Lismoyne, Sea Queen, Victoria.

For Freemantle.—Adelaide.

For Swan River.—Avalanche.

For Nelson and Wellington.—Sir Allan M'Nab.

For Canterbury and Otago.—Corolin Agnes.

For Auckland and Canterbury.—Merchantman.

For Auckland and New Plymouth.—Egmont.

For Wellington and Canterbury.—Maori.

For Wellington, Nelson, and other ports.—William and Jane.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, June 29: Mariner, brig, 110 tons, Captain Carter, for Melbourne.

In the manifest of the Varoon, for 25 packages, read 77 packages to J. Westbrook.

The mails by the Madras, which left this port on the 31st January, had arrived in England prior to the sailing of the Marco Polo.

The Baren Willem has made a fair passage of 96 days from Liverpool, and brings a very large cargo, including a quantity of salt. She has not spoken any vessels connected with the colony, and the only casualty during the voyage was the unfortunate death of one of the seamen, who fell from the fore yard and was killed.

The Vulture, which arrived yesterday from Nelson the 16th instant, reports that the brig Lord Montgomery, from Nelson to Wellington, out 40 days, had not arrived at the latter port, and it was feared had foundered during a heavy S. E. gale on the 24th May, in Cook's Straits. The Wild Irish Girl, for Melbourne, and Louisa, for Hobart Town, sailed on the 14th instant, and the barque Aden, for London, was waiting for a crew.

The American ship Libertas, arrived at Newcastle, on Thursday morning with 86 railway labourers and their families, making 236 souls. She has also a large quantity of rails and other materials for the Hunter River Railway Company.

STEAM.—A correspondent, writing on the 4th of April, says:—"A company is in course of formation in London, for the purpose of carrying out steam communication with the colonies, via Panama in connection with the Royal Mail Company, but at this date (departure of the Marco Polo) the prospectus is not in print though most of the preliminaries are arranged.

The Telegraph (s.), arrived last evening at 7 o'clock, having left Melbourne at 6 p.m. on the 27th. She brings up the mail per Marco Polo, and through the politeness of Mr. G. Coppin, and Captain Gilmore, we obtained complete files of English papers. A steamer was passed steering to the southward, off Green Cape, at 11 p.m. on 28th instant.

The Guiding Star, for Melbourne, was spoken February 12th, in latitude 16 S., longitude 22 W.

COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.—Her Majesty's Government have officially intimated that the Post Office authorities have under consideration the renewal of a regular steam communication with Australia.—*Morning Chronicle, March* 31.

LLOYD'S AGENT.—We have much pleasure in announcing that Captain Mathews, late commander of the steam-ship Great Britain, has been appointed Lloyd's agent at Melbourne.—*Northern Daily Times*, March 31.

The Amethyst has arrived from Port Phillip, but is not believed to have brought any gold.—*Times*, April 4.

Mr. Dalton, supercargo of the Vulture, reports the vessel having sailed from Sydney May 11, and arrived within 65 miles of Nelson, on Saturday night, 20th instant, but was driven away in a S.E. gale, and was off New Plymouth two days. She has had nothing but heavy gales the whole passage, with very heavy sea; lost 2 horses and 6 sheep, out of 34 horses and 290 sheep. On Sunday, at 6 p.m., saw a brig endeavouring to enter the Straits off Cape Farewell.—*Nelson Examiner*, June 2.

The barque Waterwitch has made a fortunate run from Newcastle, with 101 horses, without losing a single animal. Part of the cargo is for this port, and the remainder, we understand, are to be taken on to Wellington.—*Nelson Examiner*, June 2.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

	June.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Morn.	High Water Even.
30	SATURDAY	7 10	4 55	8 45	9 18
	July				
1	SUNDAY	7 10	4 55	9 35	9 58

Moon—Full, 4h. 24m. P.M. June 30.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, JUNE 30th,

The performances will commence with (under the direction of Mr. R. Younge), the Commedietta, entitled THE ANGEL OF THE ATTIC, or One Hour of the French Revolution: Michael Magnus, Mr. R. Younge; Chevalier, Mr. Ryan; Marriette, Miss Fanny Cathcart. To be followed by Bayle Bernard's Comedy, entitled HIS LAST LEGS: O'Callaghan, Mr. G. V. Brooke; Charles, Mr. Heir; Rivers, Mr. Lambert; Dr. Banks, Mr. C. King; Mrs Montague, Mrs. Lambert; Julia, Mrs. Branscombe; Betty, Miss Meredith; Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Moore. To conclude with the laughable Farce of H.M.S. SPITFIRE, or The Cockney Afloat.

A. TORNING, Sole Lessee.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1855.

PERHAPS the most important fact in the intelligence of yesterday is the resolution of Government to re-establish steam communication with these colonies. The *Morning Chronicle* of the 30th March ascribes this decision to the impression made by the Ballaarat insurrection. We have claimed the re-establishment of the steam line on account of our danger from the distant war. The Ministry are alarmed, not at the possibility of any accident from national hostilities, but lest a riot should grow into a rebellion. It does not much matter.

The expectations of peace from the Conference at Vienna seem to fluctuate daily. The abatement of Russian power in the Black Sea, whether by razing the fortifications of Sebastopol, or limiting the naval force of Russia, is the question which has brought the Conference to a stand. The Russian ambassador has to refer to St. Petersburg for instructions! Again the fleet of England has sailed for the Baltic, and in that direction the Russians have prepared for the campaign. They have formed fortified camps of 60,000 men, and batteries of formidable power. The experience of last year will doubtless be serviceable to the fleet; but it will be a fortunate circumstance should not the disgrace of Sir CHARLES NAPIER stimulate the admirals to enterprises which may risk our navy in those dangerous waters.

Turning once more to Sebastopol, every day seems to augment the preparations, and to prove that the usual warlike operations are comparatively powerless. There have been battles in the trenches attended with greater loss of life than has often ensued from a regular engagement. The railroad is complete, and thus when the batteries are opened, which was expected on the 25th of March, we presume that the sacrifice of life on both sides will be tremendous. The disposition of Russia towards peace might be inferred from the circular of Count NESSELRODE, who has always been considered averse to the war. But it is extremely probable that the views of Russia may have been interpreted by the wishes of the Allies. The address of the Holy Synod of Moscow, is in the tone of PETER THE HERMIT. The opponents of the CZAR are described as the enemies of the Cross, and the storm in the Black Sea, the sickness at the Crimea, and the long and unsuccessful siege are set forth as visible proofs that GOD is for Russia, and the enemy of her foes. The sacrifices of Russian noblemen of money and peasants seems to attest their sympathy with the war. We are reminded of oriental history when we read of noblemen equipping 20,000 soldiers, their own property, and devoting them to the service of the state. To stimulate their enthusiasm, their popes, as their priests are called, are to march one at the head of every hundred, with banners bearing the double cross. The measures to recruit the Russian force in Poland remind us of the most savage era. "A nocturnal levy!" In one night, on the 9th of March, tens of thousands of men were torn from their houses, and were carried unwilling instruments of an ambition which has already made them slaves in their own country. From the native subjects of Russia more enthusiasm may be expected. They have been taught that the allies have insulted the mysteries of their religion, and that they "resist the kingdom of CHRIST."

There seems to be a growing impression that Sebastopol will not be taken by storm. The attacking party encounters immense dangers—rifle pits, as they are called, are occupied by marksmen, who pour in their deadly fire. The perils of an attacking force were shown by the loss incurred by the Russians in their sortie on the 22nd of March. The summary of the advantages possessed by the beseiged is extremely formidable. Their lines are said to be triple and quadruple: their houses not easily destroyed; their streets barricaded; cannon so placed as to sweep the approaches; and every wall forming a point of defence. Under these circumstances it seems to be supposed that the Allies will court a general engagement with the Russian armies, and seek, if possible, to starve the enemy into submission, should the assault be unsuccessful. The Emperor NAPOLEON had not departed for the East, but preparations were made to receive him with Oriental magnificence, and to gather about him the air of sanctity as the great Protector of the Western Catholics. The EMPRESS, like another HELENA, is to visit the Holy Sepulchre, and to display the influence of France on Mount Zion. But before this expedition the EMPEROR and EMPRESS are to receive a royal entertainment from the QUEEN of England. Thus marvellous are the revolutions of fate. NAPOLEON, whose *levée* was crowded by obsequious kings and princes, was deemed by British sovereigns an outlaw—his rank disowned, and his person held in rigorous exile. But LOUIS NAPOLEON, so lately an indigent wanderer, known only for wild ambition, for the stratagems of the gaming-house, and the vicissitudes of a vagrant life, will be received in regal state by the daughter of a hundred kings. Is England magnanimous, or has she fallen?

The peace party seem to increase their activity and their strength, and if it be true that Mr. GLADSTONE has assumed its leadership, it is not improbable that it will appear distinctly when the House shall re-assemble, in debates and divisions. Thus it has always been—England has entered the war with enthusiasm, but disasters and increased taxation create doubt and discontent. The whisper becomes a remonstrance, and the scattered enemies of the war organise a party, and either by the success or the failure of military operations finally secure a hearing, and not unfrequently a victory.

The *Times*, however, warns the country against a dishonourable peace, and that the British Empire subsists by the reputation of its power rather than the actual force it possesses. Such, we have no doubt, is at present the feeling of the nation as well as of the Government, and we should rather expect concession to be recommended by the aristocracy than by the Commons of England.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies is still at Vienna. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON considers this a grievance, and threatens a motion should the ambassador remain a truant from his office. No doubt it does seem remarkable that England cannot furnish a man to fill one or other of those appointments, either to relieve the ambassador of his secretaryship, or to restore "Mr. mother country" to his home. England is indeed reduced if forty colonies must wait the leisure of an ambassador, who—engaged in the most solemn transactions of diplomacy—must find full occupation for every thought and every energy.

THE diplomatic relations between the Courts of Paris and Berlin are fast approaching a climax. The language of formal courtesy is being dropped for the more natural and energetic terms of personal recrimination. Menaces are being exchanged instead of compliments, and, on one side at least, there is an evident disposition to bring matters to a crisis without loss of time. From the tone of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS it may be gathered that the French EMPEROR is in no mood for further parley. The choice of Prussia must be made, and that speedily. She cannot be permitted to play a double game, or to hold herself aloof from a contest in which the fate of Germany is as much involved as that of any country in Europe.

For the sake of herself—of her nationality and her freedom—Germany is called upon to awake from her deathlike slumber, and to assume that place among the banded powers of Europe to which both honour and wisdom invite her. By King FRITZ, clinging still to the chains which so long have bound him, and crouching to the evil genius which haunts him, even from the grave, the voice of honour and wisdom will be disregarded. But is the great and noble people of Germany to abide for ever under a yoke so ignominious—to be the tame, submissive slaves of the Muscovite, and to forego the glorious opportunity of escaping from their thraldom, and of regaining that high position in the scale of nations which once they had won and possessed?

The history of the past might teach a lesson fraught with valuable instruction. On the field of JENA was reaped the fruit of that policy which once again threatens to bring a French army across the Rhine. By her base and dastardly submission to the universal despot, and subsequently by her timid and vacillating conduct, when forced into war, Prussia was deemed to have richly merited the fate which swept her from the map of Europe and converted her provinces into French departments. Forgetful of her duties as a principal Power in Europe, and wrapt up in a cold, inglorious exclusiveness, as Prussia in 1807 found her avenging Nemesis, so will the Prussia of the besotted FREDERICK have cause to repent that policy which leaves her alone, of all the European States, the friend and ally of the Russian despotism.

On the ordinary principles that actuate the conduct of nations, it is not easy to account for the present attitude of Prussia, which can only be referred to the most sordid and narrow of motives. Jealousy of her immediate rival, Austria, is unquestionably one main cause of her holding aloof from a cause in which Austria is a confederate. The feeling has doubtless been encouraged and fomented by the late Emperor of RUSSIA, who, by natural position, was supposed to hold the scales between the two great German Powers, and who used his influence so craftily as to inspire each of the rivals with the hope of his support, and thus to make of each a tool for his own purposes. That Prussia should consent to pay so high a price for the indulgence of her jealousy of Austria, as to barter her own independence, and, prospectively, her very existence, for the present countenance of the CZAR, is but a sample of that infatuation by which kings and statesmen are afflicted, no less than meaner people.

It was not by such a policy that the illustrious ancestor of the present unworthy monarch reared his throne, and raised a third-rate principality to the rank of a leading power in Europe; nor is it by such a policy that the tottering and ill-cemented fabric of Prussian nationality is to be maintained against the accidents of time. Should Prussia choose the fatal alternative of the Muscovite alliance, her future history may be written by anticipation. Whatever be the issue of the struggle—whether Russia win or lose—Prussia will have equally to dread the event. If the Western Powers be victorious, Prussia, as the ally of Russia, will share in her degradation; if, on the other hand, the course of civilization is destined to be reversed, and the Muscovite prevail, Prussia, as the first impediment to Russian progress, will be the first victim to the irruption of the Barbarians. She need expect little mercy, either from friend or foe—if her friend be Russia, and her foes England and France. There would be very little difficulty in disposing of such a state, held together, as it is, merely by formal bonds—without inflicting any injury or injustice upon the people. A country created by treaty, and composed of so many hetereogenous and discordant elements—without any common feeling of nationality—united neither by blood, language, or religion—may be as easily broken up as it was formed, nor would any one be a sufferer, except the handful of those who form the governing classes. Of the constituent provinces of Prussia, Pomerania is nearer to either Poland or Sweden than to Germany, Posen is altogether Pole, Silesia is Sclavonian. Westphalia cannot conveniently coalesce with a state from which it is so distant, and of the other German provinces, they would, it is presumed, as readily acknowledge any other German potentate as the King of PRUSSIA. Indeed, any measure which would tend to separate the purely German race from the other nationalities combined in the Prussian kingdom, would doubtless be gladly accepted by the Germans themselves, who can have little sympathy with their present fellow-subjects, and therefore little desire to maintain the existing state of things.

In speaking of the policy of Russia, we need not remind the reader of the distinction to be drawn between the disposition of the King and the temper of his subjects. Among the people of Germany at large, it is certain that there is but one feeling in regard to this war—a feeling of deep and earnest sympathy with the cause of the Allies. It is to their rulers only, and to a knot of statesmen interested in the maintenance of the Russian supremacy, that the present humiliation of Germany is to be attributed; nor is it without pity and indignation that we behold so noble a people debarred from the glorious battle of freedom, and condemned to ignominious apathy, through the miserable policy of their Kings and Governors.

Since the above remarks were in type, we have received news from Berlin to the 4th of April, of a tenor which goes to confirm the views we have expressed as to the critical position of the Russian Cabinet. The French and English plenipotentiaries were in the course of taking their departure, and Russia is so placed as that no further temporising can serve her. Between peace and war there is now no middle ground, and either peace or war it must be.

HAD the interpreters of prophecy, who, three centuries ago—while calculating the horoscope of nations—began to depict the field of Armageddon—had they been lifted to some more elevated sphere, and through the long vista of years beheld the gathering beneath the walls of Sebastopol, they would never have hesitated in declaring that then was the fatal hour and there fated field. We turn to the history of those times, and find the mightiest nations were to be seen collecting a few regiments, marching and counter-marching to escape a conflict, and postponing, till the latest moment, the decisive stroke; We see their clumsy accoutrements, their disordered array, and their awkward arms: "We met them," said CROMWELL, "at push of pike." At a time still more remote the knight and squire aspired to individuality, and armies suspended their operations to watch a trial of personal heroism. Had it then been told the interpreter of prophecy, that vessels bearing artillery should cross the wind and stem the tide, — that immense mortars, belching like volcanoes, should pour shot by hundred-weights—that batteries should rise which no heroism could venture to face, and which demanded that science should calmly calculate, like the chessplayer, how science might be frustrated;—had they been told that a great battle would be fought, where the whole world would be represented, and every race of mankind furnish its contingent;—had they at the same time seen the map of the earth as it is now spread out by the increasing and almost completed discoveries of geographers;—and with the increased knowledge so gained of the varieties of the human species, had they beheld from every family of man some warrior, led by ambition or by honour into that dread field—from Ethiopia to the distant islands of the West—from "far Australia" down to the remote regions of the North; and, then, had they beheld civilization concentrated upon war—all the discoveries of modern science applied to the purposes of destruction—diving bells, railways, and, above all, the steam-engine and the electric telegraph, sometimes in alliance with thought, and indicating in a moment, across the battle-field and in the midst of the terrible catastrophes of war, the ideas of one mind to another,—and then could they have followed the subtile power, winding under the ocean, and firing mines where no torch could be carried, whether in the bed of a river, or in the bowels of the earth:—Had they seen emperors and kings in crowds, staking the fortunes of their empires upon the issue of the awful conflict—all nations with intense and awe-struck expectation, turning towards the field of blood—hundreds and thousands pouring from every point of the compass to meet the awful shock;—Had they gazed upon the multitudes of warriors, and seen the great cloud of witnesses darting their utmost force of vision towards that dread issue; had they seen all this they would have said, "This is the battle which seers have foretold;"—for so vast and mighty an event must have been marked out by eternal providence as bearing on its wings the fate of mankind.

Nor would this feeling have been less intense could they have contemplated the events which have preceded and led to this awful war—that it was not on the one side for territory, or on the other from mere ambition, that the gage of battle was thrown down; that the aggressor was inspired by an idea traditional in his house, which, however associated with the material prosperity of his empire was associated with a greater aim—the abasement of an infidel power, and the exaltation of an orthodox church; that the delusion had penetrated his soul, and that he deemed himself charged with the mission of bending to despotic power the civilisation of modern notions, and subduing conscience to a theocrisy centered in himself. It will be told hereafter that this great war was kindled at the sepulchre of JESUS—that the first embers were fanned by a passionate devotion to a vision of the past.

But this is not all. Turning to worldly authorities we find among our statesmen seers who foretold the coming of this great conflict. It was beheld by CANNING; it was the conversation of NAPOLEON; CHALMERS, the most sagacious of modern divines, delineated it with the pen of a philosopher. They all said come it would—that somewhere a great conflict must ensue, and that a great battle must be fought,—that the strength of the east and of the west, of the north and of the south would be exhibited under various banners, and that the prize would be liberty—the freedom of the nations—the freedom of the mind;—that it would leave its result upon the condition of the world until it should pass away;

Perhaps at this moment that great battle has declared the victor.

We cannot be astonished that men of enthusiasm, or of timid minds, who glance at the portentous scene, should turn back to the records of Holy Writ, and, perhaps presumptuously, pronounce that this is that "great battle of the ALMIGHTY," which is to be followed by a glorious jubilee and a perpetual rest.

For our part we are content to wait for the great interpreter—and shall not be at all disappointed should the conference at Vienna defer the battle of Armageddon to a remoter age, and reserve for future speculators on mysterious subjects a topic in which they have a vested interest, and on which they have expended so much ingenious labour, and pronounced conclusions hitherto repudiated by the event.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE EMIGRATION AGENT.

IN our issue of Thursday last we published a copy of the above Report. The following is a table and a brief epitome of the very lengthy appendix which is referred to in that Report.

RETURN OF THE ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO SYDNEY, DURING THE YEAR 1854.

SHIPS.

Name.	Tonnage. N. M.	Tonnage. O. M.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on Voyage.
Rodney	877	785	10 Dec., 1853	15 Mar., 1854	95
Switzerland*	640	646	1 Mar., 1854	16 June, "	107
Sabrina	673	627	28 " "	9 July, "	103
Plantagenet	806	687	16 April, "	28 " "	108
Araminta*	845	818	4 May, "	29 " "	85
Lady Elgin	851	701	21 April, "	4 Aug., "	105
Monsoon*	1150	...	13 May, "	13 " "	92
Genghis Khan†	1306	1274	31 " "	14 " "	75
Columbia*	1291	1200	26 " "	22 " "	88
Tantivy	1040	988	3 June, "	3 Sept., "	92
China	680	532	1 " "	24 " "	115
Lady Ann	745	71[illegible]	24 " "	29 " "	97
Caroline	733	6[illegible]7	8 July, "	13 Oct., "	97
Anglo-Saxon	765	8[illegible]0	13 " "	21 " "	92
Patrician	1071	1161	24 Aug., "	31 " "	68
Stamboul	890	...	28 July, "	31 " "	95
Ellenborough‡	853	...	28 June, "	31 " "	125
Kate*	904	786	3 Aug., "	7 Nov., "	96
Lady Kennaway	...	583	21 " "	8 Dec., "	109
St. Helena*	811	800	28 " "	10 " "	104
General Hewitt†	1055	951	25 " "	12 " "	109
David M'Ivor*	862	917	7 Sept., "	18 " "	102
Totals	...	...		Average	98¼

IMMIGRANTS.

Name.	Births on Voyage Males	Births Fmls.	Births Total.	Deaths Above 14 years Males	Fmls.	Total.	Deaths 7 and under 14 years Males	Fmls.	Deaths 1 and under 7 years Males	Fmls.	Deaths Under 1 year Males	Fmls.	Total.	Total.
Rodney	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Switzerland*	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	2	6	7
Sabrina	2	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3
Plantagenet	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Araminta*	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	3
Lady Elgin	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monsoon*	10	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	3	14	14
Genghis Khan†	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	7	7
Columbia*	...	4	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	5	7
Tantivy	1	3	4	...	1	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	7	8
China	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3
Lady Ann	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caroline	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Saxon	1	1	2	2	4	6	...	1	1	1	...	2	5	11
Patrician	...	1	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	5
Stamboul	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
Ellenborough‡	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	1	8	8
Kate*	3	2	5	...	2	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	4	6
Lady Kennaway	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	5
St. Helena*	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
General Hewitt†	2	1	3	...	2	2	...	...	4	8	...	2	14	16
David M'Ivor*	3	6	9	3	3	6	3	...	7	1	1	2	14	20
Totals	37	42	79	8	19	27	3	2	29	34	13	20	101	128

Name.	Number Landed Above 14 years Males	Fmls.	Under 14 years Males	Fmls.	Total Souls.	Equal to Statute Adults.
Rodney	145	104	47	40	336	290
Switzerland*	97	76	38	31	242	204½
Sabrina	107	94	31	30	262	226½
Plantagenet	176	71	39	33	319	280
Araminta*	135	128	34	27	324	287
Lady Elgin	136	116	25	25	302	275
Monsoon*	179	109	49	58	395	332
Genghis Khan†	196	152	61	65	474	402½
Columbia*	111	203	37	40	391	347½
Tantivy	148	104	64	79	395	315½
China	53	145	20	13	231	213
Lady Ann	183	49	32	26	290	258
Caroline	54	169	13	22	258	239½
Anglo-Saxon	127	107	45	50	329	279
Patrician	59	230	25	41	355	330
Stamboul	133	121	46	48	348	296½
Ellenborough‡	175	99	62	66	402	330½
Kate*	117	114	71	60	362	288
Lady Kennaway	34	183	14	20	251	231½
St. Helena*	133	97	30	36	296	257½
General Hewitt†	151	115	51	64	381	317
David M'Ivor*	167	131	29	39	366	327½
Totals	2816	2817	868	913	7309	6316¾

EXPENDITURE.

Name.	Contract Price for each Adult's Passage.	Total Passage Money at the Contract Price, including Half-price for all above 1 year who died on the voyage.	Amount of Gratuities to Surgeons, Officers, Constables, &c.	Demurrage.	Cost of Victualling in Quarantine.	Total charged on the Colonial Fund for Conveyance, Superintendence, &c.
Rodney	£16 17 6	£4902 3 9	£274 14 0	...	...	£5176 17 9
Switzerland*	21 5 7	4388 10 2	183 6 0	...	...	4566 16 2
Sabrina	20 19 6	4766 11 4½	202 8 0	...	...	4968 19 4½
Plantagenet	21 13 0	6062 0 0	248 7 0	...	...	6310 7 0
Araminta*	22 14 3	6552 11 1¼	217 4 0	...	...	6769 15 1¼
Lady Elgin	21 19 10	6332 14 2	194 8 0	...	...	6517 2 2
Monsoon*	25 17 10	8641 6 10½	317 10 0	...	...	8958 16 10½
Genghis Khan†	25 4 4	10,181 4 7	431 4 0	...	...	10,612 8 7
Columbia*	23 18 0	8341 2 0	377 7 0	£338 17 9	£393 18 6	9451 5 3
Tantivy	24 19 0	7927 17 3	347 0 0	...	...	8274 17 3
China	24 15 6	5295 18 1¼	189 14 0	...	...	5485 7 1¼
Lady Ann	22 9 6	5798 11 0	235 0 0	...	...	6033 11 0
Caroline	21 9 6	5143 5 8	218 12 0	...	...	5561 17 8
Anglo-Saxon	20 0 0	5655 0 0	280 6 0	...	...	5935 6 0
Patrician	17 15 0	5715 10 0	245 4 0	...	...	5960 14 0
Stamboul	17 17 4	5301 18 8	364 8 0	...	...	5666 6 8
Ellenborough‡	20 15 0	6883 16 3	330 8 0	...	...	7214 4 3
Kate*	18 5 0	5287 18 9	296 6 0	169 10 0	3 6 3	5757 1 0
Lady Kennaway	17 15 4	4126 5 2	129 8 0	...	...	4256 13 2
St. Helena*	17 9 9	4508 0 7½	219 8 0	30 8 3	...	4752 16 10½
General Hewitt†	18 5 0	5858 5 0	356 4 0	...	...	6216 9 0
David M'Ivor*	19 1 9	6027 13 6	417 0 0	48 9 9	...	6493 3 3
Totals	......	£133,677 18 7½	£6077 6 0	£587 5 9	£397 4 9	£140,739 15 1¼

N B.—Five persons died in Quarantine, and are not included in the total of deaths.

The vessels marked thus (*) were placed in Quarantine, but the cost of provisioning did not fall on the Government (as it did in the case of the Columbia and Kate), the owners being by a clause in the charter party to provision the immigrants for fourteen days after arrival.

† These vessels landed their immigrants at Moreton Bay.

‡ This vessel landed her immigrants at Newcastle.

H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration.

Immigration Office, Sydney, May 10th, 1855.

The return in the appendix marked B shows the proportion in which the assisted immigrants who have arrived in the colony during the year 1854 have been taken from the several counties in the United Kingdom, as follows:—

IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—Northumberland, 39; Cumberland, 39; Durham, 22; Yorkshire, 50; Lancashire, 78; Isle of Man, 5; Kent, 53; Sussex, 52; Surrey, 79; Hampshire, 47; Berkrhire, 32; Dorsetshire, 42; Wiltshire, 90; Somersetshire, 260; Devonshire, 108; Cornwall, 221; Guernsey I., 32; Jersey I., 22; Cheshire, 17; Derbyshire, 17; Nottinghamshire, 6; Staffordshire, 5; Warwickshire, 30; Worcestershire, 12; Leicestershire, 21; Rutlandshire, 22; Northamptonshire, 51; Buckinghamshire, 38; Oxfordshire, 29; Gloucestershire, 81; Monmouthshire, 7; Herefordshire, 16; Shropshire, 43; Lincolnshire, 62; Norfolk, 95; Huntingdonshire, 73; Cambridgeshire, 512; Suffolk, 59; Bedfordshire, 17; Hertfordshire, 59; Essex, 153; Middlesex, 302; Carnarvonshire, 8; Denbighshire, 1; Flintshire, 1; Montgomeryshire, 7; Radnorshire, 1; Pembrokeshire, 5; Caermarthenshire, 1; Brecknockshire, 5; Glamorganshire, 12; Anglesea, 1. Showing a total of 3027.

IN SCOTLAND.—Caithness, 5; Sutherland, 35; Ross-shire, 105; Nairn, 25; Inverness-shire, 147; Moray or Elgin, 21; Banff, 12; Aberdeen, 25; Kincardine, 2; Forfarshire, 33; Fifeshire, 108; Kinross, 8; Clackmannan, 23; Perthshire, 47; Orkney and Shetland Isles, 1; Isle of Skye, 1; Edinburgh, 67; Haddington, 13; Berwickshire, 8; Roxburghshire, 18; Selkirkshire, 1; Peebles, 6; Lanarkshire, 37; Dumfreisshire, 9; Galloway, 9; Ayrshire, 57; Dumbarton, 15; Argyleshire, 40; Redfrewshire, 72; Stirling, 40; Linlithgow, 2; Bute, 1; showing a total of 973.

IN IRELAND.—Donegal, 54; Londonderry, 47; Antrim, 42; Fermanagh, 116; Tyrone, 123; Downshire, 34; Cavan, 90; Monaghan, 12; Armagh, 81; Longford, 18; West Meath, 46; East Meath, 0; Louth, 3; King's County, 66; Kildare, 38; Dublin, 46; Queen's County, 24; Carlow, 46; Wicklow, 72; Kilkenny, 301; Wexford, 31; Leitrim, 12; Sligo, 8; Mayo, 8; Galway, 134; Roscommon, 30; Clare, 534; Kerry, 46; Cork, 367; Waterford, 21; Tipperary, 477; Limerick, 262. Showing a total of 3199.

RETURN C shows the ages of assisted immigrants who arrived during the year 1854, from the United Kingdom and other countries, and landed in Sydney district. Under 1 year of age, males, 75; females, 87; 1 and under 4 years, males, 212; females, 211; 4 and under 7 years, males, 160; females, 167; 7 and under 14 years, males, 408; females, 432; 14 and under 21 years, males, 730; females, 908; 21 and under 45 years, males, 2003; females, 1718; 45 and under 50 years, males, 92; females, 106; showing a total males, 3680, and females, 3629; making a grand total of 7309.

RETURN D shows the number of assisted immigrants, out of the above number, who can read and write. 3614 are able to read and write; 1556 can read only; 2139 can do neither; which three sums added together show the same grand total as in return C.

RETURN E shows their religious persuasions, viz., Church of England, males, 1778; females, 1306; Church of Scotland, males, 305; females, 229; Wesleyan Methodists, males, 155; females, 109; other Protestants, males, 402; females, 266; Roman Catholics, males, 1039; females, 1719; Jews, female, 1; showing a total of males, 3679; females, 3630; making a grand total as in return C.

RETURN F shows the trades and callings of the males and unmarried females, viz.—Labourers employed in various agricultural pursuits, 2062; domestic servants, males 39, females 1674; mechanics engaged in the erection of buildings or obtaining materials for building purposes, 402; tradesmen engaged in making and selling food, 27; females similarly engaged, 2; tradesmen engaged in making and selling clothes 12, females 47; miscellaneous callings, 283 males, and 12 females.

RETURN G shows that 1645 male and 1048 female unassisted immigrants arrived in Sydney in 1854, but this return does not show their callings.

RETURN H shows the amount expended out of the Colonial and Imperial Funds for the purpose of promoting immigration from the year 1838 to 1854, both inclusive. During the year 1838 the number of assisted immigrants was 6102, at a cost to the colony of £107,455 15s 10d; number of unassisted, 1328; in all 7430 souls. In 1839: assisted 7852, cost colony £146,528 6s 9½d; unassisted, 1328; in all, 9835. In 1840, assisted, 5216; cost colony, £121,537 17s 4½d; unassisted, 1306; in all, 6522. In 1841, assisted, 12,188; cost colony, £207,181 2s 4¾d; unassisted, 1598; in all, 13,786. In 1842, assisted, 5071; cost colony, £76,437 0s 10d; unassisted, 1534; in all, 6605. In 1843, no assisted immigrants landed. The expenses of the colonial government in the immigration department that year was £8884 17s 1½d; unassisted, 967. In 1844, assisted, 2726; cost colony, £44,970 6s 10d; unassisted, 485; in all, 3211. In 1845, assisted, 497; cost colony, £9547 17s 7d; unassisted, 461; in all, 958. In 1846, assisted, none; immigration department cost colony, £873; unassisted, 402. In 1847, assisted, none; cost colony, £951 1s 3d; unassisted, 515. In 1848, 4376; cost colony, £46,615 18s 4d; Imperial fund, £1388 16s 8d. Total cost, £47,954 15s; unassisted, 651; in all, 5027. In 1849, assisted, 8309; cost colony, £76,847 15s 10½d; Imperial fund, £10,600 2s 6d; total, 87,447 18s 4½d; unassisted, 1492; in all, 9081. In 1850, assisted, 4078; cost colony, £40,477 17s 4½d; Imperial fund, £2468 17s; total, £42,946 14s 4½d; unassisted, 559; in all, 4637. In 1851, assisted, 1846; cost colony, £11,974 4s 11d; imperial fund, £3404 13s 7d; total, £15,378 18s 6d; unassisted, 756; in all, 2602. In 1852, assisted, 4981; cost colony, £65,389 2s 9½d; unassisted, 3781; in all, 8762. In 1853, assisted, 10,412; cost colony, £166,104 17s 3½d; unassisted, 3355; in all, 13,767. In 1854, assisted, 7309; cost colony, £139,755 4s 7½d; unassisted, 4125; in all, 10,002. Giving the following totals for the 17 years:—Assisted, 80,963; cost colony, £1,271,577 17s 2½d; imperial fund, £17,812 9s 9d; total, £1,289,390 6s 11½d; unassisted, 23,866; in all, 104,829 souls. Add to the above expenditure, £6912, expended on account of continental immigration, during the years 1850 and 1853, and it will show the total cost of assisted immigration to this colony, between the 1st of January, 1838, and the 31st December, 1854, to be £1,296,302 6s 11½d.

RETURN I shows that 922 of the immigrants who arrived in 1854, 470 being males and 452 females, have been forwarded into the country by the Government at an expense of £1607 14s. 6d.

RETURN J 1 shows (as far as the magistrates have forwarded their returns) the averge rates of wages in the Northern, Southern, and Western Districts (exclusive of Sydney) during the last quarter of 1854 to have been per annum, with food and lodging—carpenters, £107 18s.; smiths, £111 11s.; wheelwrights, £131; bricklayers, £142 6s.; masons, £146 15s.; farm labourers, £44 10s.; shepherds, £39 9s.; cooks, £27 15s.; housemaids, £22 13s.; laundresses, £24 12s.; nursemaids, £18 9s.; farm servants, £25 4s.; general house servants, £26 12s.

RETURN J 2 shows the principal agricultural and other productions of the colony, and the demand for labour, &c., in the various districts. Wheat, maize, oats, barley, fruit and vegetables, tallow, wool, gold, and animal food are the principal production, and at that time it appears that there was a good demand for every kind of labour.

The portion of the appendix marked K is the assisted Immigrants Act, which provides for their being placed in situations, and the payment of their passage money by their employers.

L is the copy of the regulation for the selection of emigrants, and conditions on which passages are granted.

LORD RAGLAN AND THE WEATHER.

(From the Times, 4th April.)

Lord Raglan might in September have taken
Sebastopol duly and truly;
But the weather (he raves about weather) was warm,
And he wished to take it—coolly!

So he made what was, indeed, to our foes,
A diversion: quoth he, "I'll con it
"Awhile, and in the meantime keep
"My weather eye upon it."

October, November, December came on
As if missioned his army to kill off:
"The weather is now too cold," quoth he,
"I'll take it—with the chill off!"

For three months more despatches he wrote
In meteorolgical form,
'Till the storms had passed; "'Tis too late now,"
Quoth he, "to take it—by storm!"

Thus, whether the weather be foul or fair,
Sebastopol 'scapes the blow—
Then, down with the weatherglass!—give us a man
Who will take it—whether or no!

Sheffield. DAVID WALKINSHAW.

MR. W. E. GLADSTONE AND THE MANCHESTER PARTY.—The *Daily News* says, on the authority of a West-end correspondent: The flying rumours of an alliance between Mr. Gladstone and the Manchester party are becoming more definite and positive. It is even said that the right hon. member for Oxford and the right hon. junior member for Manchester have agreed on the terms of a treaty, by which the leadership of the party is to be transferred to the former. The gain will be for the peace-at-any-price party

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1501838

MELBOURNE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNE 27.—The vexed question of the squatters' rights has again been brought before the public, by a meeting of members of that body, at the Port Phillip Club Hotel, on Monday, a report of whose proceedings you will find in the papers of Tuesday. It is a most unfortunate thing that we have had no statesman here that could grapple with this very important question. The non-settlement of it, in fact, is the main cause of all the colony's misfortunes. The orders in Council were framed on the understanding or impression that this was to continue, for at least twenty years, a pastoral country, and the first thing the Government should have done, was the abrogation of the said orders, at all hazards, and the land should have been thrown open to the first comers. It would have been well for the colony that this should have been done even at double the rate of compensation to the squatters they are now likely to receive. But, in fact, the squatters would not have suffered much. They hold some sixty millions of acres, and all that the people have bought, up to this time, is under two millions. Now under the 9th section, Government are entitled to make reserves for agricultural purposes, and two or three millions of acres in the unsettled and intermediate districts is the utmost, probably, that would be required before the end of their leases, if dated in 1847. In fact, with scarcely an exception the squatters hitherto have not complained of the reserves, because the land so reserved is rendered useless as runs, by occupation of [illegible] and the squatters have, in fact, been com[illegible] the sale of mutton to the new occupants. [illegible]erly explained, Mr. La Trobe's policy w[illegible]o coquet between the antagonistic parties, and to do nothing, and this was precisely the most pernicious policy he could adopt. I still adhere to the opinion I formerly stated to you that the former tenure of annual licenses should be reverted to, and that claims for compensation should be tried by a jury; and this I find to be supported by many of our most intelligent colonists. It was a great mistake in the Government to appoint as Commissioners, for the determining this question, the extreme partizans on either side, who have been engaged in bitter controversy for so many years. The unsettled state of the question has a very bad effect at this time, as it prevents the holders from realising, and thus paralyses an important department of business in the country.

I am sorry to report that fires are very frequent just now in Melbourne. In previous years we had them almost exclusively in the summer, but they are as frequent at present as at any former period. On Tuesday morning, the store of Messrs. Salamon, Marks, and Co. was burnt, with property valued at £8000. Last evening another fire took place. In fact, the fire bell is rang nearly every night. Attempts have been made to induce the Government to hold inquests on fires, but without success. This system has been adopted with great benefit in London, and would be certainly of equal use in the colonies.

Fortunately for the peace of the country, the belligerent Irish at Maryborough have, as I predicted, considered discretion the better part of valour, and order has been restored.

Everyone has been on the *qui vive* about the English news expected by the Marco Polo. Business yesterday was almost wholly suspended, and the excitement was greatly increased by the firing of guns and ringing of bells. In the morning about forty guns were fired by the Electra in the bay, and in the afternoon nine guns were fired on the arrival of the Commander of the Forces. Then the musical bells of St. James's Church were rung for an hour or two. It appeared the Electra and the bell-ringers were practising; but practically it was a hoax, for the people generally were convinced that Sebastopol had fallen, and that peace was proclaimed, and numbers came in from the suburbs to see what it was all about. It was truly an exemplification of the mouse from the mountain, as there is scarcely an item of news of any importance.

Business here continues dull.

RUSSIA.

THE *Patrie* has a letter from St. Petersburg filled with varied and interesting details. The writer says—

"You will be surprised to learn that all the French journals have of late been allowed to enter Russia freely, and are to be found in all the cafés. The censorship for the moment appears to slumber most profoundly, and one would almost imagine that an unlimited liberty of the press is the *régime* in Russia. But how is all this? you may ask. The explanation of the matter is simple enough. Nicholas I., derogating from his political principles, and silencing all of a sudden his most violent antipathies, had, after the commencement of the war, ordered all the journals of Europe to be admitted without restraint, and his successor has respected the order so given. I have mentioned that the censorship slumbers; but I must add that it makes us sometimes perceive its existence, when we receive a journal with some lines blackened over or carefully rubbed out. *Punch* and the *Charivari* are the greatest favourites, on account of their amusing engravings. Amongst the old Russians they excite anger just as often as laughter. The tolerance manifested towards these journals is not devoid of adroitness, since it serves to excite the bad passions of the nobles against the pagans, as the allies are called, by saying to them —'Just see how insult is heaped on your Emperor, and how you yourselves are spoken of!' Thus, you will perceive that, although it is absolutely forbidden to speak publicly of political affairs or of the war, every one may read what he pleases.

"The physiognomy of St. Petersburg has not much altered since the war began, and French and German dealers take their trips to Paris as formerly, and bring back their stocks of millinery and other Parisian articles, which are sold here higher than ever. The small local dealers do not suffer much from the state of war, and the nobility, to please the Emperor, gave, during the whole winter, *fêtes*, balls, *soirées*, and concerts, until the death of the Emperor interrupted the festivities. At present every one is in black, and the mourning is to last six months.

"The aristocracy appears well inclined towards Alexander II., and are imposing on themselves enormous sacrifices in money and men. It is said that Prince Cheremetieff has given two and a half millions of paper roubles (2,750,000 f.) and 20,000 serfs, fully equipped, with an engagement to provide for them in every way until their arrival at the Danube. This nobleman possesses, in addition to salt-works, sugar-works, and gold, silver, iron, and copper mines, about 125,000 male serfs. After him come the Princes Strogonoff and Yousoupol, who have likewise given several millions of roubles, and furnished several thousands of soldiers fully armed and equipped. Prince de Demidoff has given two millions of roubles, and M. Yahowleff ten millions. This latter possesses no serfs, but he is the owner of the richest mines of iron, gold, and copper in Russia. But even sacrifices like these will not suffice, and the treasury of the Government is empty. Should the war only go on for another year or two, the nobility will be ruined, and all Russia in great distress. Here, at St. Petersburg, we are now almost without coachmen or boatmen, both classes being gone either to the army or to the navy. You cannot form an idea of the difficulty we had this winter to get in our wood and other household stores from want of hands. Nearly every able-bodied man is in the army or navy. Every kind of provisions, except flour, is at enormous prices.

"All the approaches to St. Petersburg are strongly fortified. [illegible] the extremity of the point of the Vasiliostroff and the banks of the river, near the gulf, are covered with fortifications and batteries. The whole of the gulf of Cronstadt, on both sides, is nothing but an immense fortification, bristling with great guns, and defended by 40,000 men of the very best troops, and protected, besides, by 40,000 seamen in gunboats, moored along the shore. The fleet is completely dismantled; and, if necessary, the same sacrifice will be resorted to as at Sebastopol. Similar preparations are being made at Revel and Sweaborg, and vessels loaded with stones are all ready to be sunk to the bottom. Although Cronstadt is considered impregnable, yet great apprehensions are felt of those monster gunboats which are said to be in the course of construction in France and England, for it is well known that they are the only vessels that can approach Cronstadt. Should they burn the town and fortifications, they could then easily arrive at this capital. Workmen are actively employed in setting up a line of telegraph posts along the coast from St. Petersburg to Riga and Abo. They are so arranged as that they will have a sort of pigeon-house on the top, fixed in four tall pieces of wood, and from them signals will be transmitted concerning the enemy's fleet.

"Warning has been given to the French residents here not to go outside the walls, as though they were safe in St. Petersburg, the authorities do not hold themselves responsible for them outside. The feeling is much stronger in Russia against the English than against the French, and not a single English foreman remains in any of the factories. All have been replaced by Americans; these latter have also the management of the railway from this city to Moscow, and are exceedingly well treated.

"Alexander II. is well inclined, it is said, to peace, but the question is, Can he make it? All I can say is, that the war is assuming a more and more fanatical character, and the army on its march is everywhere supplied with every kind of refreshment. The Government no longer gives any pay to the soldiers or seamen; it feeds and clothes them, and that is all.

"There is a great quantity of wheat in every part of the country, and bread is wonderfully cheap. Large stores of iron, copper, flax, and tallow, are collected at Riga and at Mittau, on the Prussian frontier, whence these articles are despatched to Hamburg, and even, I am informed, to England, where they are sold openly.

"The Empress Dowager is gradually declining in health, and cannot survive any great length of time. The present Emperor pays her the greatest attention, having been always most tenderly attached to her Majesty."

WARSAW, March 20.—From the preparations for war going on in Poland, and the marching and the countermarching of troops in all possible directions, it certainly does not appear as if the Russian Government was really in earnest about making peace, or disposed to accede to the interpretation of the allies. It was at first difficult, not to say impossible, to understand the object of these military movements, but the mystery is now cleared up and the result apparent. All the regiments which were dislocated from the great central point, Rabom to Lublin and Czenstochau, are now on their march to join the army of the south, whilst, on the other hand, the troops in cantonments in Lithuania, at Kovnov, and Augustovov, and even the cavalry regiments which were pushed forward as far as Plock, have received orders to march to the Baltic provinces, where an army of 150 men will be immediately concentrated. To prevent Poland *from* being left without troops, our fortresses and other important posts will be garrisoned by Asiatic hordes, now on their march from the Altai provinces. Some of these have already made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Kolo. They call them their Bashkirs; but the shape and form of their countenance plainly denote that they do not belong to the Mongolian race, but rather to that of the Caucasus. Besides, they are not armed with bows and arrows, but with very long muskets like the Arnauts. They wear a long dressing gown sort of robe of red cloth, lined and trimmed with black sheepskin, and high pyramid-shaped Persian caps, the base of which is also ornamented with black sheepskin, whilst the pyramid is composed of the same coloured stuff as the robe. They appear to be a fine athletic race of men, and have long black flowing beards. The officers have a very imposing appearance, and wear richly embroidered girdles and cartouch belts. The whole of these troops are mounted, and belong to the irregular cavalry. The horses are small and long-haired, but appear to be strong and in good condition. At Kola they are picketed round the principal church, and each carries his nosebag round his neck.

RUSSIAN SLANDER OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

THE following despatch, addressed to the Danish Minister in St. Petersburg, to whom the protection of British interests in Russia has been confided, will be read with surprise and indignation in England. It is dated St. Petersbug, February 21, and has reference to the documents handed to the Russian Government by the Danish Minister, containing the depositions taken at a species of court-martial before Sebastopol, with regard to the cruelties practised by Russian soldiers on their wounded prisoners:—

"Monsieur le Baron,—Previous to the receipt of the letter with which you honoured me on the 4th instant, Prince Menschikoff had made the Imperial Cabinet aware of the steps taken by Lord Raglan and General Canrobert after the battle of Inkermann. In reply to that communication, the Commander-in-Chief, Prince Menschikoff, had declared that an unarmed enemy is and always will be under the protection of the Russian flag. This principle requires neither comment nor confirmation. Whilst referring to it, M. le Baron, I felt called upon to remark, that if soldiers of the enemy may unfortunately have on the field of battle become the sacrifice of isolated acts of cruelty, information that has subsequently reached us has brought to our knowledge a grave circumstance, which it is of importance to record.

"We have, in fact, learned that on the day of Inkermann, English soldiers, that were supposed wounded and disabled, raised themselves from the ground and fired upon our troops as they passed by them in their attack on the enemy. Our soldiers, wounded by bullets coming from their hands they believed disarmed, may have thus allowed themselves in the heat of action to be carried away by a bloody revenge. Humanity blames this most undoubtedly; but they are in some degree provoked to it by an enemy whom they certainly could not look on as unarmed, since he still continued to make a murderous use of his weapons.

"The fortune of war is subjected to laws, which must be upheld. Among them is one that deserves to be mentioned here; that one, namely, that an enemy is not at liberty to make use of his weapons at the moment of laying them down for the purpose of killing those who are giving him quarter. It is with great regret that we have heard the instance of an English officer quoted, who, after having handed over his sword, to a Russian sub-officer with one hand, shot him with a pistol, aimed quite close to him with the other. Whilst acts of this nature serve to characterise the fury of the struggle, they at the same time suffice to explain the sad consequences which it has brought in its train.

"If you read through again, with attention, the minutes appended to your letter of the 4th instant, you will observe that in the majority of the cases mentioned the retaliation of the English soldiers was a bloody one. Far removed from all proneness to contention and revenge, we confine ouaselves to drawing the conclusion that it would be desirable for both armies that a strict observance of the laws of humanity on the field of battle should be introduced.

"Prince Menschikoff has on his part hastened to fulfil the duties in this respect that the authority of his command, and the express will of the Emperor, impose upon him. We reckon with equal confidence on the honourable sentiments of the commanders of of the English army.

"I do not hesitate, M. le Baron, to express to you this confidence, and return you herewith the documents which you had the goodness to communicate to me. I have not failed to bring them to the knowledge of Prince Menschikoff, and to request him to take the evidence contained therein into serious consideration, in order that he might contribute with all his power to confer on the present struggle the character of moderation, from which two nations that respect themselves should never depart, even though involved in a conflict, to which we should be happy to put an end, if conciliatory views on the part of the Government of her Britannic Majesty corresponded to our own. Receive the assurances, &c."

The above version of the Russian despatch, contained in the *Hamburger Correspondent*, has no signature attached to it.

(From the Times, April 4.)

IT is exactly half a year since England learnt the truth of the battle of the Alma, and the falsehood of the capture of Sebastopol. At that time we had all been kept on the tenterhooks of expectation for three months, that being the period occupied in collecting, embarking, conveying, disembarking, and marching the army from Varna to its present position. Somewhat fidgetty at this delay, and dreading a campaign so late in the season, the British public were requested to "suspend their judgment" and wait for the result of the next week or two. But the prevailing thought in everybody's mind was, that if the work was not done in October it would not be done at all in that year, and then we should have a winter campaign, "Moscow" was on everybody's tongue, and there was hardly a man who did not say that the assault ought to be attempted at any risk, rather than incur the certain horrors of a winter in the Crimea. These forebodings became stronger when, at the end of the month, it came out that the batteries had failed, and that what it had cost more than a fortnight to make it would take a month to renew and improve. It was evident, indeed, that another month would be expended in repairing the shortcomings of October the 17th, and that when the batteries were ready to open fire it would be mid-winter. So quickly did the season for action slip out of our hands. Now, at this moment we are in precisely the same situation as we were on the 4th of October last year, with the immaterial difference that then we had winter fast approaching, and now we have summer. Of the two it is hard to say which is the more formidable in the Crimea. We shall probably settle the question by suffering both. But that is our present prospect. By the first of May the sun will strike with terrible power on the moist soil of our camp, and on the vast area of half-buried corruption, and no mortal man can say what our armies will not suffer. There is, then, this month for work. We do not speak of the Russian reinforcements and supplies poured into the Crimea in one continuous stream; we are speaking only of times and seasons. By the end of this month fever, thirst, prostration, and all the more violent or more insidious forms of disease will begin to attack our army, and it will be found quite as much as we can do to maintain our position and our numbers, which at this moment we do not believe to amount to more than 15,000 bayonets—perhaps 25,000 men in all—for the work before us.

As Parliament is not sitting, and there is nobody else to put the question, we think we may ask Lord Panmure and his colleagues whether they are satisfied with the present state of things, with the prospect of April slipping away, as October slipped away, last year, with the slow pace of our own preparations and the quick pace of the Russians, or with the fact that all this time the Russians are actually gaining ground on the Allies, and pushing them into a corner, not here or there only, but along the whole line, so that we can neither get our batteries up nearer nor even make a reconnaissance to see what the Russians are doing in our rear? There is not a single point on which we can look with satisfaction or hope, unless it be that at the date of the vernal equinox the army was in better health than it had been at the summer solstice in Bulgaria, or at the winter solstice in the Crimea. For that, of course, we are entirely prepared, and therefore see in it small matter for congratulation. But, if we look to what is out of the calendar, to what depends upon presence of mind, forethought, energy, and courage, and not on the ordinary operation of the elements, then we look in vain for anything to reassure us. We see only the greatest probability that this year will be as the last, and that before the end of the session we shall have our Ministers deprecating censure, on the ground that nobody expected a summer campaign, and that the summer had turned out rather hotter than the average of summers in the Crimea. We are forced to this unpleasant importunity, because when Parliament meets again on Monday, the 16th, it will then be vain to urge preparations for the spring campaign. Before a single regiment or piece of ordnance, sent on that suggestion, could reach the Crimea, the spring of that climate will be past, and the sun will be in fearful ascendancy. The present, the present is the time; now is the day for doing something; and what is being done *there*? What are we doing here?

We don't want to croak about our own position on the heights before Sebastopol. We will assume that it is very strong; that, after the result of the 25th of October, the Russians will not hastily attack Balaklava, and, after the 5th of November, they will be shy of attempting to surprise our camp. We will assume that they have generally a judicious reluctance to come to close quarters with us, and that, though they seem to have nightly collisions with our allies, thanks to the greater numerical force of the French, and thanks also to those excellent Zouaves, they are not likely to drive their besiegers yet into the sea. We will assume that the railway will do wonders—that there will be no more deaths by mere famine and nakedness. We will assume that the new Turkish contingent and the Piedmontese army will find their way into the Crimea in time at least for an autumnal campaign; we will assume everything that may reasonably be required. What we want to know is this:—Supposing everything to be done that has been promised or promulgated hitherto, what more likelihood is there of taking Sebastopol before the dog-days than there ever was? What more chance is there of our taking Sebastopol during the Dog-days than there was during the dead of last winter? What more chance is there of taking Sebastopol next October than there was last October? In fine, what chance is there of our taking the place at all, under existing circumstances, and as long as the present estimate of the odds of war prevails at head-quarters? Has Lord Panmure any reason to believe that something will be done this April? It is for this April—for the very purpose of being on the spot, in position, and with our supplies about us by this month—that the Allies determined to stand the rigour of a Crimean winter in their then unprepared state, instead of re-embarking after the failure of the 17th of October. If this month is passed in inaction, in vapouring, in waiting idly upon Providence, or in expecting successes that will never come of themselves, it is evident that the fearful sacrifices of the winter campaign will be entirely thrown away, and our army might as well have passed the winter pleasantly on the Bosphorus, and returned to the Crimea last month as fresh as if it had just come from barracks in England. If the Government at home has no assurance and can give no assurance, that April will be made use of before it is added to the months that have been lost, we have one more question to ask, and that is, how long they mean to leave the conduct of the war in the present hands? It cannot be our design to spend twenty millions of money year by year, and 20,000 lives, *merely* to maintain a position in the Crimea. The British people do not contemplate a second siege of Troy, which, at the present rate, will cost us £200,000,000 and 200,000 men. They expect something to be done. They are not satisfied with a mere exhibition in the Crimea of those excellent defensive qualities which have won so much respect at the Horse Guards. They want something to be done; and, if something is not done before long, the same public impatience which has already effected great things will certainly insist on some radical change in our present system of Government.

(From the Morning Herald, April 4th.)

IN whatever light the young Emperor or the Cabinet of St. Petersburg regard the proceedings at Vienna, the vigour with which the defence of Sebastopol is conducted, and the great preparations by the enemy for an extended campaign in the Crimea, indicate a determination to place himself in such a position that he may conclude a peace on his own terms—if peace be desired by an unvanquished and powerful foe—at all events that he may not be compelled to surrender any solid advantage. The desperate struggle on the 17th, so gallantly sustained by the French, so doggedly renewed, hour after hour, by the Russians, has been followed, it would seem, by a sortie on the 23rd upon the advanced works of our allies, which is reported to have been successful. A reinforcement to the amount of 15,000 men was added to the garrison of Sebastopol on the 18th, and an equal number of Russians are reported on the same night to have crossed the Tchernaya and advanced on Baidar; 12,000 cavalry from the army of Bessarabia have got the route for the Crimea, and those dreary steppes that lie between Odessa and Perekop are once more passable. All these items of telegraphic news point in one direction, and go to establish one great fact—namely, that the Russians are holding their own, and something more, while they are preparing for a most determined and deadly resistance.

While such is the aspect of affairs at the scene of war our military preparations are proceeding with that want of energy which too plainly indicates that our Government are not in earnest in prosecuting the war. It is impossible to believe that the men who display hesitation and reluctance at every step they are driven to take, and at every addition to our forces, can desire or intend to obtain by force of arms that for which we have gone to war—to place the liberties of Europe on a durable basis. *If* we are not misinformed, the Government are prepared to conclude a peace if Russia engages to reduce her naval power in the Black Sea. "The standing menace" to Constantinople may remain intact—a Russian arsenal of prodigious strength and filled with an inexhaustible supply of the materials and munitions of war. We are to leave this vast power in the hands of our enemy, and trust to his honour not to use it injuriously! For this we have sacrificed thousands of as gallant fellows as ever carried the British colours to victory. For this barren and contemptible result our military organisation and management have been exposed to the jest and scorn of Europe. And for this a blow has been inflicted on our national reputation from which it will not soon recover.

While Lord Aberdeen's miserable Administration were drivelling over protocols, Russia was arming for the fight. While their successors are engaged in an equally profitable occupation, and neglecting the only sure means of securing an honourable and advantageous cessation of hostilities, the Russian forces are pouring into the Crimea, securing every available position, and strengthening all their strong places. While Russia has been increasing and perfecting her military preparations, raised gigantic levies, and calling to her standard armed multitudes, our half-hearted, incompetent Governments have allowed our army to perish from sheer neglect, and have suffered our home defences to disappear from sheer stupidity. A pretty account, truly, they have to render of our expedition and our reserve—of our army and our militia. Russia sees her game and knows her power; she has played it boldly, and has never lost a move or thrown away a point. She now understands her advantage and is resolved to press it. Against such an antagonist what chance have we, even supported by the French alliance, directed by such men as compose Lord Palmerston's Government? The country must make itself heard. The time has come for plain and decisive language. Disgrace and eventual ruin must attend the present course of our foreign policy. Let the country, we say, utter its voice, and say the present system must cease and our present rulers give place to men qualified to govern in such times as these. Let that voice be heard now, before it is too late.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

(From the Times' Correspondent.)

Vienna, March 31.

THE Conference held yesterday lasted but two hours, and there will be no sitting until Monday. These two facts are of importance, as they indirectly prove that a very great diversity of opinion prevails on the question of the abolition of the supremacy of Russia in the Black Sea. Until now the information which you have received from me respecting the Conferences has been exact, but to-day the intelligence which has been acquired is contradictory. It is a matter of doubt whether the Conference will on Monday proceed with the third point, or leave it in abeyance, and enter into the fourth. One person assures me that the French and British Ministers will insist on the settlement of the Black Sea question before they discuss that which bears reference to the spiritual protectorate claimed by Russia, while another as positively asserts the very reverse. Under such circumstances there is nothing to be done but to take the common sense view of things, and to suppose that the Representatives of the allied Governments must agree in thinking that it would be mere loss of time to touch on the fourth point until its all-important predecessor has been satisfactorily disposed of. Since France and England have agreed not to consider the razing of Sebastopol a *conditio sine qua non* to peace, the relations between those Powers and Austria have become much more satisfactory. A very great difficulty is removed, and there will now be far greater unanimity between the Allies (on the third point) than was previously the case. A straightforward question was to-day put to a person high in office on the subject of the probable future policy of Austria, and the sense of his reply was as follows:—Austria is quite as desirous to deprive Russia of the power of doing harm as the Western Powers can be, and she therefore fully agrees with them in thinking that the number of Russian vessels of war in the Black Sea must be limited. "Austria has expended a vast sum of money in preparing for war, and you may, therefore, be sure that Russia will voluntarily give the guarantees which the three powers consider necessary to the future peace and welfare of Europe, or she (Austria) will assist in obtaining them by force." No satisfactory reply could be obtained as to the time which Austria was likely to grant Russia for consideration, and it is my firm belief that no one can speak positively on the subject. His Majesty is as well aware as is his Minister for Foreign Affairs that Austria will never have such another opportunity of completely emancipating herself from the trammels of Russia, but he is evidently unwilling to take the field against Russia. Lest the foregoing sentence should be misunderstood, it must be observed that the opinions of his Majesty have undergone no change, but it is whispered that he would rather have acted offensively against the ambitious and overbearing Emperor Nicholas than against his son, who had never given him offence. The Austro-Russians think that the St. Petersburg Cabinet has committed a sad blunder in preventing the navigation of the Lower Danube by Austrian vessels, but this Government has received such innumerable insults from Russia, that one more or less can make but little difference. The *Triest Zeitung* has a telegraph despatch of the 26th from Galatz, by which we lean that the Russians not only prevented the vessels which have taken in cargoes at Galatz from going down the river, but even detain the empty ships which are on their way from the Black Sea up to Galatz.

REFORMATORY FOR ADULT MALE CRIMINALS.

A SPECIAL meeting of friends of this institution was held at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday, the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding, to aid and assist its funds.

The noble chairman, in opening the business, stated that he had very little now to relate, but it could not be otherwise than gratifying to observe the great good which has resulted from the efforts of the society, notwithstanding its means were so limited that not more than 100 could be received at a time. He was happy in knowing that of the 500 who had passed through the institution, very few had fallen back upon their former evil courses, and that ticket-of-leave men, who appeared to be placed in a peculiarly anomalous position, were continually seeking admission to this institution. Not only were these men now most industrious, but, to show the feelings they had, he might mention that a short time since they voluntarily went without food for a day, in order that the amount, though small, might be given to the Patriotic Fund. Though they had done, and continued to do, great good, the society was continually on the verge of bankruptcy, and they could not extend their influence as they desired. It might be asked why they did not apply to Government for assistance; but the answer to that was, that they only obtained a reformatory bill from Parliament last session, and that it had to pass through such difficulties and was so sifted as almost to lose its value. It was whilst the Government was making up its mind as to what should be done, that they required further assistance, as during that period hundreds and thousands might be perishing. This movement was somewhat in the nature of that of ragged schools, and he trusted that the day would come when a general system would be arranged by which thousands would be restored to a respectable position in society—experience having proved that, by kindness and attention, the adult criminal was reclaimable.

Mr. Nash, the secretary, read a report, which stated that the funds of the institution were exhausted, and that the results of the year's working would be presented to the annual meeting in April. The inmates of this institution were received on their voluntary application, and their sincerity was tested by fourteen days' solitary confinement, during which they received nothing but bread and water. At the expiration of this time they were kept for twelve months, during which they were taught a useful trade. The inmates varied from 17 to 50 years of age, and amongst them were various ticket-of-leave men. Out of the 400 men who had passed through the institution since its establishment, seven years since, very few had fallen back on their evil courses, the majority having emigrated, and by following the trades they had been taught at the reformatory became useful members of society. The amount of money proved to have been stolen by the 100 inmates now in the institution was £76,400; and supposing that the whole 400 had stolen a like amount, it would amount to upwards of £300,000; whilst, at their average period of imprisonment, their cost to the country would have been £12,500 more. Yet these men had been cared for in the reformatory, and so much money saved to the country, at a cost not exceeding, on the whole, £13,500. Many of the young men received into the reformatory had received good education, and were led into crime by betting and gambling. Some of them, after leaving the Reformatory, had become subscribers to its funds —one young man subscribing £5 a year, which he had promised to increase to £10; and another had sent home from abroad £34 to assist his aged mother, besides making donations to the institution. Twenty-five men had now completed their twelve months' probation, and the money was wanted to pay for their emigration, and to keep up the establishment, which cost about £3000 a year.

The accounts showed the receipts for the past year to have been £3367, and the expenditure £3360.

After some eloquent appeals from Mr. Sergeant Adams, Sir John Warrender, Mr. Ball, M.P., &c., resolutions were adopted pledging the meeting to the support of the institution, in aid of which a liberal collection was made at the doors.

EXHIBITION IN AID OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—An exhibition has just been opened at the gallery, 121, Pall-mall, consisting of water-colour drawings, &c., pictures by amateur artists, the proceeds of the sale of which are to be applied in aid of the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of British officers engaged in the war with Russia—a class of persons for whom no provision has been made by any existing association. To this collection several members of the royal family have contributed drawings and paintings from their own pencils. The Prince of Wales has sent an outline of a knight in armour; the Princess Royal a water-colour drawing entitled "The Battle Field," representing a dead or dying guardsman, with his wife supporting and weeping over him; Prince Alfred, an outline of Henry V. when Prince of Wales; the Princess Alice, a drawing, in black and white chalk, of a female praying; and the Princess Helena, a drawing in similar style, of a girl sleeping. The Duchess of Gloucester has also contributed no less than sixteen drawings in pen and ink, executed by herself. The collection is very large, and includes pictures in every style, and of almost every description of subject. It is a most attractive and interesting exhibition, and comprises, besides pictures, many works of art and ornament.

Mr. Roebuck's committee to investigate the state of the army under the recent administration, has been sitting for nearly a month, and the disclosures made of the grossest mismanagement in the various departments have excited the indignation of the country in a most powerful degree. The committee has adjourned for the recess.

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.—On Wednesday, the reported death of the Rev. J. P. Francis, vicar of St. Peter's and Holy Cross, Westgate, by suicide, produced considerable excitement at Canterbury. It appears that the rev. gentleman had been indisposed for some time past, and in a low melancholy way; and at about half-past 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning he was found a lifeless corpse in his study. He had discharged a loaded pistol in his mouth, which shattered his head in a frightful manner. The rev. gentleman had been long engaged in the sacred ministry in that city. He was 84 years of age. An inquest was held on the body in the evening at the Three Compasses, in St. Peter's, before Mr. Delasaux, when the following evidence was adduced:—Sarah Faulkner deposed that she was in the service of the deceased as cook, and had been so for 27 years. That morning, at about half-past ten o'clock, she went to his study, and found him lying on the floor with a pistol between his legs, recently discharged. The pistol was one which he had kept in his bedroom drawer, and attached to it was a label, with the word "Loaded." The shot-belt and powder-flask produced were also lying on the drawers in the study. She observed a pistol-shot wound in the mouth. She had seen him alive about half-past ten the previous night. He was very low and melancholy, and had been so two or three years, but more particularly so during the last three months. She did not hear any report of the firearms previous to going to his study, though she was in a room only twenty yards distant. Jane Clements, also in the service of the deceased, stated that she called him at nine o'clock as usual, and saw him in bed. She asked him how he was, to which he replied, "about as usual." At ten o'clock she saw him at breakfast, when she also spoke to him, and he appeared low, as he had been for some time. Mr. P. B. Hallowes, surgeon, stated that he had attended the deceased for some years. He had been exceedingly depressed in mind at times for the last seven or eight years. It was nearly two years since he last saw him, till that morning, when he was called in, and found him lying dead on the floor of his study. Having carefully examined his body, he found a pistol shot wound from his mouth extending to the brain. The muzzle of the pistol must have been placed in his mouth by himself, and discharged, which occasioned the injury that produced death. He believed the pistol had been loaded with powder and ball. This being the whole of the evidence, a verdict was returned that the deceased destroyed himself while labouring under temporary insanity.

SUICIDE BY A LADY OF FORTUNE.—A very singular and determined case of suicide has been brought under the notice of Mr. Wakley, coroner for the western division of Middlesex. The deceased, Miss Augusta Frederick, a lady of property, aged 53, had resided for some months past at 12, Upper Berkeley-street, Connaught-square, during which time she always displayed the utmost amiability of temper, notwithstanding that frequently she was very depressed in spirits. On the day of her death the servant went to the deceased's room to enquire what she would have for dinner, when she found the unfortunate lady lying, as she supposed, at the moment, asleep on the bed, and dressed in a beautiful embroidered satin gown, and having all the appearance as though she had prepared for a ball or party. The continued stillness of the deceased at length alarmed the servant, who immediately called up her mistress, and upon their approaching the bed they discovered that she was quite dead. Mr. Robins, surgeon, of 41, Oxford-terrace, was sent for, but life was extinct. Two phials were found, one of which was full of chloroform, while the other, an empty one, had contained essential oil of almonds, of which poison the deceased smelt very strong. From all that can be gleaned it would appear that in younger days the deceased was disappointed in marriage, and since that time she always betrayed great despondency of spirits.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The total number of passengers who have left Liverpool for all foreign ports during the quarter ending March 31, has been about 21,000, of whom 6704 have proceeded to the Australian colonies, and the great bulk of the remainder to the United States of America.

HOW OUR "TARS" ARE CARED FOR.—Last week, William Searle, "captain of the maintop," of Her Majesty's ship Conflict, one of the Baltic fleet, applied to the stipendiary magistrate at Hull to be forwarded to Plymouth, where he expected that vessel was lying. On the day on which he made the application at the police-court no steamer sailed, and he had consequently to remain at Hull until the following day. A shilling was given to him to obtain food for about twenty-four hours, and also a bed. Before night he spent 8½d. in food, and had consequently only 3½d. left. That sum not being sufficient for obtaining a bed, he remained in the streets till about one o'clock on Saturday morning, when, being very cold and tired, he went to the Jarratt-street station-house and asked to be allowed to remain; but he was informed that he could not do so unless he thought proper to go into the street and state to a police-constable that he was destitute. Searle did this, was taken back to the station-house, locked up in cell for the night, taken before the stipendiary magistrate, and charged with being destitute! Of course he was discharged, and on that day he was forwarded to London (in company with another seaman from Gamla Carleby), his fare being paid, and 2s. 6d. given him for food. It seems that Searle, an intelligent seaman, was taken prisoner by the Prussian authorities in May last, and was in prison several months. The Conflict had conveyed some Russian prizes to Memel, and on Sunday, the 21st of May, the petty officers were set at liberty until sunset. During the day some of the men got intoxicated, and a quarrel ensued. Searle interfered, and was assisting in removing the men from the houses where they had been drinking, when one of the police officers had one of his arms injured. Searle was taken up on suspicion of being the guilty party, was examined, committed for trial, and after remaining in prison eight or nine months, was tried and acquitted. The great fire at Memel in October destroyed the depositions of the witnesses and the trial had consequently been delayed. When Searle was liberated from prison the Conflict had left, and he was forwarded to England, and arrived at Hull on Thursday evening in the Queen of Scotland. On his arrival, he was directed to call on the mayor, which he did, and his worship, after informing him that he had no instructions to deal with his case, and giving him a 1s., told him to call at the police-court on the following morning. Accordingly, on Friday, he went to the town-hall, and what occurred there, as well as what subsequently took place, we have already described. Searle was not very favourably impressed with the treatment he received at Hull, and we do not see how he could have been.

A SHABBY CONGREGATION. — The Dean of St. Patrick expresses his sorrow at the "miserable smallness" of the Sunday evening collections in the Cathedral (Dublin), which are devoted to the purposes of repairs; and remarks that many of the wealthy people who attend the service are "too proud to give pence, and too sordid to give silver."

A PRECIOUS RELIC.—Sergeant-major L——, of the Algerine Rifles, having advanced far in front, found himself surrounded by Russians. To attack them and put them to flight was but the work of a moment. Having thus relieved himself from troublesome company, he was about to advance when the bugle sounded the recall; these well-known notes somewhat calmed him, and as he was looking among the dead and dying, his eye was caught by a large medal which lay shining upon the breast of a dead man; he drew near, and, on examination, found the wearer to be an officer, clad in a private's great coat. At first he had some compunction as to taking the treasure from the neck, but seeing an inscription upon it his curiosity was excited, he seized the treasure, and returned to his camp, there to examine it at leisure. The medal was an octagon of thick chased silver, worth intrinsically about forty francs. On one side was an inscription in Russian, of which the following is a translation:—"A mother's blessing upon Strephan Doliva Dobrovolski, 1847, 14th October." On the other side, in a frame, was a picture of the Virgin Mary holding an infant Jesus, painted upon glass; under the plate of glass was a satin rose-coloured bag, containing a letter with an engraving glued on to the corner of it, upon which were inscribed the following words, "The highest nobility is to serve the Lord." As the letter was written in an angular style and highly perfumed, it was deemed the production of a lady. The large medal was suspended on a double silver chain, upon which were hung a smaller medal, having on one side a figure of the Pope, on the other a St. Nicholas, and beneath could be seen a painting of exquisite beauty; and further a cross, representing a crucifix, with the year 1844 thereon. Large sums have in vain been offered for this curious treasure.—Letter from a French Officer in the Crimea.

LAWS OF HEALTH. — Does not all experience prove; first, that the colder the climate, the greater the exposure to the weather, the lighter the clothing, the larger should be the allowance of food; secondly, that a mixed diet—that is, a diet composed of animal and vegetable substances in certain proportions, is essential to health, and weight for weight is more nutritious and sustaining than the strongest article of food alone, such as muscular fibre; thirdly, that as drink, tea and coffee are far more wholesome, relieving thirst better, and easing the sense of fatigue more than ardent spirits, and have invariably been preferred when there has been a choice.

DEATH OF A VETERAN PREACHER. — The English papers received by the last steamer, report the death, on the 2nd of February, of the venerable Rev. G. Fletcher, at the age of one hundred and eight years. He was born on February 2, 1747, at Clarbourf, in Nottinghamshire. From six years of age he had been brought up in the tenets of Wesleyism, and remained a member of that body till his death. He spent eighty-three years of his life in active pursuits. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and followed Abercrombie into Egypt, where he gained the esteem and respect of his officers. He then entered the West India Dock Company's service, where he continued thirty-six years, when he retired on their bounty, still preserving, up to within six months of his decease, that astonishing activity of mind and body for which he was so remarkable, often travelling great distances by rail, and pursuing his holy calling, preaching two or three times a day, regardless of personal inconvenience, for the objects of charity and benevolence.

John S. Orr, alias the Angel Gabriel, having relieved New York of his presence, has arrived safe and sound in Scotland. The *Glasgow Mail* thus chronicles his arrival:—"As the vessel neared the wharf, 'the Angel' (of discord) was only recognized by his old acquaintances by the brazen emblems which he carried, for he appeared not only to have become a convert to the beard movement, but to allow his hair to grow until it hung over his shoulders. He sprung upon the quay, took up his old position at the large gas lamp pillar, blew a blast or two on his trumpet, and shortly harangued a crowd of curious onlookers, pointed to the scars on his head, which he had received in Canada and the United States in doing battle with Popery, said he would talk to the people of Greenock for hours on Monday night, of his adventures and hairbreadth escapes among the Yankees, wheeled round, and rushed up the quay, going off to Glasgow by the railway train."

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON. — When Stuart was painting Washington's portrait, he was rallied one day by the General for his slow work. The painter protested that the picture could not advance until the canvas was dry, and that there must be some delay. Upon arriving the next morning, Stuart turned his canvas, and discovered, to his great horror, the picture was spoiled "General," said he, "somebody has held the picture to the fire." Washington summoned his negro valet, Sam, and demanded of him, in great indignation, who had dared to touch the portrait. The trembling Sam replied, that chancing to overhear Washington's expression of impatience at the slowness of the work, and the response of the artist that it must dry before he could go on, he had ventured to put the canvas before the fire. Washington, with great anger, dismissed him, and told him never to show his face again. But, the next day, after Stuart had arrived and was preparing to work, Washington rang the bell and sent for Sam. He came in abashed and trembling. The President drew a new silver watch from his pocket and said, "Come here, Sam. Take this watch, and whenever you look at it, remember that your master, in a moment of passion, said to you what he now regrets, and that he was not ashamed to confess that he had done so."

CHARCOAL CHIMNEYS.—Charcoal stoves with vulcanized India-rubber tubular chimneys may be adapted to tents with perfect safety.

THE ITALIAN RAILWAYS. — It is said that the Austrian Government intends to farm out three railways to a private Company.

It is intended to erect a monument to the memory of the late Lord Dudley Stuart, the fund for which will be raised by subscription.

The Queen has given £50 out of the royal bounty to Catherine Wilkinson, of Liverpool, to whom is owing the establishment of baths and washhouses for the poor.

A Maine liquor law meeting has been held in Sheffield. The proceedings were rather disorderly, there being considerable opposition to the teetotalers.

The total imports of sheeps' wool into the United Kingdom, for the year 1854, was 106,121,995lbs., of which 24,609,263lbs. were re-exported. During the same time 1,235,519lbs. of goats' hair or wool was imported, and 107,169lbs. re-exported. The declared value of British woollen manufactures and woollen yarn exported in 1854 was £10,678,371.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.—The *Debats* of Monday has a long and argumentative article, signed "Saint-Marc Girardin," in favour of peace. It asserts that the capture of Sebastopol is not necessary for the military honour either of France or of England, and that if peace is obtained on the terms reported from Vienna, it will be an honourable and satisfactory peace. If that peace be concluded, the following can be said: In less than six months France and England have destroyed Russian preponderance in the Black Sea; have forced her to evacuate the Principalities and to defend her own territories; and have compelled her to accept the conditions proclaimed before the war was necessary for peace. With such results, England and France can be satisfied; and if, as regards the future, they can so fortify Turkey and dispose their own forces that Russia can never successfully attack Turkey without facing the fleets and armies of the west, the safety of the east will be permanently secured.

SEMI-OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. — Dr. Andrew Smith is no longer director-general of the medical department of the army. Amongst the reforms in course of preparation in the several departments of the War office, it is contemplated to place the army medical department, as well as the ordnance and other boards, under the more direct and immediate control of the responsible minister for war. The army medical board will, amongst other changes, be reinforced with an accession of civilians, who will be men of business acquainted with the general conduct of its executive affairs, apart from mere professional duties. Mr. C. H. Darling, late Governor at the Cape, has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland, vice Mr. Kerr Baillie Hamilton, appointed Governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands. Mr. Primett has been appointed Clerk to the Collector of Customs, N.R., Gambia. Colonel Mitchell, who commanded the 6th Foot throughout the Caffre War, is appointed Chief of the Staff to General Vivian, with the Turkish contingent. General Vivian left town last night for the seat of war in the East.—*Observer.*

RECEPTION OF LORD CARDIGAN AT YEOVIL.—Yeovil, Sunday.—On Friday last, late in the afternoon, a telegraphic message was received by the railway authorities, that the Earl of Cardigan was on a vist to this town. At ten o'clock his lordship reached here; by which time thousands of people had assembled, and a band in readiness, who welcomed the noble lord with "See the conquering hero comes!" the church bells at the same time ringing merry peals. His lordship was drawn in his carriage from the railway station by the mob, lights being held on each side by the men.

THE RIOTS IN THE IRON AND COAL DISTRICTS.—The riotous proceedings which occurred at Wolverhampton, Bilston, and Walsall, have not been exhibited in Dudley or the immediate districts of South Staffordshire or East Worcestershire. On Saturday and yesterday a visit was expected from some of those strangers who have excited disturbance elsewhere, but whether from the apprehension of some of the principal ringleaders, or the knowledge that vigorous means had been adopted to give them a befitting reception, none of the malcontents made their appearance. At Wednesbury, some of the colliers have resumed work at the reduced wages. In the densely populated district between Oldbury and Dudley, the workmen appear to be peaceably disposed.

The Sultan has been pleased to confer the first-class of the order of Abdul Medjid on F.M. Lord Raglan and Lieutenant-General Sir John F. Burgoyne, G.C.B.

The mercantile advices from Odessa state that considerable transactions were taking place in produce, the present prices being sufficiently low to induce purchasers, under the existing possibilities of peace, to run the risk of such delay as may yet occur before shipments can be effected.

VOLUNTEERING EN MASSE.—A most exciting and interesting scene was exhibited on Monday in the barrack-yard at Paisley, where the Renfrewshire Regiment of Militia is now in garrison. After parade at twelve o'clock, the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, Sir Robert Napier, Bart., had the regiment drawn up in a hollow square, when he intimated his desire to have the honour for himself and his regiment of placing themselves at the orders of her Majesty for service in the Mediterranean. After explaining the nature of the service and his wishes on the subject, Sir Robert desired his officers who were willing to volunteer to step forward, and immediately every one of them stepped out; the same was done by all the non-commissioned officers when called upon to express their wish; and when the men who were willing to go were told to intimate their desire by holding up their right hands, every man in the regiment, not content with the simple sign, joined in a simultaneous loud and long-continued cheer and waving of caps in response.—*N. B. Mail.*

Two officers and 261 privates of the Land Transport Corps will leave Bristol this morning, and arrive at Plymouth in the afternoon.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Friday.

Sittings for the Trial of Causes.
Before the Chief Justice, and a jury of four.

KENDALL V. WATT.

This was an action for money had and received, and for money due on an account stated. The defendant pleaded the general issue, and also, that he paid the money to one who was a co-partner with the plaintiff.

Mr. Darvall appeared for the plaintiff, and the Solicitor-General and Mr. Faucett for the defendant.

The plaintiff was one of four persons who fulfilled the mail contract, and horsed the stage coach from Sydney to Bathurst. The defendant was an innkeeper who received the up fares in Sydney. There was an arrangement between the four, Perry, Hilt, Rotton, and the plaintiff, that a certain amount of the fares should go to each in proportion to respective parts of the way, each supplying for his part his own coach, horses, and coachman. The fares were not to be computed upon the total receipts, but each person was to be paid exclusively from the fares of those who travelled his part of the way, according to the proportion agreed upon. The defendant did not know of this arrangement, and never made out a separate account for one of them. He usually paid to Perry, who paid these shares to the others, and once or twice he paid to one of the others; once to the plaintiff on producing the way-bills from Perry, as he would have paid to anybody producing the same. The plaintiff having quarrelled with Perry, cautioned him against giving more to Perry than his share, and against paying the plaintiff's share to any one but the plaintiff himself or Hilt. The defendant recollected a statement of this kind, but applying only to a particular month; and the waybill being brought to him by the plaintiff, he paid the sum total as usual for that month. Subsequently he paid to Perry, and the plaintiff making a demand he referred him to Perry; and Perry was to indemnify him now in this action. The plaintiff and Hilt agreed as to the direction against paying all the money to Perry. It further appeared that the detention of the money was not a refusal altogether to pay, and that only a small amount was really in dispute; but the plaintiff insisted on his right to get what he considered his own money in his own way. Perry and the defendant differed directly as to whether the latter was to be indemnified for the costs of this action by the former, Perry saying that he did not undertake to pay the costs, only having spoken vaguely about paying some part of the costs. He gave an indemnity, however, to the defendant for paying him the money. The evidence for the defendant was principally to show that the money was received as to the account of a partnership, and that defendant was their agent. Perry considered that he alone was entitled to draw the money, and the defendant was authorised to pay only to him. Over £300 was admitted to have been paid over to Perry on this occasion, but £600 was claimed as the whole amount due.

His Honor directed the jury, that whether this was a partnership transaction or not, the defendant was not responsible for the money received to the plaintiff's use: if, in fact, the money was received for all the parties indiscriminately, to be arranged between them afterwards. Neither was he responsible if the business was a partnership—which his Honor did not think it was proved to be. Again, if he was the plaintiff's agent he might have had authority to pay over the money; and it was a question whether he had such authority—whether it was countermanded before payment of the money, or the countermand itself was not countermanded.

The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Wednesday, 27th day of June, A.D. 1855.
Offices of the Master and Chief Commissioner.

For the better regulation and despatch of business to be transacted by the Master in Equity, and Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, respectively, at Sydney, after the 31st day of July next, it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Days of Sitting.

1. The Master in Equity shall sit on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday only, and the Chief Commissioner on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday only, in each week.

Hour for Warrants and Appointments.

2. All warrants and appointments for business to be transacted before the Master, shall be taken out for the same hour, on any such Monday, Tuesday, or Friday.

Limitation to certain Matters.

3. No more than six warrants or six appointments for the examination of witnesses, (or six such appointments and warrants unitedly,) shall be taken out for one day.

Equity Matters to be taken according to a List.

4. A list of all matters to be heard, and business transacted, before the Master in Equity, in pursuance of any such Warrant or Appointment, shall be made out, and kept exhibited in his Office; and on each day all matters shall be taken according to such list.

Settlement of Minutes.

5. Provided that Appointments for the Settlement of minutes shall have precedence over other business.

Provision for Remanets.

6. If on any day all the Warrants or Appointments for the Examination of Witnesses be not disposed of, the Remanets shall be taken on the next Equity day, before the examinations appointed for that day.

Postponing or Advancing Matters.

7. The Master shall be at liberty, for sufficient cause, to advance or postpone any matter to be proceeded with before him, on such terms (if any) as shall appear to him to be reasonable.

Attendance in Court.

8. Nothing in these Rules is to prevent the attendance of the Master, or the Chief Commissioner of Insolvents, before the Supreme Court, or the Primary Equity Judge, whenever required so to attend.

ALFRED STEPHEN,
J. N. DICKINSON,
R. THERRY.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Friday.

ESTATES SURRENDERED.

Mr. Justice Therry accepted the surrender of the following estates:—

John Rider Roberts, of Jamison-street, Sydney, surveyor. Liabilities, £1173 11s. 7d. Assets—value of real property, £102; and of personal property, £170: total £272. Deficit, £901 11s. 7d. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

Alexander Frederick David Greville, of Sydney, gentleman. Liabilities, £752 8s. 10. Assets—£20. Deficit, £732 8s. 10d. Mr. Morris, official assignee. To this schedule, the following memorandum is attached:—"As soon as certain property at Newtown and the Manning River, to a share of which my wife is absolutely entitled, under the will of her late father, shall have been sold, and the said share realized, I anticipate that the proceeds thereof will be sufficient to pay 20s. in the pound to all my creditors. Alex. Greville."

IN RE W. STEPHENS.

In reading the petition of Aspinwall, Chalder, and Co., of Sydney, merchants, His Honor Mr. Justice Therry granted a rule *nisi*, returnable on the 7th July proximo, calling upon William Stephens, of the South Head Road, shoemaker, to show cause why his estate should not be sequestrated for the benefit of his creditors; and placing the estate meanwhile, in the hands of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, at Sydney. Official assignee, Mr. Perry.

MEETING TO-DAY.

In the estate of Maurice H. Solomon, special, to decide upon allowing insolvent his household furniture, &c., at half-past 10.

MEETINGS FOR MONDAY.

In the estate of J C. Miller, a special meeting for proof of debts, at a quarter before 11 o'clock.

In the estate of Samuel Ellis, a special meeting for proof of debts, at 11.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Friday.

Before Mr. Dowling, Mr. Deloitte, Mr. Darley, and Dr. Douglas.

Twelve persons convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, were fined 20s. each, or in default of payment to be imprisoned for 24 hours; John Dangar, on the occasion of his fourth conviction within ten days, was dealt with under the Vagrant Act, and sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for seven days; and Mary Little, on her fourth conviction within a fortnight, was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months.

The general charge sheet contained but four cases. Charles Goodwin, found guilty of disorderly conduct while drunk, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s. or to be imprisoned for 24 hours; Thomas Hayes, convicted under the Vagrant Act of using obscene language in the public streets, was sentenced to pay 20s. or to be imprisoned for 48 hours; and James Cunningham, apprehended on a warrant issued by the Picton Bench, was remanded to Picton to answer a charge of absconding from his hired service. Patrick Donnelly was apprehended last night by Sergeant Foran, on suspicion of having stolen four sacks he was carrying over his shoulders. Inquiries instituted by the serjeant this morning elicited the fact that the sacks were last night stolen from the yard of Mr. Leach's public-house, where they had been left, by a person named Allen, for the owner, John Dorking, of Richmond, carrier. Donnelly, preferring the summary jurisdiction of this Bench to the loss of time attending a trial at Quarter Sessions, was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for one month.

The summons list consisted of six cases. Charles Perkins was found guilty of a breach of the Licensing Act, in having been found drunk on the Botany Road, and paid 20s. penalty with 5s. costs. Robert Burton, for obstructing the carriage-way of Pitt-street with furniture, was sentenced to pay 10s. penalty and 5s. costs.

George Perry appeared to answer an information under the Police Act for "trying" a horse in the streets of Sydney. Sergeant Robinson deposed that on Saturday last he saw defendant in George-street driving a horse and cart; the cart was laden with weights; the horse became restive and would not proceed, thereby causing an obstruction in the road. Defendant is in the employ of Mr. Wooller, an auctioneer and horse dealer. Mr. Nichols, for the defendant, contended that this was not sufficient evidence to convict of an offence under the Police Act, for either "breaking, exercising, or trying" horses, for if it were, every owner of a restive or troublesome horse would be liable to a prosecution of this kind. Defendant may have had orders to proceed with his load to some other part of the city, and in order to do so he must have proceeded along the streets. The Bench thought the offence was sufficiently proved, and sentenced defendant to pay a penalty of 20s. with 5s. costs. The practice of trying horses was very prevalent, and fraught with danger: if they were wrong in their judgment, defendant had a remedy. Mr. Nichols applied for a copy of the proceedings with a view to ulterior procedings.

Andrew Fenwick appeared on summons to answer a charge of demanding and receiving excessive sums of money in payment of water-rates. The City Solicitor (Mr. Nichols) attended on behalf of the prosecutor, W. H. Sawyer. Mr. Holroyd appeared for the defendant. Mr. Cory, attorney. From the facts elicited in the evidence it appeared that the defendant was the lessee of the water cock at Soldiers' Point for the supply of shipping with water. By the Act 4 Vic., No. 4, commonly known as the Harbour Act, the price to be charged for water is declared to be regulated by the Governor and Executive Council, with a provision that in no case shall the charge for water exceed 2s. 6d. per tun. The prosecutor, being called, deposed, that on the 10th December, 1854, he sent for a tun of water to the Soldiers Point fountain. It was supplied, and 1s. 6d., being the amount required by law, was tendered; but although that amount was accepted for the water, 6s. was demanded, and stated to be the proper charge. On the 28th December the prosecutor had again occasion to apply for a tun of water. He did so personally, and was told that he would not be supplied unless he paid 6s. for the tun he applied for, and 4s. 6d. which was stated to be arrears of payment for the last tun he had received. The cross examination of this witness was directed to show that the extra charge was made for filling into small casks; four casks being in both instances sent for the tun of water. Mr. Woolcott, secretary to the City Commissioners, was examined to prove that the defendant was the lessee of the water fountain, and also that it was sold under the condition limiting the price to the terms fixed by the statute, or the discretion of the Governor-General and Executive Council, under the statute. The City Treasurer, Mr. Edward Lord, proved the payment of rent by the defendant as lessee; and Mr. Fitzpatrick, Clerk of the Executive Council, deposed that at a meeting of the Executive Council, held on the 12th December, the charge for water from this fountain was raised from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per tun, and that it had not been since altered. Mr. Woolcott on being re-called: Produced an advertisement in the *Herald*, stating the terms on which the fountain would be sold, and was present when the defendant purchased the fountain under such conditions. For the defendant, it was urged that the extra charge was made for filling a number of casks instead of one; that only 1s. 6d. would have been charged for filling a tun butt, but that sum was charged for filling four casks. The defendant was committed for trial, but admitted to bail on his own recognizance for £80.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Friday.

Before Mr. C. Kemp.

Margaret Munroe was ordered to pay a fine of 40s. for drunkenness; in default forty-eight hours' imprisonment.

Thomas Brown paid a fine of 40s. instead of going to gaol for seven days, for drunkenness and obstructing Constable Love in the execution of his duty last night in George-street.

James Cozens and Charles Calvert were sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment for desertion from the Victory, on the 27th instant. They pleaded guilty.

James Gerrard was arraigned as a prisoner of the Crown illegally at large. He came out in the ship Evelyn, in 1849, having been sentenced to seven years transportation on the 16th June, 1848. Soon after his arrival a ticket-of-leave was granted to him for Port Macquarie, which was cancelled on the 7th June, 1852, in consequence of leaving his district. He appears to have been at large since that time. Remanded to the office of the principal superintendent of convicts.

John Smith, seaman of the Sir John Hervey, pleaded not guilty to an information charging him with desertion: was ordered on board.

Before Messrs. Keep and Gordon.

George Eichman was charged with being illegally on board the steamer Governor-General. The first officer deposed that the prisoner had come from Melbourne, and had no ticket and no means of paying his passage-money. The Bench ordered him to pay his passage money and 20s. to the owners, in default distress warrant to issue for the amount; if no goods, to go to gaol for one month.

Christopher Bell, captain of the Sir John Harvey, was fined 10s., and 4s. 6d. costs, for not having a light exhibited at the mast-head.

William Forsayth, master of the Rose of Sharon, for not exhibiting a light while in port, was subjected to the payment of costs, 4s. 6d.; and for not having a watch on deck, was fined 10s., and 4s. 6d. costs.

Collin Brown, master of the Sutton, was fined 10s., and costs, for not keeping a light burning at the mast-head.

THE BALLAARAT BANK ROBBERY.

Further Particulars—Committal of Garratt.

In the *Herald* of yesterday we gave the particulars of Garratt's apprehension and examination at Marlborough-street (London) Police Office, on Friday, the 23rd of March,—on which occasion he was remanded for a week.

Friday, 30th March.—The prisoner, Garratt, was again brought up for examination. One of Messrs. Coutts and Co.'s clerks stated that Garratt came to his employers on the 13th, and wished to deposit some money. He said he had just come from the diggings at Ballaarat; he had three bags with him; one contained £301 in sovereigns, another had £1000 in half-sovereigns, and the other had £1000 also; he gave the prisoner an accountable receipt for £300—which was produced and identified. A policeman then deposed to having apprehended the prisoner, and found the above receipt and various others upon him. William Taylor, who had been turnkey of the Nottingham Gaol in 1845, proved that the prisoner had been convicted of a burglary that year, and sentenced to ten years' transportation. Mr. E. A. Franklin, in the employ of Samuel and Montague, money-brokers, Cornhill, stated that he had been offered 499¾ ounces of gold dust for sale by the prisoner; that he had purchased it, and given him a cheque for £1957 6s. 3d., which he had subsequently stopped, and he was now willing to pay the money to the proper parties.

After some discussions on this point, the magistrates adjourned the proceedings till four o'clock, with the understanding that the prisoner would then be committed to Australia for trial.

ABSTRACT of SALES by AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT, HASSALL, AND Co.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Phaetons, Dog Carts, &c.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock. Furniture, Bedsteads, Mattresses, China Tea Sets, Blankets, Leggings, Fireirons, &c.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Merchandise, Wearing Apparel, Jewellery, &c.

MR. J. GANNON, at No. 99, South Head Road, at 11 o'clock, Furniture and Sundries.

Mr. C. ADRAIN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Crockery, Furniture, and Sundries.

MR. W. C. RUSH.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Woollens, Shirts, Ale, Porter, Oilmen's Stores, Office Furniture, Revolvers, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Omnibus, Phaeton, Gigs, Sociable, Carts, Drays, Harness, &c.

MR. W. G. BURGIS.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Paper, Crockery, Raisins, and Sundries.

MR. H. A. GRAVES.—At the Wollongong Hotel, corner of Kent and Bathurst streets, at 11 o'clock, Beer Engine, Spirit Fountain, Kegs, Measures, Gas Fittings, Furniture, and Sundries.

MESSRS. COHEN AND HARBOTTLE.—At Messrs. W. Walker and Co.'s Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, Emigrants' Fittings, Coals, Water Casks, &c.

Slaughter Houses.—His Excellency the Governor-General has appointed Mr. William Howard, Chief Constable, Warialda, to be Inspector of Slaughter Houses, and of cattle intended to be slaughtered, in the Police District of Warialda.

We are requested to call particular attention to the sale of the remaining stock in trade and office furniture of Messrs. Swain, Webbs, and Co., which takes place, at Mr. W. C. Rush's Rooms, 292 Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock precisely.—Adv.

YESTERDAY'S RECEIPT OF GOLD.

The Western and Southern Escort arrived yesterday, and deposited at the Colonial Treasury the following quantities of gold dust:—

WESTERN.	oz.	dwt.	gr.
From Bathurst	40	10	0
Sofala	601	2	6
Tambaroora	273	9	0
Avisford	575	18	0
Louisa Creek	40	15	0
Mudgee	134	6	12
	1666	0	18
SOUTHERN.			
From Goulburn	217	0	0
Braidwood	537	7	6
	754	7	6
Total received by both escorts	2420	8	0

List of consignees:—

	oz.	dwt.	gr.
FROM BATHURST.			
G. Austin	40	10	0
FROM SOFALA.			
G. F. Neale	52	0	0
R. E. and F. Tooth	91	13	10
J. Weight and Co.	28	4	0
J. Watkins	24	0	0
W. Long	259	0	0
Geo. Chisholm	26	11	20
Fegan and Kelly	57	3	0
J. Watkins	62	10	0
	601	2	6
FROM TAMBAROORA.			
Meillon and Son	51	11	0
E. Austen	66	10	0
W. M. Arnold	27	0	0
W. Long	33	0	0
T. F. M'Donell	95	8	0
	273	9	0
FROM AVISFORD.			
T. F. M'Donnell	127	12	0
T. Bingman	40	11	0
W. M. Arnold	142	5	0
James Alexander	7	15	6
G. Vile	66	10	0
Richard Crossing	191	5	0
	575	18	0
FROM LOUISA CREEK.			
Colonial Gold Company	40	15	0
FROM MUDGEE.			
L'Estrange and Miller	44	4	0
Beames and Keele	2	2	12
J. Solomon	26	0	0
D. Gordon	19	17	0
	134	6	12
FROM GOULBURN.			
Union Bank of Australia	217	0	0
FROM BRAIDWOOD.			
J. Dranswell	72	4	12
Ditto	107	17	0
W. Carton	34	2	0
J. W. and S. Thompson	23	15	12
P. Hart	299	8	6
	537	7	6

Presentation.—On Monday last, 25th instant, a numerous and respectable body of Sunday-school teachers in connection with the Centenary Chapel, York-street, assembled in the school rooms to partake of tea together, to which they had invited the Superintendent, Mr. John Caldwell. After a comfortable tea (which was got up in a superior style) the Rev. Mr. Rigg was invited to occupy the chair. After a few observations from the chairman respecting the object of the meeting, the Secretary, Mr. Grenfell presented Mr. Caldwell with a very flattering address, accompanied with a beautiful silver vase, richly ornamented, bearing the following inscription: "Presented by the Teachers of the York-street Wesleyan Sunday-school to their Superintendent, Mr. John Caldwell, as a testimony of their high esteem. Sydney, June 25, 1855."—Mr. Caldwell returned thanks in a short address, in the course of which he referred to his long connection with the school, the unaimity and cordial co-operation of the teachers, and the great success which had hitherto attended their united labours. And after a few brief remarks from the chair, the meeting separated.

The Torch Steamer.—A Council Paper just published gives a full explanation of the circumstances under which the Torch steamer was purchased for the Colonial Government. His Excellency in his minute to the Legislative Council, states that his attention had been drawn to the inadequate means at present at the disposal of the colony for maintaining an effectual communication along the coast; and, he therefore thought it desirable that one or more efficient vessels should be procured for the purpose of conveying provisions and men to the various lighthouses; or in case of emergency of being employed as gun boats in defence of the harbour. He also thought, that for the sake of despatch one of these vessels should be a steamer. At the same time he thought it right to observe that the Government would shortly be in possession of a gun-boat, capable of mounting a 32-pounder forward. The colony had also the use of the Acheron, but she was not in a position to go beyond the harbour, or even to serve as a floating battery. His Excellency had communicated with Captain Freemantle, the naval officer in command in these seas, and found that although that gentleman had instructions to sell the Acheron, he was willing to deviate so far from those instructions, considering the peculiar circumstances of the colony, as to sell the Torch instead. The price asked for this vessel is £5000, but his Excellency states that he has pressed upon her Majesty's Government, the claims of the colony for a remission of this amount. "Should this be acceded to," he adds, "the colony will be placed in possession of an efficient steam vessel serviceable alike in peace or in war."

The Menangle Post.—We are informed that a petition is in course of signature by the inhabitants of the Campbelltown and Menangle districts, praying the Legislative Council to continue the direct posts from Campbelltown to Picton via the Menangle. A very strong opinion appears to prevail, to the effect that this road will ultimately become the main thoroughfare to Goulburn; inasmuch as it is shorter than the one by Camden, and avoids the difficulty of passing over such a mountain as Razorback. The inhabitants believe that the only impediment at present to the general, if not the exclusive use of the road is the absence of a bridge over the Menangle River, which in times of wet weather is very difficult and sometimes dangerous to pass. These, as well as motives of local interest, have no doubt actuated them in agitating for a continuance of the post.

Colonists for Parliament.—From private information we have received from England, upon which we can place implicit reliance, we learn that Mr. William Charles Wentworth, the late member for Sydney in the Legislative Council of New South Wales, has received a requisition from very influential quarters to stand for the city of Liverpool. Mr. Moor also, the Solicitor, formerly Mayor, and Representative of Melbourne in the Legislative Council, has been invited to stand for an English constituency. These requisitions to experienced colonists to enter Parliament, indicate either great confidence in their powers or their purses; but as far as Mr. Wentworth is concerned, his entrance into Parliament will be matter of gratulation, or the contrary, to the colonists, just as he may be disposed, or otherwise, to submit to reasonable views respecting the claims of the squatters, of whom Mr. Wentworth is one, and a Leviathan, too.—*M. M. Herald*, 27th instant.

The Archbishop of Paris, in inaugurating what is called the "Fête of Schools," in the month of November, 1854, proposed to give a prize of 1000f. for the best essay on "The influence of Christianity on the public law and the social and judicial institutions of Europe." Eleven essays having been sent in, they were left to a commission for examination. The body has just sent in its report, which was to the effect that none of the papers admitted to it has completely fulfilled the conditions laid down; and it has, in consequence, proposed that a new competition shall be opened, and that the prize shall be increased to 2000f. This recommendation has been adopted by the archbishop, and it has been decided that new essays may be sent in to the 25th of October next.

The subscription opened at Toulon for the army of the East amounts at present to £17,500f.

M. Brun Rollet, a Piedmontese, well-known for his travels in Central Africa, and for his interesting descriptions of the nations that inhabit the banks of the White River, has arrived at Turin. He is shortly to start again for Kartoom, to resume his travels.

A severe shock of earthquake, accompanied by loud subterranean detonations, was felt at San Remo (Piedmont) on the 27th of March.

The subscription opened in Holland for the sufferers by the inundations amounts to a little more than 380,000 florins (the florin is about 2f. 50c.)

The strike for the terms asked by the journeyman sailmakers of Greenock from their employers has extended to Glasgow, six out of nine lofts having knocked off work. The difference has reference to the number of apprentices each master shall be permitted by the society to employ.

A house at Kenilworth is in course of preparation for the temporary reception of a small number of wounded soldiers of known good character, with a view of ascertaining how far they may be qualified for the office of Scripture readers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday Evening, June 29.

Our markets have exhibited rather less activity this week; yet, notwithstanding, prices have been well maintained, and holders still continue unwilling to force sales. The causes chiefly operating against the market are, the delay in the arrival of the April mail, and the disinclination to replenish stocks until the turn of the half year. With regard to the former point our minds must be fully relieved by the intelligence brought us last night by the Governor General steamer, and with respect to the latter a week or two will, of course, remove the objection. Meantime, however, private advices brought by the Marco Polo may exercise an immediate and powerful influence on the market, such as would scarcely have been anticipated.

There is no material alteration in either the flour or provision market, but in both a good deal of excitement still prevails. Holders, at present prices, naturally feel anxious; nevertheless, in the absence of further and more liberal supplies, current quotations will not only be maintained, but further improvement must be expected.

The auction sales of the week, both for merchandise and real property have been comparatively unimportant.

We have no alteration to note this week in the rates either of exchange or discount. Bills on New York continue to be issued at a premium of 1 per cent. on London rates.

Exchange.—Bills on London, at 30 days' sight, bank buying rate, 1 to 2 premium; selling ditto 3 to 4 premium. New South Wales, buying rate, ½ discount; selling ditto, ¼ premium. Victoria, buying rate, 1 discount; selling ditto, 1 premium. South Australia, buying rate, 1¾ discount; selling ditto, 1 premium. Van Diemen's Land, buying rate, 1 discount; selling ditto, 1 premium. New Zealand, buying rate, 2 discount, selling ditto, 1 premium.

Discount.—Bills not having more than three months to run, 6 per cent. per annum; ditto, four months, 7 per cent.; and all above that period 8 per cent. Colonial Bank Notes, not payable in New South Wales, are subject to a discount of 1 per cent.

A large sale of oilmen's stores, groceries, &c., by Messrs. Cohen and Harbottle, took place on Wednesday, of which the following is an outline—viz., Coward's quart pickles, 13s.; pint ditto, 8s. 3d.; 1lb. mustard, 12s. 9d.; ½lb. ditto, 7s. 6d.; pint salad oil, 18s. 6d.; half-pint ditto, 13s. 3d.; pint decanters ditto, 24s.; assorted, half-pint sauces, 7s. 9d. to 10s. 6d.; French capers, 9s. 6d.; bottled fruits, 15s. 6d.; anchovy paste, 8s.; 2 dozen tins herrings, 8s.; sperm (real) candles, 2s. 10d.; pint castor oil, 11s. 3d.; half-pint ditto, 8s.; loaf sugar, 4½d.; oatmeal, in tins, 5d. to 5½d. per lb.; currants, 12d. to 12½d.; Sloane's chocolate, 15d.; isinglass, 7s. 6d.; maccaroni and vermicelli, 15d.

Beer, wine, and spirits were sold by Messrs. Dean and Co., on Thursday. The attendance was rather thin owing to a division of the trade. The following, amongst other parcels, were disposed of—viz., Byass' bottled ale and porter, 9s. 7d.; ditto ale, 8s. 9d.; Trueman's porter, 8s. 1d. to 8s. 3d.; ditto, in hogsheads, £5; London bottled port, 20s. to 26s.; ditto sherry, 18s. to 21s.; Oporto-bottled port, 25s.; case brandy, 12s.; Martells' ditto, in hogsheads, 12s. 9d; B. P. rum, in puncheons, 5s. 3d. JDKZ gin, 10s. 6d.

Messrs. Purkis and Lambert sold, on Thursday, similar stock to the above, together with a variety of teas, oilmen's stores, &c. The attendance was unusually large, and the competition spirited. The following are some few of the prices realised, viz: 20 hogsheads Hennessy's dark, and 5 ditto pale brandy, at 11s. 10d.; 9 ditto Caminard's, 7s. 4d. to 7s. 10d.; 5 ditto Otard's, 8s. 1d.; 400 cases brandy, duty paid, 30s. to 31s.; and 50 hogsheads, 30 o.p., E.I. rum, 3s 3d.

Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld sold, on Thursday, allotments at Paddington, at £6 12s. 6d. per foot frontage. For the other properties there were liberal biddings made, but in each case they fell a little short of the upset price.

The arrivals for the week, exclusive of those of our regular traders, comprise only the Colonist, from the Baltic, with deals; the Pet, from Hong Kong, with tea; and the Varoon, from London, with an assorted cargo of merchandise.

PRODUCE CIRCULARS.

The supply of wool this week has been limited in the extreme, and portion of that advertised was not landed. There is evidently a desire to purchase wool, could it be met with in sufficient quantities for a remittance at the rates lately ruling. The bulk of this season's clip has been shipped, and there will be doubtless a falling off in the number of bales exported, as compared with last year.

The tallow market was not so brisk; the arrival of the Varoon on the morning of the sale, with report of the London market having a downward tendency, and orders from the neighbouring colonies being limited since the date of last report, caused the trade here to act with extreme caution, and to purchase only for their immediate wants. Prime mutton realizing from 58s. to 6s. 3d. per cwt. Beef, 46s. 6d. to 48s, and mixed melting 48s. 6d. to 51s 6d.

Hides.—Market fairly supplied, and prices maintained for good; a large parcel (unsound) realized 7s. each.

Sheep-skins plentiful, but a decline of ¼d to ½d per lb. is perceptible.

In stock and stations, no transactions. The market for fat cattle has been well supplied during the week, and prices about the same. Fat sheep are scarce, and realize fair prices, but poor sheep are very abundant, and have been sold very low.

Freights to London—Wool, 1d. to 1½d. per lb.
Hides, 25s. per ton
Tallow, 50s. to 55s. per ton
Oil, 80s. per tun
Gold, ½ per cent. by sailing vessels; ¾ per steamer.

Exchange on London—Bank drafts, 3 to 4 per cent. premium.

Private bills (with produce hypothecated), 1½ to 2 per cent. premium, if drawn against tallow, wool, or gold.

Prices Current.

WOOL.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Superior clips	1	3½	to	1	5½
Fair to good	1	1		1	3
Low to middling	0	11		1	1
Grease	0	5		0	7½
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0	4		0	9
Handwashed	0	11		1	2
Scoured	1	2		1	6½

TALLOW.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beef for town use	Nominal.					
Mutton ditto	Ditto.					
Station tallow	45	0	0	50	0	0
Hides, each	0	6	0	0	14	6
Sheepskins, per pound	0	0	3½	0	0	6

T. S. MORT and CO., brokers.
Pitt-street, Sydney, 29th June, 1855.

Mort and Co's Weekly Produce Sale, Thursday, June 28.—Tare, actual; draft, 1 lb. per cwt., and no other allowance.—Wool: grease, W, 1 bale at 5½d; handwashed, X, 1 at 1s; grease, CS, 1 at 8d; skin, B, 1 at 6d; fleece, B, 2 at 1s 3½d; ditto, Gin G n, 2 at 1s 1½d; broken, B & LL, 2 at 9¾d; grease, A L S N, 8 at 7d; fleece, WN, 1 at 8d; grease, AL, SN over GD, 10 at 7d. Sheepskins: lot at 5½d, ditto, at 5d; ditto, at 5d; ditto, at 4½d; 1000 ditto, at 5½d; 1500 ditto, at 5¾d; lot ditto, at 5½d; 1 bale ditto, at 4½d; 2 ditto, at 5½d; 12 bundles ditto, at 4d; 1 bundle ditto, at 5d. Tallow: F & J, 75 casks mutton, at £58 per ton; ditto, 15 ditto, beef, at 46s 6d to 48s per cwt.; ditto, 11 ditto mutton, at £60 5s per ton; 3 ditto, at 48s 6d per cwt.; 1 ditto, at 47s; 4 ditto, mixed, at 49s; 4 ditto ditto, at 57s 6d. Hides: 65 at 12s; 3 at 8s 6d; 20 (dry) at 3s 6d; 126 at 14s 10d; 461 at 7s; 50 at 13s 6d.

Wool.—No new feature has occurred in the market. The almost total cessation of supply may now be fairly reckoned upon for at least the ensuing two months; stocks are also nearly exhausted, and there is nothing good to be met with.

Skin Wool will form the principal shipments under this head for some time to come, and the fellmongers being the leading operators themselves in this respect, with the exchange (4 per cent.) also favourable for such remittance, the quantity for sale will, in all probability, be very small. Prices are nominally the same as last week.

Sheepskins.—In fair supply throughout the week, and eagerly bought at full rates.

Tallow.—The arrivals this week have more nearly approached the demands of the trade, which, with the subdued tone of the English markets, have tended slightly to depress prices; and, although we repeat our quotations, we are inclined to think that late rates cannot be long upheld.

Hides.—The quantity not abundant; lots of well-cured, and fit for shipment, still command good prices, say 13s. to 13s. 6s. for prime heavy.

Maize.—Arrivals fair, demand steady, and prices unaltered.

Hay.—The quantity offering being in excess of the immediate requirements of purchasers, prices have receded a little, and continue unfavourable to sellers.

Wheat.—Very few samples are shown for sale, and superior colonial lots are taken with avidity at extreme rates, nor is there much prospect of any immediate increase of supply, either home or foreign.

Barley and Oats.—Of the former there is none in the market, and prices are merely nominal; of the latter, quite insufficient for the demand, and consequently moves upward in price.

Flour.—There is no perceptible fluctuation since our last report, but great firmness prevails, and the tendency for further improvement is very apparent, arising from the limited and tardy influxion of supply, with an increased consumption.

Prices Current.

WOOL.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Fine clean samples	1	5	to	1	7
Fair to middling	1	1		1	4
Greasy	0	8		0	10
Sheepskins	0	3½		0	6½

TALLOW.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mutton, prime	50	0	0	to	52	0	0
Beef	46	0	0		49	0	0
Station	40	0	0		45	0	0
HIDES.							
Fair to good	0	7	0		0	14	6
FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCE.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Maize, good samples per bushel	0	8	6	to	0	9	0
Ditto, cracked	0	8	9		0	9	3
Wheat	1	2	0		1	4	0
Barley, nominal	0	10	0		0	10	6
Oats	0	8	6		0	11	0
Flour, per ton	48	0	0		50	0	0
Ditto, Chilian	48	0	0		49	0	0
Bran, per 20 lbs.	0	3	6		0	4	0
Hay, per ton	10	0	0		15	0	0
Ditto, Hunter River	8	0	0		11	0	0
Cheese, per lb.	0	0	10		0	1	0
Bacon	0	0	10		0	1	0
Butter, fresh	0	1	10		0	2	0
Ditto, Irish	0	1	8		0	1	9
Tobacco	0	0	8		0	0	9

W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers, &c.,
Sydney, 29th June, 1855. 178, George-street North.

GOLD CIRCULAR.

The demand has been brisk, but very little gold dust offering. This may be accounted for in consequence of the high price in Port Phillip, viz., from £3 17s. 4½d. to £3 17s. 6d. per ounce. This, with export duty, makes £4 per ounce—a very high figure, particularly for Bendigo and gold dust of that quality.

The Escorts—Western and Southern—brought to the Treasury this morning 2420 oz. 8 dwts., viz.—

WESTERN.	oz.	dwt.	gr.
Bathurst	40	10	0
Sofala	601	2	6
Tambaroora	273	9	0
Avisford	575	18	0
Mudgee	134	6	12
Louisa Creek	40	15	0
	1666	0	18
SOUTHERN.			
Braidwood	537	7	6
Goulburn	217	0	0
	754	7	6
Western	1666	0	18
	2420	8	0

This is not an average quantity, when it is considerd that the diggers for some time past have been keeping back the gold dust to send to the Royal Mint for coinage. No doubt the high price of gold dust in Port Phillip, and the abolition of the license-fee there, has been the principal cause of the small supplies lately received from these diggings. Numbers no doubt leave for the Victorian gold fields. The Gold Fields Bill will be brought up in before the Legislative Council; and it ought to be taken into consideration whether the abolition of the license system here would not be beneficial to the colony; it would certainly place these diggings upon the same footing as Victoria; a much larger quantity of gold dust would be forwarded to Sydney, either for coinage or exportation. In the former case, it would lessen the expense of the Royal Mint to the colony, as it is a fallacy to suppose that gold dust, at present prices, will be sent for coinage from Victoria; the expense of freight, insurance, &c., precludes the possibility of anything of the kind. All the Mint will probably receive for coinage is the gold dust from these diggings, and the production of which is evidently on the decrease, from the want of population to dig the gold. No doubt exists of the Meroo, Turon, and northern diggings being of a vast extent, and all that is required is "population." The most disinterested assert this. Some of the gold dust is nearly equal in value to the Port Phillip; but the diggings of New South Wales are not encouraged; and whilst that is the case, they will be neglected.

Prices of Gold.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Ovens and Ballarat	3	19	9	to	4	0	0
Bendigo, and other Port Phillip diggings	3	19	3	…	3	19	6
Buckland	3	19	3	…	3	19	6
Adelong	3	17	0	…	3	17	3
Meroo	3	17	0	…	3	17	3
Tambaroora	3	16	9	…	3	17	0
Turon and other western diggings	3	15	3	…	3	15	6
Braidwood	3	15	3	…	3	15	6
Northern diggings	3	9	9	…	3	10	0
Omeo	3	9	3	…	3	9	6

Exchange—4 per cent. premium.

THOMAS FREDERICK M'DONELL, bullion broker.
Gold Office, George-street, near the Post Office,
29th June, 1855.

There is a good demand; and the quantity offering being rather limited, some advance has been paid during the week on the better classes of gold.

Ballaarat, and Port Philip generally, would find a ready sale at high rates.

We notice but little variation at present in the receipts, although the reports from the Gold Districts are of a very encouraging character.

The Exchange is 4 per cent. premium.

Present quotations as follow:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Ballaarat	4	0	0	to	4	0	6
Ovens	4	0	0	"	4	0	6
Port Phillip	3	19	6	"	4	0	0
Buckland River	3	19	6	"	4	0	0
Adelong	3	17	6	"	3	17	9
Meroo	3	17	0	"	3	17	3
Tambaroora	3	16	9	"	3	17	0
Turon	3	15	6	"	3	16	0
Braidwood	3	15	3	"	3	15	6
Northern Gold Fields	3	9	6	"	3	12	0
Omeo	3	10	0	"	3	10	6

W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers, &c.,
Sydney, 29th June, 1855. 178, George-street Nth.

LABOUR MARKET.

There is no fresh arrival of immigrants to report this week, and almost all those by the Golden Era came out either under pre-engagements, or to join friends who had paid for their passage.

The Market remains quiet and Wages as they were last week, viz.:—

TOWN WAGES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bookbinders, according to competency, per week, from	2 10 0 to	4 0 0
Printing work, per week, from	3 0 0	3 6 0
Compositors on the "stab"	4 0 0	
Herald, Morning Paper.—Long primer, brevier, and nonpareil—equalised to 1s 8d per 1000, and 1s 9d per hour overtime. The *Empire's* rates are about the same. At these rates men can earn, according to competency, per week, from	5 0 0	5 0 0
Painters per day	0 10 0	0 12 0
Plumbers	0 12 0	0 15 0
Carpenters	0 12 0	0 16 0
Coopers	0 10 0	0 12 0
Joiners	0 14 0	0 16 0
Plasterers	0 16 0	1 0 0
Ditto labourers	0 10 0	0 14 0
Bricklayers	0 18 0	
Ditto labourers	0 10 0	0 12 0
Masons	0 15 0	0 16 8
Ditto labourers	0 10 0	
Quarrymen	0 16 0	0 18 0
Blacksmiths	0 8 4	0 14 0
Carters	0 7 4	0 9 0
Male servants per annum	£30 to £40	
(If without board, £1 per week more.)		
Cooks	£40	£60 per ann., and found
Grooms	40	50
Gardeners	35	45
General female servants	18	26
Cooks	26	30
Laundresses	26	30
Housemaids	18	20
Nursemaids	18	20

COUNTRY WAGES.

The rations are—Flour 8 lbs. to 12 lbs.; meat 10 lbs. to 14 lbs. sugar, 2 lbs.; tea, ¼ lb., weekly.

Farm labourers	£30 to	£35 per ann., with rations
Ditto married couples	40	50
Hutkeepers	20	25
Shepherds	25	30
Stockmen	40	50
Bullock drivers	40	50

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

	per month	
Coasting	£6 0 0	
England	6 0 0	7 0 0
Great Britain, by way of India & China	8 0 0	
New Zealand	6 0 0	6 10 0
Steamers' seamen	7 0 0	
Ditto firemen	13 0 0	
Ditto trimmers	10 0 0	
Whalers, A. S.	120th lay.	
Ditto, O. S.	140th lay.	

W. B. HAIGH, Immigrants' Labour Agent, 41, Pitt-street North, adjoining Mort and Co.'s Auction Rooms.
Sydney, June 29, 1855.

PRICES OF SECURITIES.

An average amount of business has been done this week in the various Stocks, and prices have been well sustained. Shares in all the Sydney Banks are saleable at the prices quoted, and there is a fair demand for the other productive Stocks. In other things, nothing has been done worth noticing, and prices affixed are nominal.

	Div. per Ann. last declared	Paid up. Share	Prices
Bank of N. S. Wales	10 per cent	£20	£29 to £30.
Commercial Bank	20 "	25	£39
Austral. Jt. Sk. Bank	10 "	£9	£10.
Bank of Australasia	17½ "	40	None offered.
Union Bank of Aust.	30 "	25 / 2 10s.	100 per ct. prem.
Gas Light Company	10 "	£6 & £4	£3 & £2 pm.
A.S. Navigation Co.	7 "	20	£18 to £19.
S. & M. S. Pac. Co.		£20	
Genl. Assurance Co.	15 "	5	£7 to £7 10s.
N. S. W. Marine Co.	10 "	2	£2 15s. to £3.
Sydney Railway Co.	5 per ct. Int.	£6	5 per ct. pm.
Ditto		£3	
Sydney Exchange Co.		£10	£10
Bathurst Cop.Min.Co.		5	
Ophir Cop. Mining C.		4 / 6	
Newcastle C.&C. Co.		2 / 14 10s.	par.
Carangara Copper Mining Company		£1	
Turon Golden Ridge		1	
Great Nugget Vein	5 per ct.	1 / 10s	par.
Wentworth Gold Co		£10	£10.
N. S. W. Gov. Deben.	5½d. diem In. 2½d.		5 per cent. dis.
New Zealand ditto	7 p.c. per ann.		
Bank of Victoria	10 per cent.*	15	£30
Geo. & Mel. Rail. Co.	£5 5s & 10 pc. In	£12	par.
Mel. Mt. Alex. & Mur. River Railway Co.	£5 & 6 pr ct.	£12 10	par.
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Ry. Co.		£50	par.

* With bonus of 18½ per cent. 30th September, making 28½ per cent. per annum.

The prices of shares include the dividends from the last payment.

Mortgages are negotiated at interest of from 8 per cent. per annum upwards.

N.B.—The Share List, with full particulars, may be had upon application to Mr. Barton.

W. BARTON, George-street,
June 29, 1855. Opposite the Bank of N. S. Wales.

SYDNEY MARKETS—Friday.

The Mills.—The unsettled state of this market, together with the intelligence of an advance of £7 per ton having taken place in the flour market at Melbourne, preclude the possibility of quoting a market price. Sales are made only where absolutely necessary for immediate use.

Wheat.—A few small parcels continue to arrive from the country, but not in anything like such quantities as to afford the slightest relief to the market. Sales are effected at from 21s to 24s per bushel, according to quality.

American Flour.—Holders of Haxall flour are firm, at £5 11s per barrel.

Bread.—1s the 2 lb. loaf.

Biscuit.—The two steam manufactories of biscuit, quote as under:—Messrs. Wilkie and Co.: Cabin 60s, pilot 52s, ship 46s per 100 lbs.; abernethy 28s, butter 27s, water crackers 27s per tin of 30 lbs.—Mr. Hamilton: cabin 60s, abernethy 80s per 100 lbs.; wine and soda 1s 3d, arrowroot 1s 6d, small abernethy and water crackers 1s per lb. (wholesale).

Forage.—An ample supply of hay has been sent down to market since last report, and prices have receded. Present quotations are from £12 to £16 per ton for hay; and for straw, from £7 to £8 per ton. Green food, 1s 3d to 1s 9d per dozen bundles. Maize, 7s 6d to 8s 3d per bushel.

Bark. £8 10s to £10 per ton.

Butchers' Meat.—Bullocks in good condition are still scarce. Sheep are in good supply, but among them is a great number fit only for the boiling pot. Beef is sold wholesale at 3d to 4½, and mutton at 2½d to 3½d per lb. Mr. Long, of the Camperdown Sale Yard, reports as follows:—Since my last report the supply of sheep has not at all abated; by far the larger portion being small and inferior. I have sold at the yard, during the week, 1000 inferior small ewes, from 7s 3d to 7s 9d each; 1200 averaging 40 lbs., at 9s 6d each; and a mixed lot of 832 ewes and wethers, at from 8s 6d to 10s 6d. It is reported that several lots of sheep are on the road, but those of good quality cannot fail to realize good prices. The influx of inferior cattle has been very great, insomuch as to cause them to be almost unsaleable, while those of really prime quality continue to be extremely scarce, and therefore are much in request. During the week I have sold 130 head of a very inferior description, from £3 to £4 per head; they were purchased to run on.

Poultry and Dairy Produce.—Fowls 4s to 5s 3d, ducks 7s to 8s, geese 10s to 14s, turkeys 10s to 16s, pigeons 2s per couple. Roasting pigs 7s to 8s each. Glenlee fresh butter 3s 6d, salt 3s, other dairies 2s to 2s 6d per lb; cheese 1s 2d to 1s 3d, bacon and hams 10d to 1s, lard 1s to 1s 2d per lb. Eggs 2s to 2s 3d per dozen.

Vegetables.—Potatoes 16s to 22s, onions 70s to 90s per cwt. Cabbages 6s to 10s, cauliflowers 6s to 7s, lettuces 1s to 2s 6d, turnips 4s to 5s, celery 5s to 8s, leeks 1s to 2s 6d, parsnips 4s to 5s, carrots 4s to 5s, pumpkins 6s to 14s, vegetable marrow 6s to 9s per dozen or dozen bunches as the case may be. Green peas 12s to 16s per bushel.

Fruits.—Oranges 9d to 1s 3d. Lisbon lemons 1s 6d, other lemons 4d, bananas 2s to 2s 6d, citrons, 8d per dozen. Loquats 10s per basket.

Horses.—Mr. Martyn reports as follows:—The horse market, during the past week, has not been at all well supplied with good stock, most of those offered being a medium class of horses, the reserves upon which have been too high for the present Sydney market, and hence less business has been transacted than last week, although prices generally may be quoted the same. Heavy draught stock still continues low. A demand has occurred for first-class saddle horses, if thoroughly broken and well up to weight.—Burt, Hassall, and Co. report the horse market, during the week, to have assumed a firm disposition. Almost all the horses offered have been disposed of at improved prices on late quotations. The prices still continue low for first-class dray horses, but there has been a large demand for exportation in medium horses, which have sold very well.—Mr. S. Wooller, of the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, reports the horse market this week as being rather brisk, but the supply of horses has not been sufficient for the demand. His sales have been attended by a great number of New Zealand buyers. The prices we have realised this week for good draught horses, from £50 to £70; light cart horses, £30 to £45; good gig and carriage horses, £40 to £60; good saddle horses, from £15 to £35; inferior, £8 upwards. All horses must be well broken in to sell at good prices.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED UP TO THIS DAY.

Tea, coffee, chocolate, cocoa, sugar, molasses, fruits, wine and beer, are sold duty paid.

Spirits, tobacco, cigars, and snuff, are quoted in bond.

Imports are usually sold at credits averaging four months.

DUTIES.	£	s.	d.
Tea, per lb.	0	0	1½
Coffee, chocolate, and cocoa	0	0	0½
Sugar, raw, per cwt.	0	2	6
Ditto, refined, ditto	0	3	4
Molasses, ditto, ditto	0	1	3
Dried fruits, per lb.	0	0	0½
Beer, in wood, per gallon	0	0	1
Ditto, in bottle, ditto	0	0	2
Wine, not more than 25 per cent. alcohol	0	1	0
Brandy and gin, Sykes' proof, ditto	0	9	0
Whiskey, and Rum, ditto	0	6	0
Liqueurs, Cordials, and Brandied Fruits, ditto	0	9	0
Perfumed Spirits, ditto	0	6	0
Colonial, ditto	0	5	0
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.	0	1	0
Ditto, unmanufactured	0	0	9
Cigars and snuff	0	2	0

Drawback on Refined Sugar, 3s. 4d. per cwt.

ALL OTHER IMPORTS ARE FREE.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
TEA AND COFFEE.							
Fine Congou tea, per chest	5	10	0	to	5	15	0
Ditto, per ten catty box	0	16	0	…	0	18	0
Fine Hysonskin, per chest	3	15	0	…	4	10	0
Ditto, per ten catty box	0	14	0	…	0	15	0
Fine black, in small pkgs., per lb.	0	1	6	…	0	2	0
Ditto green ditto, ditto	0	1	6	…	0	2	0
Manila coffee, per lb.	0	0	7	…	0	0	8
Java, ditto	0	0	6	…	0	0	7
DRIED FRUITS, ETC.							
Currants, per lb.	0	1	2	…	0	1	3
Raisins, Muscatels, ditto	0	0	8	…	0	0	10
Ditto, Valencia etc. ditto	0	0	4	…	0	0	5
Figs, ditto	0	0	8	…	0	0	9
Apples, ditto	0	0	0	…	0	0	6
Jordan almonds, ditto	0	1	6	…	0	2	9
Valencia, ditto	0	1	0	…	0	1	3
Soft shell, ditto	0	0	9	…	0	0	10
Barcelona nuts, ditto	0	0	7	…	0	0	9
Walnuts, ditto	0	0	6	…	0	0	0
SUGAR.							
Manila, Zebu per ton	20	10	0	…	21	10	0
Taal	21	10	0	…	22	10	0
Pampanga	24	10	0	…	25	10	0
Clayed	25	10	0	…	26	0	0
Java—Brown	25	10	0	…	28	10	0
" White	29	0	0	…	33	0	0
Crystallized	26	10	0	…	30	0	0
Mauritius—Brown	23	10	0	…	24	10	0
Bright yellow grainy	24	0	0	…	27	10	0
Molasses	0	0	0	…	0	0	0
Sugarhouse treacle	0	0	0	…	18	0	0
No. 1. pieces	0	0	0	…	32	10	0
Crystallized	33	10	0	…	34	10	0
Snow drop	0	0	0	…	38	0	0
Crushed	0	0	0	…	38	0	0
Refined loaves	42	0	0	…	0	0	0
OILMEN'S STORES.							
Pickles, per dozen pints	0	8	6	…	0	10	0
Ditto, per dozen quarts	0	13	0	…	0	15	0
Bottled fruits, ditto	0	16	0	…	0	18	0
Jams and jellies, per lb.	0	1	3	…	0	1	6
Mustard, ¼lbs., per dozen	0	6	0	…	0	8	0
Ditto, 1lb., ditto	0	11	0	…	0	13	0
Olive oil, pints, ditto	0	0	0	…	0	18	0
Vinegar, No. 24, per gallon		2	0	…	0	2	6
Black shot pepper, per lb.	0	0	6	…	0	0	7
Jamaica ginger, ditto	0	0	10	…	0	1	0
East India ginger, ditto	0	0	5	…	0	0	6
Pimento, ditto	0	0	9	…	0	0	10
Thumbblue, No. 1, per lb.	0	1	3	…	0	1	4
Starch, No. 1, ditto	0	0	5	…	0	0	6
Soda, per cwt.	0	10	0	…	0	11	0
Liverpool soap, ditto	1	12	0	…	1	16	0
Patent sperm candles, per lb.	0	2	8	…	0	2	10
Stockholm pitch, per barrel	2	0	0	…	2	10	0
Ditto tar, per barrel	2	0	0	…	2	10	0
Resin, ditto	1	0	0	…	1	5	0
Gunpowder, blasting, per lb.	0	1	3	…	0	1	6
Linseed, in drums, per gallon	0	5	0	…	0	5	6
Turpentine, ditto	0	6	0	…	0	6	6
PROVISIONS.							
Irish butter, per lb	0	1	6	…	0	1	10
English cheese, ditto	0	2	0	…	0	2	3
York hams, ditto	0	1	6	…	0	1	8
English bacon, ditto	0	1	6	…	0	1	7
N.S.W. beef, per tierce	0	0	0	…	0	0	0
Irish pork, per barrel	0	0	0	…	0	0	0
FISH.							
Red herrings, per barrel	1	10	0	…	nominal		
Ditto, per 2 dozen tins	0	2	6	…	0	3	0
White ditto, per barrel	2	5	0	…	nominal		
Dried ling and cod, per lb	0	0	3	…	0	0	4
Fresh salmon, in tins, per lb	0	1	8	…	0	1	11
Salted ditto, in barrels, per lb	0	0	4	…	0	0	5
Sardines, per dozen half boxes	0	12	0	…	0	13	0
Ditto, ditto quarter ditto	0	8	0	…	0	8	6
BEER, ETC.							
Burton ale, per hogshead	9	0	0	…	9	10	0
Ditto, second brands, per hogshead	0	0	0	…	nominal.		
Bottled ditto, per dozen	0	10	0	…	0	10	6
Ditto, second brands, per dozen	0	0	0	…	0	9	0
London porter, per hogshead	5	0	0	…	5	10	0
Ditto, second brands, per hogshead	0	0	0	…	nominal		
Bottled ditto, per dozen	0	10	0	…	0	10	6
Ditto, second brands, ditto	0	8	0	…	0	9	0
Ditto, cider ditto	0	0	0	…	0	0	0
Kent and Sussex hops, per lb.	0	2	0	…	0	3	6
WINE.							
Fine port, per gallon	0	8	0	…	0	9	0
Ordinary ditto, ditto	0	5	0	…	0	7	0
London bottled ditto, per dozen	0	18	0	…	1	5	0
Fine sherry, per gallon	0	8	0	…	0	9	0
Ordinary ditto, ditto	0	5	6	…	0	7	0
London bottled ditto, per dozen	1	0	0	…	1	8	0
Champagne, per dozen	1	10	0	…	1	16	0
Claret, per dozen	0	16	0	…	1	1	0
SPIRITS.							
W.I. rum, 10 o.p., per gallon	0	4	3	…	0	4	9
Ditto, 30 ditto	0	5	6	…	0	6	0
E.I. ditto, 30 ditto	0	3	0	…	0	3	6
Colonial ditto, 28 ditto (duty paid)	0	0	0	…	0	11	6
Ditto white spirit, 50 ditto	0	14	0	…	0	14	6
Martell's brandy, ditto	0	12	9	…	0	13	0
Hennessy's ditto	0	11	6	…	0	12	0
Ordinary, ditto	0	0	0	…	0	0	0
Case ditto, each 1 dozen	0	15	0	…	1	8	0
Gin, per gallon	0	0	0	…	0	0	0
Geneva, D.P., per 4 gal.case	0	17	0	…	0	19	0
Whiskey, per gallon	0	6	0	…	0	7	0
TOBACCO, ETC.							
Barrett's half-tierces, per lb.	0	2	3	…	0	2	4
Other brands, ditto	0	1	3	…	0	1	9
American keg, ditto	0	0	10	…	0	1	2
Cavendish, ditto	0	1	3	…	0	1	6
Pipes, (clay) per gross	0	2	3	…	0	2	6
Manila cigars, No. 2, per 1000	3	0	0	…	3	5	0
Ditto " 3, ditto	2	0	0	…	2	5	0
GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.							
Wheat, per bushel	1	3	0	…	1	4	0
Oats, ditto	0	6	0	…	0	8	0
Barley, ditto	0	7	0	…	0	8	6
Maize, ditto	0	10	6	…	0	11	0
Split peas, ditto	0	0	0	…	0	0	0
Pearl barley, per cwt.	0	0	0	…	in demand		
Rice, per ton	0	0	0	…	in demand		
Patna ditto, per bag	0	0	0	…	in demand		
W. I. arrowroot, per lb.	0	0	9	…	0	0	10
E. I. ditto, ditto	0	0	2	…	0	0	4
Sago, ditto	0	0	3	…	0	0	4
Scotch oatmeal, per cwt.	2	0	0	…	2	2	0
Sydney fine flour, per 1000 lbs.	0	0	0	…	50	0	0
Ditto seconds ditto, ditto	0	0	0	…	47	0	0
Ditto bran, per bushel	0	3	0	…	0	3	6
SALT.							
Liverpool, per ton	4	10	0	…	5	0	0
Rock, ditto	0	0	0	…	6	0	0
Jars, per dozen	0	6	0	…	0	7	0
DRUGS, ETC.							
Tartaric acid, per lb.	0	1	9	…	0	2	0
Sulphuric ditto	0	0	2	…	0	0	4
Bi-carbonate soda, per cwt.	1	6	0	…	1	8	0
Cream tartar, per lb.	0	1	2	…	0	1	3
Liquorice, ditto	0	1	3	…	0	1	6
Saltpetre, English, per cwt.	0	0	0	…	2	15	0
Soda ash, ditto	0	14	0	…	0	15	0
Castor oil, in bulk, per lb.	0	0	7	…	0	0	8
Ditto, in half-pints, per dozen	0	5	6	…	0	9	0
CORDAGE.							
Coir, in sizes, per ton	30	0	0	…	40	0	0
English, ditto	70	0	0	…	75	0	0
Manila, ditto	75	0	0	…	80	0	0
Woollashing, ditto	60	0	0	…	70	0	0
Seaming twine, per lb.	0	1	0	…	0	1	3
CANVAS, ETC.							
Fine bleached, Nos. 1 to 6, yards	0	1	0	…	0	0	0
Three bushel bags, 3lb., per dozen	0	15	0	…	0	16	0
Gunny, ditto	0	5	0	…	0	8	0
Woolpacks, 10 lb., each	0	5	3	…	0	0	0
Woolbagging, per yard	0	0	7	…	in demand		
METALS.							
Scotch pig iron, Nos. 1, 2, ton	4	10	0	…	5	10	0
Iron bars, in sizes, per ton	13	0	0	…	15	0	0
Ditto plates, per ton	16	0	0	…	18	0	0
Ditto sheets, ditto	19	0	0	…	20	0	0
Ditto hoops, ditto	15	0	0	…	16	0	0
Ditto galvanized, ditto	32	0	0	…	40	0	0
Copper sheathing plates, per lb.	0	1	5	…	0	1	7
Sheathing metal, per lb.	0	1	2	…	0	1	5
Lead pipe, per ton	32	0	0	…	34	0	0
Sheet lead, ditto	32	0	0	…	34	0	0
Ditto zinc, ditto	35	0	0	…	40	0	0
Block tin, per lb	0	1	6	…	0	1	8
Plates charcoal, assorted, box	2	2	0	…	2	5	0
BUILDING MATERIALS.							
Bricks, 9 x 3 x 4½, per 1000	6	0	0	…	6	10	0
Ladies' slates	8	0	0	…	10	0	0
Countess ditto	14	0	0	…	15	0	0
Duchess ditto	18	0	0	…	20	0	0
Deals, Baltic 9 x 3, pr ft. run.	0	0	5	…	0	0	6
Boards, per foot sup.	0	0	3	…	0	0	4
Hardwood, per 100 feet sup.	1	5	0	…	1	10	0
Cement, per barrel	1	5	0	…	0	0	0
Window glass, per 100 feet	0	15	0	…	1	0	0

Drapery—Market overstocked.
Ironmongery—Heavy supplies.
Hardware—Ditto.
Cutlery, superior, saleable
Stationery—Fair demand.
Paper—Rather dull.
Boots and Shoes—Dull.
Clothing—Slops dull.
Saddlery—Dull.
Jewellery—Dull.
Perfumery—Improving.
Fancy goods—No demand.
Musical instruments—Heavy supply of inferior.
Glassware—Market overstocked.
Earthenware—Market overstocked.

The directors of the Cambridge Asylum have just determined to hold an election for the purpose of increasing the number of inmates by 10—the whole of whom must be the widows of soldiers who have fallen in the present war.

Mr. Smith, a chemist of Auchterarder, is said to have discovered a means of transferring the impression of natural objects to glass with minute accuracy.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1501840

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

SHERIDAN's tragedy of Pizarro was performed, on Wednesday night, at this theatre. It is a drama which, in the palmy days of Kemble, held fast possession of the London stage, and, in our own remembrance, was long a stock-play; and its hero, in the hands of Young, was inferior in interest to no character enacted by himself or by others. The play itself is not a translation of, but is founded on Kotzebue's "Spaniards in Peru," and not being a poetical composition, or indeed in prose of very polished phraseology, has little to command it to the reader. But the interest of the incidents—the sterling nobility of the hero and the lovely purity of an untaught Peruvian native, once a child, a mother, and a wife, with numerous opportunities for an actor to exhibit chivalrous deportment and sonorous elocution, have now rendered Pizarro one of the most captivating plays, when adequately put upon the stage. As this drama is not familiar to our Sydney audiences, a short outline of its plot may not be misplaced before observing on the performances we had the good fortune to witness at our theatre.

The scene is laid in Peru, when invaded by the Spaniard Pizarro. The play opens when Pizarro is inflamed by rage against his officer Alonzo, who having become the husband of Cora, a Peruvian maiden, has deserted the invader, and sojourned with the oppressed natives of Peru. Pizarro's mind is at the same time affected with suspicion of Elvira, his mistress, who hates him for being satiated with her charms, and abhors him for the savage cruelty of his domination. Alonzo shares the command of the Peruvian battalia with Rolla, his country's noblest son, who has loved, and still loves Cora with the purest affection, and, sacrificing his happiness to hers, most virtuously regards her and her husband as his sister and his brother. His affection for these personages and their child, his devotion to his Deity, his fidelity to his country, with loyalty to his king and prowess in the battle field, render Rolla one of the most imposing personages of the scenic world. A battle being fought between the Peruvians and their invaders, Alonzo is captured by the Spaniards, and is consigned to a dungeon by Pizzaro, to die the death upon the morrow. Into this place Rolla, to rescue his friend, still more to save the husband of his Cora, enters in a monk's habiliments, which he prevails on Alonzo to accept, and thereby scaithless to rejoin his wife and child, while himself remains to confront the vengeance of Pizarro. Into this dungeon Elvira enters in the dead of night, and engages Rolla to poinard the seducer of herself, and the enemy of his country, while Pizarro is slumbering in his tent. At the point of its perpetration the soul of Rolla recoils from the enormity, he awakens Pizarro from his slumber, declares to him the danger he has been in, and avouching himself as the Peruvian commander, upbraids him with his villainies, and throwing down the dagger bids the Christian mark "a Peruvian's vengeance." Monster as is the Spaniard, he has yet manhood enough to forego the advantage thus presented by his opponent, and as the latter is about safely to depart, a child is brought in by soldiers, whom Rolla in his agitation betrays to be the child of Cora and Alonzo. Pizarro determines to detain the child to glut his vengeance on Alonzo, to prevent which Rolla seizes the infant, fights his way through the Spanish soldiery, bears it in safety to its parents, and, covered with the wounds sustained in the preservation of their child, expires at their feet. A battle is subsequently fought, wherein Alonzo engages in single combat with Pizarro, who falls in the encounter.

The character of Rolla was sustained by Mr. Brooke with consummate ability. His speaking countenance, and noble form,—his appropriate action and sonorous voice,—his dignity and tenderness,—his pictorial costume and impassioned declamation, and the taste and vigour of his acting, resulted in a noble impersonation of the heroic Rolla. In some parts of the performance, he played the part differently from what we have seen before, and in some instances the alteration was not an improvement. The celebrated address to the army in the second act is full of lofty sentiment, and only needs a calm, dignified, and impressive enunciation to render it a splendid piece of declamation. Mr. Brooke appeared to strain his voice in one or two sentences, and his fine voice was raised to too high a pitch which imparted an overwrought and undue emphasis of tone to the delivery. In the scene with the sentinel, Mr. Brooke's acting was very effective, but we think it would have been more so, if he had not covered his face with his cloak. The sentiments he utters in that scene admit of a subtle expression of countenance and deep emotion that are lost by the face being concealed from view. We can recollect Wallack—then a young man—after his return from his first visit to America, about 1820, playing Rolla admirably; and in the passages to which we have just referred, his performance was in the manner which we have pointed out most suitable and effective. The whole enactment, however, was at once so natural and superb, that it is with more pleasure we enter on a description of its numerous excellencies. Rolla's denunciation of his recreant soldiers, as he rallied them to the conflict, was marked with the distinctest vehemence of passion. The scene where Rolla enters the prison of Alonzo in the monk's disguise was very finely played throughout. The hurried proposal to Alonzo to assume his disguise; his threat to die with him should he refuse; the allusion to his wife and child, as an inducement to Alonzo to secure his liberation; the stern question, "Did Rolla ever counsel dishonour to his friend?" when Alonzo suggests a scruple about accepting the noble offer, and his exultation at his friend's escape, were successively marked by the deepest feeling and effective execution. The manner in which Mr. Brooke expressed the ecstasy of Rolla at the escape of Cora's husband, was a display of histrionic energy which cannot be excelled. The fine scene which follows with Elvira, when Rolla engages to stab Pizarro, but refuses to assassinate the sentinel, was also played with great force; while the awakening of Pizarro—the enumeration of his crimes, the relinquishment of the dagger, and with it his self-defence, were played by Mr. Brooke in a style suggestive of all that is noble and heroic in humanity. The agony of Rolla when he sees that Pizarro has possession of Cora's child—his passionate yet almost abject supplication for its delivery to him—his intrepid rescue of the infant—and his death as he delivered the babe in safety to its mother, were acted with a tenderness and passion, which but for their adherence to simple nature, would almost have amounted to sublimity. The great part of Rolla was greatly acted by Mr. Brooke; his performance was attentively remarked and rapturously applauded by a crowded and, we may add, as respectable and enlightened an audience as we have seen on any former occasion at our theatre.

The engaging part of Cora was touchingly rendered by Miss Cathcart. The part is one which does not demand much stage display. It was in the hands of Miss Cathcart a sweet and engaging picture of conjugal affection, domestic virtue, and maternal tenderness, and in its delineation Miss Cathcart left us nothing to desire.

The character of Elvira is unpleasant to contemplate. Though played by Mrs. Siddons and other distinguished actresses, it has ever been considered by performers as an up-hill character. A dissembler, a courtezan, and an all but homicide, the part is one with which no audience can sympathise. There are in it, however, some opportunities for high tragic power, of which Mrs. Guerin availed herself in a manner worthy of her high talents and proved ability. Mrs. Guerin is a favourite here. We think she would deservedly be a favourite anywhere.

Alonzo is a part for which we have small partiality. He is interesting only as Cora's husband, and the friend of Rolla. Mr. Heir's acting was more than equal to the merits of the character, and his performance exhibited judgment and refinement.

The character of Pizarro is simply odious. It was, however, forcibly played by Mr. Younge, who acted the part with so much propriety of elocution, and energy of emotion, that we heartily wished that he was engaged in a representation more worthy of his abilities.

The play was well acted throughout, and was produced with an attention to the details of stage management, and with a splendour of accessorial decoration and costume which reflect the highest credit upon the gentlemen concerned with those departments. The citizens of Sydney have great reason to be proud of their Victoria Theatre.

PENAL DISCIPLINE IN THE COLONIES.

ON this subject, Mr. A. G. Dumas, formerly corresponding clerk in the office of the Principal Superintendent of Convicts, Sydney, and now chief clerk of the Legislative Branch in the Colonial Secretary's office, Melbourne, has recently published, through the columns of the *Argus*, the most salient portions of two letters, written by him in 1851 and 1852, addressed to the Chairman of the Classification Board at the penal establishment, Cockatoo Island; and containing the outlines of a new system of penal discipline in the Australian colonies.

It may be remembered, that previous to the production of these letters, Mr. Dumas had addressed a series of papers to Earl Grey, then Colonial Minister, in which he defended, with much zeal, his lordship's most unpopular plans for the renewal of transportation to these shores. These papers were published in the Parliamentary Blue Books; but, however acceptable they might have been to the noble Secretary, and to other advocates (the many at home and the few here), of the revival of a pernicious system, they were regarded throughout the Australian group as having an evil tendency, whatever merit they might possess as statistical and literary documents. The letters, however, on penal discipline in the colonies, and addressed to Captain M'Lean, must be regarded in a very different light. The question is one which has been found beset with difficulties of no ordinary character, and its satisfactory adjustment has been a subject to which, for some years past, the Executive Government has devoted anxious attention. And here we may observe that the question is becoming more difficult in its aspect for reasons which can be briefly explained. The only penal establishment to which convicted offenders (under colonial sentence) can now be sent is Cockatoo Island. There they are put to work on the Fitz Roy Dry Dock; but from the manner in which operations are there carried out, hard manual labour is out of the question. The resources of engineering science are brought to bear upon every branch of the works; the massive blocks of stone are raised and lowered by mechanical means; their conveyance from the quarries to the dock is by tram-way carriages. The excavations are nearly completed, so that for nearly three hundred prisoners, under sentence to hard labour, very little can be found on the island; and, with the exception of the tediousness and monotony of confinement under prison discipline, *punishment* is a word, in practice, unknown under our present penal system. Indeed, we are wrong in using the word "monotony" as an ingredient in the slight punishment to which the worst criminals are subject at Cockatoo; for that assuredly cannot be called a *monotonous* way of life which is passed in idling the time on an island situate in the most beautiful part of Port Jackson, and constantly enlivened by the passing to and fro of pleasure yachts, steamers on exciting trial trips, and various other ever changing features of a constantly moving panorama. Bad as was the working of the system when Mr. Dumas wrote, in 1851 and 1852, the prisoners, at that time, had *some* hard labour to perform. They were employed in excavating and quarrying, preliminary to the present engineering operations; and had inducements to labour, by allowances, made under a system of task-work. The palpable absence of what is meant by strict penal discipline on the island, was, however, at once observed by Sir William Denison on his first visit. The near completion of the Dry Dock, and the design of the Government to offer it, with every appurtenance, together with the whole of the island, with its commodious stone buildings, on lease, to private individuals, as a great ship-repairing, and ship-building establishment, where vessels of all descriptions, of the heaviest tonnage, now, or likely to be afloat, can be thoroughly repaired or built;—must render the selection of a new site for a penal establishment the subject for immediate determination on the part of the Executive; whilst the question of penal discipline was promised, in the Governor-General's speech, at the opening of the present session, to be one which he intended to bring before Council at an early moment. The long experience of Mr. Dumas, as Secretary of the Classification Board at Cockatoo Island (which Colonial appointment he filled, in addition to that in the Principal Superintendent of Convicts' office, which was held under the Imperial Government), renders his opinions upon penal discipline of value. From his first letter, dated 21st August, 1851, we take the following extracts. Having described the defects of the penal code of the colony (not so glaring then, as we have just shown, as now) Mr. Dumas thus proceeds:—

In submitting an outline of a penal system which I am induced to hope would be found beneficial in its workings; I will first premise, that it seems to be granted, largely enough, that Paley was right in saying that "the proper end of punishment is not the satisfaction of justice, but the prevention of crime." Nevertheless, there are two widely different opinions in men's minds as to the means of preventing it. The one is, that we shall best prevent it by terror to others, caused by punishing criminals; the other, and more modern opinion is, by removing its sources, and that we cannot prevent crime merely by punishing criminals, and that to this end their reformation is alone essential. It has been replied, that we cannot reform the prisoner by kind and gentle means without destroying the deterring effect of punishment. It is true that society cannot well afford to lose the protection which really deterring punishments give to life and property. By the reformatory character of punishments, the offender himself would be effectually deterred, but others, it is argued, would not be deterred from crime. This, however, does not, I think, follow. It assumes that reformatory discipline would not be punishment, and therefore have no terror in the eyes of others; but this, in my opinion, is a great mistake. Punishment may be combined with reformation, and be rendered far more deterring than it is under the system, the evils of which I have ventured to bring under your notice.

The main difference which I propose is in the first stage of the convict's career. I am of opinion that separate confinement for a fixed period ought to be the first stage in all systems of secondary punishment; and in order to effectual reformation, this imprisonment should endure for an adequate term. Short terms of imprisonment are a mere mockery; but if continued so as to give scope for reformatory agencies, the loss of liberty then becomes more deterring and hence both the objects of punishments are furthered. There has been much discussion of late years as to the relative merits of solitary and other systems of confinement; and having given the subject my very best attention, I am convinced that the first part of the convict's probation should be passed, if not in solitary, yet in separate confinement, and that, during this stage of punishment, very hard labor should be the ruling principle of his discipline—labor useful in its results, laborious in its execution, and such as would give exercise to the whole body, and health and strength to the mind. It is essential to teach prisoners the value of industry, as well as to inure them to habits of labor; therefore, objectionable employments, such as the treadmill, and picking oakum, should not be given to them; inasmuch as they regard both as drudgery, no less barren than irksome, giving them a certain distaste to industry when they leave prison, and proving an incentive to future idleness with its offspring—crime. Instead of ennobling industry, and identifying it in the prisoner's mind as the key to his future welfare, such employments render it hateful and repulsive. Two centuries ago, there seems to have been a far fitter notion of such duties, and how to improve prisoners than now. The 19th Car. II., c. 4, enacts 'that work shall be provided for prisoners, even before trial, because the poor there living idly and unemployed become debauched, and come forth instructed in the practice of thievery and debauch.' This was seen and prevented then, and yet it is tolerated now.

The term of separate confinement in any case ought not to exceed twelve months; but this term might be diminished according to the effect of the imprisonment on the mind and constitution of the convict, and upon special recommendation.

The next stage which I should propose is working in gangs on the roads and other public works of the colony, where the full amount of labour which each man's strength and ability will enable him to perform should be exacted from him by a well-arranged system of task work. By this means both a corrective and reformatory punishment would be inflicted on those who form the great bulk of offenders—namely, the incorrigibly idle. In America, France, Belgium, Bohemia, Switzerland, and other countries, the system of having useful labour performed by gangs is found to reform those who are punished by the obvious means of industrial, combined with moral discipline; and very sincerely do I believe that its effects would be found most salutary in this colony. The term of this second probationary stage should be regulated by the term of the prisoner's sentence, and the number of his former convictions.

At the expiration of the colonial convict's probation in the public gang, I propose that he should be eligible to become a pass-holder—that is, to labour in hired service alone, which service is to be approved of by the proper authorities, and from which he is not to depart without permission.

The various terms of probation are then proposed by the writer; who then goes on to say:—

The next stage which I propose is, the period for granting to ticket-of-leave holders the highest indulgence of a conditional pardon, and I would submit my opinion, that after having held a ticket-of-leave for one year, the holder, if his good conduct be satisfactorily certified, should then be eligible to petition for that boon.

The punishment of the criminal thus decreasing in its severity, by progressive stages, and employment in useful labour, being the main principle throughout the three first stages, the prisoner upon receiving the boon of a ticket-of-leave has habits inculcated in his mind, which it is not unreasonable to hope will attend him in the condition of a comparative freedom, to which his good conduct has raised him. Under the present system, he is suddenly released from prison surveillance, and finds himself a free agent—permitted to go into business on his own account—in short, to do just what he pleases.

. . . .

I am prepared for the objection, that such a system as I am proposing, will involve additional expense; and is complex in its details. But, even in a money point of view, it is for the interest of the industry and property of the colony to train the dangerous classes and make them safe to others as well as to themselves, in another point of view, this objection may be met. In the American prisons, the criminals support themselves entirely. In those of France and Belgium, I find, that they very nearly do the same, and defray the charges of the administration of gaols by their labour. In none of the Austrian dominions is useless confinement for crime allowed. Every man is made to labour at the trade he followed when at large; those who have no trade, are soon put to useful occupation—and thus the convicts defray the expenses of their keep and surveillance.

In a subsequent letter, dated 1st June 1852, after reviewing the result of his experience in regard to some amendments which had been made, since the date of his first paper, in the system of penal discipline then in force; and also of the system recommended by himself, Mr. Dumas thus addresses the Chairman and Members of the Classification Board:—

"I have seen no reason to change my opinion as to the effects of such a system as I then proposed; and I will again solicit your attention to a few observations in support of it:—

The first stage,—imprisonment is, in my humble opinion, the great reformatory punishment. It is the penal safeguard of society, and the utmost caution should be taken not to diminish its terrors so far that it ceases to hold out any threat or any terror to a needy or a hardened malefactor. The labour of the criminal, whilst undergoing this stage of punishment, should be conducted with stern military order. Every inmate of a prison should be made to feel himself under an irresistible domination, and the submission and obedience are the only parts he has to enact. Above all, he should be kept separate from his fellow prisoners; with respect to the latter point I beg to refer to several high authorities.

In 1836, Count Gasparin, then Ministre de l'Interieur, wrote his celebrated letters to the prefects of the different departments of France, informing them that the Government would approve of no plans for country prisons, unless they secured the absolute separation of prisoners, in order, he says, to establish, not an absolute and rigorous seclusion, but the complete separation of prisoners from one another, and thus put an end to that mutual instruction which is the greatest scourge of our prisons. The opinions thus expressed this enlightened statesman again put forth ten years after the issue of the above-mentioned letters. In 1846, he supported the edict which had spread his notion through England and America, by a letter addressed to Mr. Sumner, and printed in a document for the information of the Common Council of Boston, United States. In that letter M. Gasparin says:—'The great advantage, the inappreciable advantage of cellular imprisonment,—that which should cause it to be adopted in spite of its inconveniences, (if it were true that it had inconveniences even greater than those which have been conjured up) is the complete separation of prisoners, the suppression of their mutual instruction in crime; the ignorance in which they are of their fellow prisoners; and the consequent impossibility of their recognising one another, and forming criminal associations on their discharge.' Again: 'Experience has not confirmed the fears which were entertained as to the results of the *separate system* upon the health of prisoners, when it is conducted with the desirable attention and charity, as it is in short, at Paris, in the House of the Juvenile offenders, and in many of our departmental prisons, particularly that of Tours, where I have carefully observed its effects.'

The advantages so succinctly stated by M. Gasparin are to this day echoed by a large number of alike credible and experienced witnesses in France, England, and the United States. Edward Livingston, in his introduction to his Penal Code, says, 'Moral guilt is incapable of being discovered, and, if discovered, so nicely appreciated as to assign to each offender infected with it his comparative place in the scale; and if it could be discovered it would be found that no two would be contaminated to the same degree. Secondly, if this difficulty could be surmounted, and a class could be formed of individuals who had advanced exactly to the same point, not only, of offence but of moral depravity, still their association would produce a farther progress in both, just as sparks produce a flame when brought together, which, separated, would be extinguished and die. It is not in the human mind to be stationary; it must progress either in virtue or in vice; and nothing promotes this progress so much as the emulation created by society; and from the nature of the society it will receive its direction. Every association of convicts, then, that can be formed, will, in a greater or less degree, pervert, but never reform, those of which it is composed; and we are brought to the irresistible conclusion that the classification once admitted to be useful is so in an inverse proportion to the numbers of which each class is composed, and is not perfect until we come to the point at which it loses its name and nature in the complete separation of individuals.

In illustration of the positions thus laid down, let me put the case of a youth employed in a shop or warehouse, convicted for the first time of some petty embezzlement; whether any attempts at classification be attempted or not, when he arrives at his place of detention, the result is very nearly the same. If he be placed with other youths convicted of robbing their employers, the safest means of detection in such cases, is pretty certain to be the principal topic of conversation and earnest discussion; and thus fresh contamination, in place of reformation, ensues. If no attempt at classification be made; and the youth new in crime be placed amongst old and hardened offenders, whose chief source of pleasure is the recital to new hands of their deeds of plunder, and their various escapes from the consequences of their guilt, the same result, with all the additional grossness of hardened vice, must naturally be looked for. Yet, under our existing system nothing but this result can be expected. No beneficial alteration either in the disposition of the person punished, or on society whose laws he has outraged, is effected; and his punishment is a mere act of small retribution. The prisoner, so far from having been amended, has, by the companionship he has met with at our penal establishments, been made worse. The only compensation to society, the deterring effect of the chastisement, has not been made; and in the absence of such deterring effect, any penal system must be denounced as an uncompensated evil and a positive mischief.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on Prison Discipline, which was appointed in 1850, in reporting to the House, observe, "individual separation ought to be applied to prisoners under long sentences during the earlier period of their imprisonment; but it should not, in ordinary cases, be enforced for a longer period than twelve months.

Hard labour is not incompatible with individual separation; and, where they have been tried in combination, the effect has been remarkable in the decrease of the number of committals, especially under the Vagrant Act.

After prisoners under long sentences have undergone a period of separate confinement, the remainder of their sentences ought to be passed under a system of combined labour, with effectual precautions against intercourse.

Comparing the theories propounded by the high authorities from whom I have quoted, with the practice of the penal establishments in the colonies, I would respectfully enquire if any principles can be more antagonistic!

In submitting to the public these letters, which were originally intended only for the consideration of the Classification Board, Cockatoo Island, Mr. Dumas will observes, that it is idle to expect that the carrying out of penal laws can be performed in full harmony with the best educational institutions, and the highest interests of humanity. The stern imperative expediences of society forbid this notion; and to the reformation of a prisoner, efficiency, certainty, and duration of discipline are essential; whilst equally is correction requisite to his own amendment, and to the maintenance of that terror of the results of crime, with which the Government owes it to the community to inspire the people at large.

VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—At a time when the working of the Volunteer Act, and the probability of a Militia Bill being brought under the consideration of the Legislative Council, are occupying such considerable public attention, I do not hesitate to ask a space in your columns for the following remarks and suggestions.

It may be premised that Volunteer Corps are intended for purely defensive purposes, and that therefore their existence, however great the numbers, cannot supersede the necessity for a Regiment of the line, or other permanently paid and regularly organized force.

A militia force, although its ingredients would be of a more mixed character than those of a volunteer force, and although its members might be comparatively wanting in zeal, at least for a time, would doubtless eventually become a more valuable arm of defence, by reason of the higher state of discipline, to which from regularity of drill, it would attain; and the only ground upon which Volunteer Corps should be maintained, instead of, or in addition to a militia, is the comparative inexpensiveness of the former.

Supposing that a Militia Bill were brought into operation, and that under it a force of 1000 men was enrolled, the cost of the first year could not fall far short of £60,000; for the regiment would require at the commencement, at least three months constant drill; and subsequently not less than one day's drill in each fortnight, with occasional company-drill, and ball-practice. And it may fairly be estimated that, thus one-third of the year would be employed. At the present prices of labour and living, militia men could not be paid less than 6s. to 8s. per diem, while drilling, and if, to cover the difference in the officers and non-commissioned officers' pay, the large amount be assumed £48,000 is at once swallowed up—arms would cost about £5000; uniforms £5000 to £6000; ammunition and incidental expenses £2000—making in all £60,000.

It may be contended that the pay is calculated at too high a rate, but it is notorious that few labourers receive less, and a man, particularly if he were married and blessed with a family, could not support himself in decency on a smaller sum at present prices; and even if the pay were reduced to 5s. per diem, the cost would be over £40,000. For succeeding years perhaps one month's drill would suffice, and the cost would thus be reduced to from £40,000 to £20,000.

When it is considered that the cost of a Volunteer force of equal strength would be (inclusive of the cost of arms) for the first year about £7000, and for succeeding years about £2000; it seems to be worthy of trial whether the Volunteer Act may not be so amended, as to make the body effective.

To produce this result the Act should establish such fines for neglect of drill as would enforce a regular attendance; and to induce the requisite numbers to enrol, some facilities not now afforded, and of which the following have suggested themselves, should be given.

First. The cost of uniforms should be allowed to members joining, upon their signing an obligation to return the amount, should they leave the corps within one year. It is well-known that the cost of from £8 to £12, has prevented numbers from joining the present corps; and it is no more than justice that people who gratuitously devote so much of their time to the service of the community should be put to no individual expense; while the acceptance of the cost of uniforms could not be in any degree derogatory to members, to whom the community would still be indebted.

Second. A room or rooms conveniently situated as regards the parade ground, should be procured by Government, in which to deposit the arms while drills were frequent; and a man should be employed to keep them clean and serviceable. Portions of the uniforms, particularly the coat, or jacket, and cap might also be kept at these rooms, and thus the trouble and inconvenience of carrying a sword or heavy rifle for miles through the town, and of either attending to daily business in uniform, or hastening in the afternoon to procure it, would be avoided. These may appear to be unimportant considerations, but they have been found to weigh heavily in preventing attendance at drill since the present corps were formed.

Third. Every facility should be afforded for the attainment of proficiency in ball and gun practice. In the case of the Rifles a shooting ground might, with trifling expense, and without the possibility of danger, be established in the Domain, at least for short ranges; and some degree of perfection being attained in these, a taste for rifle practice would be engendered, which would induce members to go to the inconvenient distance of the present target at the Victoria Barracks. Ammunition of the best quality should also be unsparingly supplied to all members who might desire to practice.

The adoption of these proposals with others which might suggest themselves to persons devoting thought to the subject, would, of course, involve considerable additional expense; but it should be remembered that the provision of the uniform would be the only important additional expenditure, and that that would not be an experiment, because uniforms would only be provided for those who actually enrolled.

In any case the cost would fall far short of that of a militia, and should not deter the Legislature from giving the volunteer system a farther trial.

RIFLE.

SALARIES OF GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Some time since, the "race" to which I belong were relieved from many anxieties by the liberal increase to their salaries awarded by the Legislative Council; and while ever grateful for this inestimable boon, I would, through the medium of your columns, bring before the notice of my "brethren in ink" the fact of not only all comforts, but even every necessary of life, having enormously increased in price during the last few months, causing us to be almost as badly off as we were, comparatively, before we obtained the increase we now enjoy. Although many have perhaps had this fact brought before them in rather a more impressive and practical way than I am now doing it, yet I trust that before things get much worse, as they without a doubt assuredly are doing, I may prevail upon the Government clerks to be up and stirring; and I am quite convinced that if a petition be presented to the Governor-General, asking for such aid as the exigencies of the times require, it will meet with a substantial response.

I am, &c.,

A GOVERNMENT CLERK.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—It is a matter of indifference to me, nor do I wish to remain the unavowed writer of the letter to Mr. Flood on the subject of the Newcastle abuses. I have served my country and fought her battles from my earliest years; I hold at present the commission of the peace, which I honour; and a public employment, of which I discharge the duties conscientiously. I can afford to hold in contempt the weak mixture of slaver and slander aimed at me by the anonymous correspondent who would not be a J.P., and inserted in your paper of yesterday.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours, very obediently,

CHARLES SEAVER, R.N.

Newcastle, June 27, 1855.

PARRAMATTA.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the pewholders and renters of the sittings of St. John's Church, was held in that church on Wednesday last, at noon. The Rev. R. King, the new incumbent, took the chair, and opened the meeting with prayer, and afterwards delivered an address complimentary to the parishioners and friends, on the highly creditable manner in which the new building had been erected; the reverend gentleman also alluded to his early associations with the parish, and expressed his pleasure at seeing so many ladies and gentlemen present. A list of subscribers to the building fund was read by the chairman, and the subscribers proceeded to select the locality of their sittings according to priority allowed by the amount of subscriptions of each. A large number of seats were then ticketed, after which the chairman informed the meeting of the necessity of making some arrangements for the supply of seats, as the forms which were then in the church were only borrowed from the schools during the vacation, which would only take them over two Sundays, the meeting appeared to take the intimation with great good humour, and each promised to bring either chairs or forms; moreover, at the suggestion of the chairman, a Building Committee was appointed, to assist the Churchwardens in the completion and responsibility of the remainder of the work. It was next resolved that renters of sittings should pay in advance towards the erection of the pews, the sum of not less than £5, towards the fund for the erection of pews, which amount is to be refunded as the seat-rent becomes due; this proposition was also well received, and many persons immediately entered upon the engagement. The Building Committee promised to hold their first meeting forthwith, and enter into arrangements to pew the church with the least possible delay. The meeting was closed with prayer.

THE SHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—A case came before our court of petty sessions the other day, in which the character of our juvenile population was delineated in everything but the brightest colours. The justices present were Captain Moore, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Byrnes, and Mr. F. Oakes. A person named Miller, residing in Providence-row, appeared on summons to answer the charge of assaulting a boy named Conn, by wringing his ears, &c. The defendant stated that he was highly exasperated at the boy for pelting his (defendant's) child with stones on frequent occasions. The case was proved against Miller, and, Mr. Byrnes rising, stated that he did not know the defendant, neither did he wish to take part in the decision; but from personal observation and much experience, would state that he believed that there was not the equal of the children of this town in any part of the world, impudent, mischievous, and daring in their conduct, they delighted in destroying property, pelting stones, at any and every body, especially persons on horseback. The other day he, Mr. Byrnes, was riding smartly through Church-street, and four or five young urchins formed a string and determinedly obstructed his proceeding until all but one separated, and that one for *bravado* squatted down within a yard of the horse, and made a hideous noise to deter the horse; he, Mr. B., would further remark that pounds' worth of the stone-work of his new building in Church-street had been destroyed by these children; when he looked at the emigrant children, and observed their orderly and respectful conduct, he could not help remarking that there was not the equal of the Parramatta children in any part of the world. Miller was fined 10s. and costs, with an intimation not to take the law into his own hands on a similar occasion.

RIVALRY IN THE SALE OF ANIMAL FOOD.—This town is much benefited by the spirited example set by Mr. W. Lawson's supply of beef and mutton, that gentleman, having sent to his stations for a number of cattle and sheep; on offering them for sale, found that nothing like a fair price could be obtained, has had them slaughtered and sent in every morning for sale, thereby supplying us with mutton as low at threepence per pound, by the half sheep, and beef equally low. This has had the effect of reducing the market; and we only hope that other gentlemen graziers will do the same, as it is well known that that class of colonists do not reap the full advantage of the high price of meat.

WINDSOR.

THE CROWN LANDS.—We have been requested to direct public attention, and the attention of the authorities, whether Crown Land Commissioners or others, we know not exactly whom, to a practice which has been permitted for some time past to prevail, but which ought to be put a stop to without delay, of parties digging large holes in town preserves, such as Thompson's-square and the Market Reserve, for the purpose of obtaining loam. While so much of the requisite material can be had in the Common and the bush, it does certainly seem wanton in parties digging trenches in the heart of a town for such a purpose. In Thompson's-square there is a hole so deep that it is absolutely dangerous to unwary passengers at night. We hope this unwarrantable practice will be put a stop to, ere it proceeds too far.

The weather continues beautifully fine. There is no news of interest to communicate this week. The police office has happily been quite barren of cases lately. Parties have been busy during the last fortnight in collecting the Electoral List. We believe there will be a large accession of voters this year. Madam Sara Flower and the Messrs. Howson give a grand concert, in the saloon of Ridge's Hotel, this evening (Thursday), which we anticipate will be well patronised. More anon.

RICHMOND.

JUNE 28TH.—In January last, the Commissioners of the Richmond Road Trust forwarded a memorial to his late Excellency Sir Charles Fitz Roy, relative to the Richmond punt, and praying that a public ferry might be established across the Hawkesbury at that place. On the 15th of February following, an acknowledgment came from the Colonial Secretary's Office, stating that the memorial in question had been referred to the Surveyor-General for his report, which, when received, a further communication would be made without delay. Now, as more than four months have elapsed since the last letter, and we are informed no further communication on the subject has been received, it does appear to us strange that in a matter so simple so much delay should be allowed. Whether it be the fault of the Surveyor-General's or the Colonial Secretary's Office in the procrastination we will not venture to say; but this we certainly know, that the public interests are being sacrificed in the meantime. We cannot for a moment see why ferries over public rivers should be allowed to be monopolised by private individuals, while all the time the roads leading thereto on both sides are in a disgraceful state of disrepair. We therefore trust that those in authority will deliver their ultimatum on the subject forthwith.

WOLLOMBI—M'DONALD RIVER.—The Justices of the Peace acting in and for the district of Wollombi and Macdonald River, have caused the public pound to be removed from the farm lately occupied by Mr. William Chapman, to the farm of Mr. Aaron Walters, near St. Alban's, Macdonald River; and have appointed Mr. Aaron Walters to be poundkeeper at Macdonald River, in the room of Mr. W. Chapman resigned.

TASMANIA.

FROM the *Launceston Examiner*, of the 21st current, we copy the following items of domestic intelligence, chiefly relating to Hobart Town:—

The Mayor of Hobart Town begs to acknowledge the receipt of cheques, amounting to £222 8s., in aid of the Patriotic Fund, forwarded from Avoca by Roderic O'Connor, Esq.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Enright v. Fitzpatrick.—This case was tried before the Supreme Court on Monday; it was action in trover, brought to recover damages for a trespass alleged to have been committed by defendant's taking forcible possession of a public house called the Traveller's Rest, Peachy Bay; plaintiff also sought to recover damages for the forcible expulsion of his family, and for an alleged conversion of plaintiff's property by defendant. Damages laid at £500. The Attorney-General and Mr. Knight were counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Brewer conducted the case for the defendant. Verdict for the plaintiff for £384 5s., £75 of which were awarded by the jury for the inconvenience suffered by plaintiff and his family for the forcible expulsion.

On Thursday, Mr. Fowler, coachbuilder, charged an immigrant named Charles Paine, under the Masters and Servants Act, with being unruly. The charge was based upon an insolent rejoinder made by defendant when his employer upbraided him for being dilatory. The bench decided that the conduct complained of did not come within the meaning of the Act, and dismissed the case. On Friday evening a meeting of mechanics was held to consider the matter, when it was resolved to commence an action for false imprisonment, Paine having been sent to the watchhouse, and kept in custody a whole night.

Three men are in custody charged with stealing some watches from the wreck of the Catherine Sharer.

THE CONVICT DEPARTMENT.—We are informed upon high authority (says the *Daily News*) that his Excellency the Governor has decided upon ordering a public enquiry into the whole working of the convict department. If this be true, and we believe that our readers may thoroughly depend upon the accuracy of the statement, we cannot but congratulate Sir Henry Young upon his firmness in having arrived at this resolution. It will be all-important, however, that he should be most careful in selecting those who have to carry on the investigation. There are wheels moving wheels, of whose existence he, as a stranger, can know but little.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning, while the convict gang was at work at the Commissariat Wharf engaged in driving some piles, by some means the monkey got out of the groove, and descended with great violence on to a plank close by where the men were at work, breaking it in two, and striking the overseer and one of the gang. The overseer, Charles Jones, was frightfully smashed about the head, and fell into the water; he sank, and did not rise again. Captain Willett immediately lowered one of the Lady Franklin's boats, and after a lapse of ten minutes he was taken out by means of a pair of drags. The body was immediately carried to the Colonial Hospital, where Dr. Benson pronounced life extinct. The other man was not materially hurt.—*Advertiser.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—Since our last issue (says the *Launceston Examiner*), Mr. Stuart Erskine Harvey, for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits in Launceston, and who recently returned from England in the Blue Jacket, has breathed his last. The circumstances attending this unexpected and melancholy occurrence are of the most painful nature, and for the satisfaction of all parties it was determined that the coroner should investigate them. An inquest was held on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 20th current, at the Brisbane Hotel, before W. Gunn, Esq., and a jury. Mr. Harvey's life having been insured in the Derwent and Tamar office, Mr. Gleadow attended the inquest to watch the proceedings for the company, and Mr. W. Douglas on behalf of the friends of deceased. The melancholy circumstances, as detailed in evidence, were these. Joseph Ward having been sworn, deposed—Am assistant at Mr. Spicer's, the chemist; about nine o'clock on Saturday night deceased came to the shop in company with Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Harvey; he appeared unwell, sat down upon a chair, and beckoning with his hand said "dont speak." A few minutes afterwards he said he felt a little easier, but kept coughing and spitting into his handkerchief, which was tinged with blood; he then asked for a glass of water, which was given him, Mr. and Mrs. B. Harvey first tasting it; Mr. Bruce Harvey said he would go for a cab; deceased moved in front of the door to get the air, and desired witness to stand in front of the door to keep any one from coming in; Dr. Campbell arrived shortly after, examined him, felt his pulse, and applied ether to his nostrils; deceased then requested to be removed outside, and after a short time he was carried in again: he desired to have his feet placed in hot water, and said he should die; Dr. Casey then arrived, and witness left the room; on going in shortly afterwards, at about a quarter-past ten, Dr. Campbell said he was dead; don't know why Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Harvey tasted the water—there was nothing in it; deceased did not say what was the matter with him, but made a great noise in his chest. The brother of the deceased gentleman also gave similar testimony. Deceased had been suffering from disease of the heart for fifteen or sixteen years, and his life was insured at a very high premium in consequence. Dr. Campbell stated that he was called to attend deceased on Saturday night, and found him suffering from severe difficulty in breathing, he refused to take any stimulant, stating that he had taken some on board the Ida; stimulating applications were applied to his chest, and he died in about an hour, after having expectorated from the lungs a large quantity of frothy matter; witness had no doubt that deceased was labouring under disease of the heart, or lungs, or both. Dr. Campbell here read a minute description noted down at the time, of the appearances presented at the post-mortem examination, concluding thus:—From a careful examination of the foregoing, I consider that death resulted from natural causes; and that the immediate cause was aserous effusion into the lungs, pleura, and abdominal cavity, immediately arising from organic disease of the heart. Doctors Casey and Maddox having testified their concurrence in the opinion given by Dr. Campbell, the jury, without hesitation, returned the following verdict:—"Died from natural causes, and not otherwise."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

OUR last intelligence from this quarter of the world is not so late as that previously received; but having been put in possession of more complete files of newspapers, we proceed to give the following additional items:—

The question of responsible government was occupying a great deal of attention on the part of the Legislature. The following is the motion of Mr. Paterson, which was passed in the House of Assembly by a majority of 23 to 9. "That the experience of the first and present sessions of the Cape Parliament fully justifies an expression of opinion by this House, that the immediate introduction of Responsible Parliamentary Government into the colony is both expedient and necessary,—and that a select committee of the House be appointed to enquire into the best means for furthering this object, and to report to this House on the amendments to be made in the Constitution Ordinances, by which the principle of Responsible Parliamentry Government may be introduced." In making the motion he made the following remarks: It would be seen by the resolution that he wished the matter to be fairly discussed; he wished the subject to be decided by conviction founded on experience. If any member could show him that the introduction of responsible government was not necessary, he was not so wedded to his opinion, but that he could then be induced to give it up. He wished to bring the institutions of this country into truer harmony and less conflicting position with each other. There were some who thought that the present state of society was not ripe for responsible government, but this cry had been raised against every good thing that had been argued for—it was the cry against a free press—it was a cry against the present system of justice—it was a cry against the very institutions under which they were here met this day. He believed that they were now prepared to carry out a more responsible form of government than the present one. They had all the parts of good institutions, but he did not think they had been properly fitted together, there was a want of connection between the Legislature and the Executive. If they regarded it in any point of view, it was inconsistent. The Governor may wish to bring forward some measure, but then he was surrounded with difficulties in every way, and there was no party in the Legislature with whom he could take counsel. There was no party to guarantee that if he did prepare a measure that it would receive any support. If the House advanced a step with any of the Government measures, the bill was read a first time and laid on the table, and nothing further was done with it. This was the case with all the Government measures that had been introduced, they dropped, as it were, stillborn, and the table groaned beneath the weight of their corpses. As the Government must feel the greatest inconvenience from the present Constitution, so this Legislature also felt the same. Last session a large sum of money was voted for prisons, and it was expected that something would be done before this session; but when the House met, it was found that nothing had been done, and there was no one to bring to account. There was a prison board, but then it was found that the prison board was not responsible to any one. Some remedy should be provided, and that could alone be done by the introduction of responsible parliamentary government. What he meant by responsible parliamentary government was, that there should be individuals made responsible for the carrying out of the various measures. For instance, there must be a commissioner of public defences; that officer would be responsible for all that was done in connection with that office, and whilst he continued to enjoy the confidence of the House, he would be supported; but if he forfeited it, the House would have its remedy, he could be removed from office, and some other individual would be elected in his place. Some of the members of the Eastern Province felt a little jealous, lest undue influence might be thus thrown into the hands of the members of the Western Province. They thought that all the members would live in Cape Town, but he did not think this may be feared at all. There would be no occasion for the minister to live in Cape Town. If the Governor could be absent during the whole of the recess, and many of the Governors had been absent during the whole time they held office, surely ministers need not be compelled to live in Cape Town. There might be cases of great emergency, when it would be necessary to summon all the cabinet together, but this would very seldom occur. Under the present constitution it was altogether impossible to economise time, and this was a great consideration. If there was a party charged with conducting measures through the House, there would be far less time occupied in doing the business. And there was no one thing that made it so objectionable for members to come to Cape Town as this one thing, the great waste of time. There was a cry in the country that this Parliament was doing nothing, and this cry was becoming general; although it was but a whispering zephyr to-day, it would grow into a mighty tempest, unless it was checked in time.

A petition from the Mahommedans of the Cape, praying for State support, had been presented to the House of Assembly, and, after some opposition, was received and referred to the consideration of a committee. It was stated that the Mahommedans in the colony numbered not less than 8000.

It will be seen from the following report of the Cape *Monitor* that the mining interest in the colony is beginning to assume a most important character:—

Foremost in the rank of promising companies at the present moment stands the Walwich Bay Company—we use promising now in a different sense than when that hopeful word was put forward in the advertisement of the staggers. We are dealing with facts that can neither be refuted nor revoked. The Walwich Bay Company yesterday deposited in the stores of Messrs. De Pass, three tons and a half of ore, calculated to yield from 50 to 70 per cent. copper. One lump of 66lbs. shown us was nearly a solid lump of grey oxide, and is certainly the handsomest sample we ever saw. Shares in this Company originally fetched from £5 to £6; to-day £20 has been offered and refused. The reports from the mines show that there are twenty tons of the same kind of ore lying at the mouth of the mines ready for transit. This is one of the most cheering pieces of intelligence that has been received in Cape Town.

GOLD.—At the stores of Mr. Preuss, St. George-street, we have been shown a piece of quartz, about an ounce weight, in which is imbedded a nugget of gold. This is one only of several nuggets that have been found by Mr. Adams, jun., on the centres of the Western Province Company. We were aware that nuggets had been sent from these centres at least three weeks since; but knowing also that the Company had filed a claim for the £1000 offered by the Government for the discovery of gold in this colony, we forbore publishing the information until the necessary forms had been gone through. The quartz in which the nugget shown us is imbedded has a very peculiar appearance; it is exceedingly clear and brittle, rather assuming the nature of a mass of crystal than the ordinary composition of quartz. The nugget is very small; but when viewed with a glass, the vein can be traced across it, as though the metal had, whilst in a state of fusion, run across the quartz and settled in the cavity in which it is found. In several parts of the quartz, minute particles of gold can be detected. Mr. Adams, the manager of the Western Province mines, left with a party of labourers for the mines of the company on Thursday. He was also accompanied by some of Mr. Cameron's party.

The No. 6 company, of which tales were told that tended to bring it into disrepute, has received a great quantity of samples of the richest description, and there is reason for believing that these tales originated with a party who had no very legitimate ends in view.

A meeting of the Bendop Mining Company was held at the Commercial Exchange on Saturday last, when it was determined to proceed without consulting the directors. It was alleged that the directors had neglected their work, and it was detrimental to the interest of the shareholders to allow the company to suffer further. This gave offence to one or two directors, who resigned in consequence. No person offered any objection to the resignation as far as our reporter present at the meeting could learn, and the resolutions advertised in another column were passed. The leading shareholders expressed a determination to forward the work by all the means in their power.

The increased population at the mines has, we are glad to hear, been the means of drawing the attention of the Government to the state of things there. The Colonial Secretary has this week acquainted the Legislative Council that a civil commissioner and an efficient constabulary are to be appointed in order that there may be no recurrence of the disastrous scenes it has been lately our painful duty to publish. We find that the spiritual wants of the miners are not to be uncared for, inasmuch as we find the following advertisement in an English paper:—"The Bishop of Cape Town requires for the service of the Church in his diocese, some devoted clergymen for the following posts:—1. A clergyman for the Copper Mines in Namaqualand, at the mouth of the Orange River, 300 miles distant from Cape Town. A very large population, wholly unprovided with the means of grace, is rapidly flowing into this district, which bids fair to become one of the most important mining fields in the world. The climate is hot. The clergyman would be required to ride from station to station for the purpose of holding services. It is supposed that an income of £200 a year would be sufficient to maintain him."

Bishop Grey's work was last week characterised by Mr. Arderne, as only calculated to "debase." Foremost in this work, and behindhand in no other, where good can be done, should hardly earn for his lordship the reputation which the hon. member for Somerset sought to bestow on him.

THE MINT.

(From Friday's Government Gazette.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 28th June, 1855.

With reference to the notice from this office of the 10th ultimo, His Excellency the Governornor-General is pleased to direct the publication for general information, of the following regulations for the receipt and issue of gold at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, which will take effect from the 2nd proximo, and supersede the temporary arragement notified on the above date:—

I. Importation of gold dust or gold bullion for coinage from 12 ounces upwards will be receivable at this Mint daily (Saturdays and holidays excepted), between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., on the following terms:—

1. Importations from ten thousand ounces standard and upwards, subject to a charge of three-quarters per cent. for converting the same into coin.
2. Importations below this amount will be coined at a charge of 1 per cent.
3. The value of the bullion will be determined on the reports of the Mint Assayers.
4. Importations will be melted, if preferred, in the presence of the importer. The importer will also be furnished, on demand, with a clip for assay of his own ingot, as a check on the reports of the Mint assayers.
5. The Mint will issue, if required, gold bullion in bars or ingots, at £3 17s. 10½d. the standard ounce.
6. The Mint will be prepared to afford accommodation to a limited extent to parties requiring early payment for their bullion, at an advance of one-fourth per cent. on the above charges. Payment in such cases will be made within three days of delivery at the Mint.

II. The following descriptions of bullion are not admissible within the Mint, viz.—Articles of plate, jewellery, or wrought gold (coins excepted); bullion containining mercury or metals foreign to the gold producing districts of Australasia, and destructive of the malleability of the metal; bullion that has been tampered with in any way.

III. Bullion which can be recognised before melting as objectionable on the above grounds will not be received, but should any after melting prove unfit for coinage for the reasons enumerated, it will be returned to the importer, subject to a charge of sixpence per ounce, on the gross weight of the importation.

By His Excellency's command,

C. D. RIDDELL.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1501841

VERY ELEGANT Assortment of Choice Plated Ware for SALE, (privately) by the undersigned, in quantities to suit private purchasers. It comprises one of the most costly assortments ever offered for sale, and consists of fruit stands, epergnes, plateaus, egg frames, cruet stands, candlesticks, salvers, sugar baskets, cake baskets, pickle stands, salts, card baskets, fish slices, covered dishes, and the Victoria pattern of real silver plate in forks, spoons, &c., &c. Apply to ROBERT MURIEL, auctioneer, and agent, 258, George-street.

AMERICAN STOVES, No. 5 to 10; American ploughs and various agricultural implements, for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, by WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place. Sydney, June 2.

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS. Just opened, a large and varied assortment of some of the handsomest brass and iron bedsteads ever imported, and of various sizes, at JOHN HILL, jun., and SON'S, 48, late 107, King-street.

RATTANS.—Wanted, Two Thousand Bundles. WILEY and SON, basket makers, Park-street.

COALS and FIREWOOD of the best quality, at HUDSON'S Wharf, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

FOR SALE, in Pyrmont, near the A. S. N. Company's works, Two Stone-built Houses, each two stories, on a lease of 66 years. Ground rent very low. Both houses are now let to good tenants. One contains a shop, the other private residence. Parties desirous of investing capital in property, would do well to examine the above houses, as they will be sold cheap. The houses are situated about 40 perches from Murray's Wharf, and near the A. S. N. Company's works. For further information apply on the premises to the owner; JOHN HENON, Pyrmont.

SALES BY AUCTION.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 29th June, 1855.
Nixon v. Simmons.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of July next, at noon, on the premises now, or lately, in the occupation of the defendant, immediately opposite the Prince of Wales Theatre, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, and interest of the above-named defendant, of, in, and to an unexpired lease of a piece or parcel of land, whereon the defendant has erected two iron houses,—unless this execution be previously satisfied.

SATURDAY'S Sale of Horses, &c.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A variety of horses, suitable for every description of work.
Also, gigs, phaetons, dogcarts, &c., &c.
Chaff machines, farming implements, &c.

Rouse's well-known Horses.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. E. and G. Rouse to sell by auction, at Fullagher's, Star Inn, Western Road, on MONDAY, July 9th, at 11 o'clock,
50 head of well bred strong colts and fillies, from the well-known stud of Messrs. Rouse. They are suited for hackney, carriage, and dray work.

WOOLLER'S HORSE REPOSITORY, George-street, opposite the Police Office. Established 1855—under the new Rules. No charge made at this Repository for putting up horses, &c., for sale by auction. Mr. S. WOOLLER, will sell by public auction every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock each day. N.B.—All horses, &c., sold, the owners can have their money immediately after the sale.

SATURDAY'S General Sale.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Brickfield-hill and Druitt-street trial horses
Gig, carriage, and saddle horses
The usual number of other horses
1 London-built omnibus
1 four-wheeled phaeton
2 new four-spring gigs, made to order
1 new sociable
1 new chaise cart, on patent axles
2 spring carts
3 box drays
1 town ditto
Harness of every description
And other articles too numerous to be mentioned.
Terms, cash.

Seven fresh Horses from the country, just arrived.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
7 very powerful young horses, just arrived from the country. They are all broken in to single and double harness, and are subject to any trials the purchasers may wish for.
Terms, cash.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A brown horse, stands 15 hands high, five years old, and is subject to trial in single or double harness, or trial with a ton up Brickfield Hill.
A chesnut horse, stands 14 hands high. He is a very superior saddle horse, and is very quiet in harness.
Dray, harness, and tarpaulin.
Terms, cash.

Horse, gig, and harness.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A bay horse, gig, and harness, complete. The horse stands 16 hands high, and is subject to trial in a gig, or trial of a ton weight up Druitt-street.
Terms, cash.

To Butchers.
772 Fat Sheep.

MR. LONG is favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Cattle Sale Yards, at Camperdown, at 2 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, 1855,
772 fat ewes.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

To Butchers.
50 Head Fat Cattle.

MR. LONG is favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Cattle Sale Yards, at Camperdown, near Sydney, at 2 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, 1855,
50 head fat cattle.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

To Butchers.
70 very Prime Fat Cattle.

MR. LONG is favoured with instructions from Joseph Pearse, Esq., Namoi River, to sell by auction, at the Cattle Sale Yards, Camperdown, near Sydney, at 2 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 2nd July,
70 very prime fat cattle, in small lots to suit purchasers.
Every accommodation for slaughtering and delivery.

Beer Engine, Spirit Fountain, Kegs, Measures, Counter, Shelving, Gas Fittings, Water Piping, Household Furniture, and Effects.

MR. H. A. GRAVES has received instructions from Mrs. Coulston to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the premises known as the Wollongong Hotel, corner of Kent and Bathurst Streets, without reserve,
One beer engine, one spirit fountain with eight kegs, counter, shelving, pewter measures, mixing tub, gas fittings, champagne, cider, show bottles, water pipe fittings; also the furniture and effects, comprising of round, dressing and other tables, chairs, sofas, wash-stands, bedsteads, mattresses, stretchers, and bedding, chimney and other looking glasses, clocks, large three burner hanging-lamp, pictures, carpets, fenders, cruet stands, glassware, ornaments, kitchen utensils, and other sundries too numerous to enumerate.
Terms, cash.

ADRAIN'S SATURDAY'S Clearing-out Sale.

C. ADRAIN will sell by auction, at his Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
30 dozen willow plates, cups and saucers, bowls; 200 pieces paperhangings, rope, boots and shoes assorted, clocks, watches, jewellery, 2 hogsheads porter, damaged; also furniture and shopfittings, consisting of tables, washstands, sofas, looking-glasses, pictures, a chest of carpenters' tools, a coffee roaster and mill, 200 lbs. unground coffee, a snuff mill for making snuff, chests, 400 to 600 vols. books suitable for a country library, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Mr. H. D. COCKBURN, on the premises, Park-street, on MONDAY next, 2nd July, at 12 o'clock precisely, a neat House, containing two rooms, and side entrance. The shop is 12 feet frontage, by 26 feet deep; brick walls 8 feet high—a good substantial roof; counter and shelves, all to be sold without any reserve. The house may remain on the ground for six months from the day of sale, by paying the ground rent of 25s. per week. The house is now let to a respectable tenant at 45s. per week. Terms, cash.

Unreserved Sale. To close accounts.

WILLIAM GRINSELL BURGIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Saturday, 30th June, at the Sydney Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
500 pieces wall paper
100 boxes muscatel raisins
Plates
Dishes
Toilet services
Tea services, white and gold and various
Fancy canes
Long boots and
Sundries.
Terms at sale.

To Farmers, Dealers, and others.

PRICE and ALLEN beg to inform the above and the public that they have received instructions to offer for sale by auction, on MONDAY next, the 2nd of July, at the Angel Hotel, eight miles on the Liverpool-road, (whither they have been removed for the convenience of sale,) at 12 o'clock noon, punctually,
6 very valuable milch cows
2 cart horses
1 saddle and harness horse, a first-rate hack
1 excellent wool dray, nearly new, with sides for carrying manure, &c.
1 set of cart harness
1 ditto of leader ditto
A very superior lot of pigs
Poultry
Garden implements, &c., &c.
The auctioneers beg to notice their friends that the above are all of the best possible description, having been selected by the present proprietor (who is giving up farming) regardless of expense, and that the whole will be sold without the slightest reserve.
Also, immediately after the sale of the stock,
A most valuable allotment on the Cheltenham Estate, block 5, section K—66 feet frontage x 346 depth—and facing the Cheltenham terminus—the quality of the land being A1.
Terms at sale.

28 Packages Boots and Shoes.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, on MONDAY, July 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
28 packages assorted boots and shoes, comprising
Men's calf wellingtons
Ditto dress ditto
Long and short water boots
Stout bluchers
Lace-up boots
Strong shoes, &c.
Ladies' French boots
Women's walking shoes and slippers, &c.
Terms at sale.

Slop Clothing, White and Coloured Shirts, Railway Wraps, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, on MONDAY, July 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
Five cases assorted slop clothing
Two cases white and coloured shirts
Two bales stout rugs, railway wraps
Two cases felt hats, &c.
Terms at sale.

Sixty-one Coils Water-laid Warp.
To Captains, Shipowners, Ship Chandlers, and others.
In lots to suit purchasers.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Jolly's Stores, Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, 3rd July, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
61 coils new coir water-laid warps, 4, 5, and 6 inch.
Terms at sale.
N.B. The above will be guaranteed sound, and the best lot in the market, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Price's No. 1, Belmont Sperm Candles.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, at 11 o'clock,
350 boxes, each 25 lbs. Price's No. 1. Belmont sperm candles
☞ In lots to suit purchasers.

To Provision Dealers, Bakers, Confectioners, &c.
Butter
Lard.
Just arrived from the Country.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, at 11 o'clock,
Three casks prime fresh butter
Two ditto lard
Three kegs ditto.
Terms, cash.

Oilman's Stores
Dried Fruits
Steele's Liverpool Soap, &c. &c.
For Sale by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 3rd July.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, at 11 o'clock,
53 cases, each 3 dozen, Goode and Wyatt's pickles
18 ditto, ditto ditto, Whybrow's ditto
10 ditto, ditto 2 dozen, 2 lb. tins fresh oysters
18 boxes pears
21 ditto peaches
77 ditto apricots
16 ditto raisins
20 ditto figs
5 tons Steele's best Liverpool soap, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Three-bushel Bags.
(More or less damaged.)

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s) Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, at 1 o'clock,
MHA ¾ 120 (more or less) three-bushel bags, striped.

To Hotel and Innkeepers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, &c.
Prime Draught Ale.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 3rd July, at 12 o'clock,
25 hogsheads Sheffield ale, perfectly sound, filled up, and the quality inferior to none in the market.
Terms at sale.
N.B.—In lots to suit purchasers.

Woolpacks, 10 lbs.
Brown Canvas
Bleached Sheeting.
On TUESDAY, the 3rd July, at 11 o'clock,

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, at 11 o'clock,
MHA 74 1 bale, 100 woolpacks, 10 lbs. each
132—35 4 ditto, each 21 pieces, brown canvas
S in diamond over M
17—9 3 ditto, 44 to 48 pieces each, bleached shirting.
Terms at sale.

Port
Sherry
Brandy
Rum
Ale and Porter
Corks, &c., &c.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel and Inn Keepers, Shippers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

RISHWORTH and CO., have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s) Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, at 12 o'clock precisely,
15 hogsheads, prime old port
59 cases, each 2 dozen port, a beautiful sample
10 octaves fine sherry
3 hogsheads pale brandy
3 ditto Martell's ditto (a prime sample)
4 ditto dark ditto
10 ditto pale brandy, a very superior sample, just landed, ex Golden Era
20 quarters ditto ditto
93 cases, each 1 dozen Marquet's brandy
35 ditto ditto Clouseau's ditto
20 ditto ditto Bennett Martell's ditto
25 ditto ditto dark French ditto
10 hogsheads rum
3 ditto ditto
30 casks, each 4 dozen Guiness' stout
20 cases, ditto Bryant and Davis' ale
30 ditto ditto Elliott and Watney's stout
40 casks ditto ditto Berwick's Edinburgh ale
28 hogsheads Sheffield ale, a splendid ale, and perfectly sound
12 bags wine corks, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Extensive Sale of English-made Jewellery (warranted genuine) English-made Gold and Silver Watches, Geneva ditto, &c., &c.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.
On WEDNESDAY, the 4th July.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell (without the slightest reserve), by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of jewellery (warranted genuine), gold and silver watches, &c., comprising
Gold bracelets, very choice goods
Ditto brooches, ditto ditto
Ditto wires
Ditto tops and drops
Ditto keys, assorted alberts, foxheads, pistols, regards, turquoise, stones, seal
Ditto ditto chatelaine appendage
Ditto rings, in great variety
Ditto watches (English-made), patent levers, hunting, and open face, jewelled
Ditto ditto (Geneva), ditto ditto ditto
Silver ditto (English-made) ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto (Geneva), ditto ditto ditto
Gold guard chains
Ditto alberts
Ditto earrings
Ditto brequet keys
Ditto pencil cases
Ditto studs, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
☞ The auctioneers have every confidence in recommending to the attention of the trade, and the public generally, the above goods, comprising some of the choicest things of the kind perhaps ever offered to public competition in this colony.

Elegant and Valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Glass, Oil Paintings, Engravings, &c., the property of James Alexander, Esq., to be sold at his residence, St. Mark's-cresent, Darling Point Road, in consequence of his departure for England.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions from James Alexander, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his residence, St. Mark's-crescent, near St. Mark's Church, Darling Point Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his modern and elegant household funiture, &c., comprising every article required in the domestic arrangements of a complete establishment,
THE DRAWING-ROOM contains rosewood furniture en suite, covered with crimson damask, comprising couches, balloon back chairs, arm ditto, easy ditto, footstools, &c., rosewood screen, Berlin wool work, rosewood loo table with elegant cover, rosewood cottage pianoforte 6¾ octaves, a splendid instrument by Rachal and Co., rosewood music chair, Berlin wool worked seat, Chinese, card, and coffee tables, elegant inlaid cabinet, rich velvet pile carpet and rug to match, window curtains and poles, vases, ornaments, engravings, pier glass with elegant gilt frame, matting, &c., &c.
THE DINING ROOM contains mahogany telescope dining table, mahogany chairs, morocco covered; ditto sideboard, plate glass back, marble top; Brussels carpet and rug, oil paintings, curtains, chimney ornaments, hassocks, &c.
THE BREAKFAST ROOM contains mahogany couch morocco covered, ditto chairs, ditto, ditto table, ditto bookcase (very elegant), Chinese coffee tables, chimney ornaments, fender and fire-irons, matting, rug, &c., &c.
THE BEDROOMS are complete in every requisite—bedsteads (iron) large and small, beds and bedding, wardrobes, chests of drawers, toilet tables, matting, rugs, toilet glasses, elegant washstands and services, towel horses, cheval glasses, bed-steps, &c.
GLASS AND CHINA, &c., comprise all that a housekeeper can require; kitchen, pantry, storeroom, servant's rooms, &c., are all furnished with every requisite.
PLATE AND PLATED WARE, &c., comprising costly and elegant tea and coffee services, cake baskets, fruit stands, hock and decanter stands, candlesticks and branches, cruets, toast racks, nut crackers, &c., &c.
Terms cash.
☞ Catalogues are in preparation, and will be ready at the rooms of the auctioneers a few days prior to the sale.

Clearance Sale of
Drapery
Boots and Shoes
Clothing
Cutlery and Papier Maché Goods, and
A large variety of Unclaimed Sundries.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, to close half-yearly accounts,
A quantity of various merchandise.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

By order of the Official Assignee, John Morris, Esq.
In the Insolvent Estate of Gustav Wangenheim.
Wearing Apparel, and various articles of Jewellery, &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A quantity of wearing apparel and various articles of jewellery, belonging to the estate of Gustav Wangenheim.
Terms, cash.

Superior Household Furniture, &c.
The property of a lady who has recently left the colony.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, adjoining the Cockatoo Inn, on TUESDAY next, the 3rd July, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the late proprietor's furniture, consisting of dining and card tables, mahogany chairs, child's chair, chess table, stools, fender and fireirons, carpet and hearth-rug, iron bedsteads, looking glasses, chest of drawers, child' cot, bedding, &c.; also kitchen dressers, Russell's stove, culinary utensils, kitchen furniture, &c.; together with a variety of very excellent and useful household requisites.
Terms, cash.

Important and Unreserved Sale of Choice Engravings, elegantly Framed.
Eleven Cases, now landing.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, July 4th, by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street,
Eleven cases, all elegantly framed,
MM over S in diamond—
1 1, one case—14 pairs of engravings
6 ditto ditto, proofs
1 2, one case—6 Joshua Commanding, &c.
6 Opening of the Sixth Seal
6 Israelites
6 Destroying Angels
1 3, one case—6 each, Cricket Match, Death Stag, proofs
Combats, proofs
1 4, one case—6 each, Just Caught, Chase prints
Chase prints, proofs
1 5, one case—6 pairs Heroes, 3 pairs Heroes, proofs
1 6, one case—Heroes, proofs, and Chase prints
1 7, one case—Cricket Matches, Stag at Bay, proofs
Death Combats, &c., &c.
1 8, one case—Deluge, and The Mated
1 9, one case—The Mated, proofs
1 10, one case—Royal Recreation, Snappapple Night, proofs
Reform Bill, &c., &c.
1 11, one case—Chase, Marriage, Heroes, Feeding Horses, Charles and Strafford, House of Commons, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 4th July, THURSDAY, 5th, FRIDAY, 6th.
To Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers
Furniture Dealers
Parties Furnishing, &c., &c., &c.
Immense Unreserved Sale at the Stores of Messrs. Puissant and Kresser, Wynyard-street, of
Furniture
Fancy Goods
Bronzes, Vases and China Ornaments
Clocks, Paintings, and Engravings
Noble Chimney and Pier Glasses
Gas Lustres, Chandeliers, and Moderator Lamps
Carpets and Hearthrugs
Paperhangings
China, Dinner, and Dessert Services
Barrel Organs and Musical Boxes, &c., &c.

F. PUISSANT will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Puissant and Kresser, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY the 4th, THURSDAY the 5th, and FRIDAY the 6th, July, commencing each day at 11 o'clock,
The whole of their superb stock of cabinet and decorative furniture, which, for elegance of style and thorough finish, certainly is equal to any ever offered in this colony.
On account of Mr. Kresser being about to depart for Europe, Messrs. P. and K. have determined to relinquish this department of their business, and have therefore authorised the auctioneer to guarantee to intending purchasers that the whole will be sold without the slightest reserve
The Stores will be open and the furniture exposed to view on Monday, the 2nd proximo, when catalogues of each day's sale will be ready.
The stock comprises a superior and elegant assortment of
DINING ROOM FURNITURE, consisting of
Spanish mahogany sideboards, 5, 6, and 7 feet, fitted with plate drawers, cellaret, &c., handsomely carved
Ditto cheffonier, 3 to 4½ feet, with plate drawers, &c., handsome glass backs
Ditto telescope dining tables, from 6 to 18 feet, solid wood
Ditto easy chairs, in morocco leather, various colours
Ditto ditto, in hair cloth
Ditto ditto, in damask, various colours
Ditto sofas, in hair cloth, spring seats
Ditto ditto, in damask, ditto
Ditto couches, in hair cloth, spring seats
Ditto ditto, in damask, various colours, ditto
Ditto chairs, in morocco leather, medallion pattern, quite new style, London-made
Ditto ditto, in hair cloth, ditto
Ditto ditto, in damask, various colours
Ditto ditto, in crimson plush, cabriole pattern
English oak chairs, unstuffed, sweep back
Ditto ditto, cane seated, ditto
Magnificent moderator and candle lamp, 18 lights, suitable for billiard rooms
Spanish mahogany butler's trays
Ditto supper ditto
Three-tier dinner waggons
DRAWING ROOM en suite,
Of rosewood, mahogany, and walnut, comprising—
Couches
Lounges
Ottomans
Easy chairs
Arm chairs
Small chairs to match
Rosewood, mahogany, and walnut loo tables
Ditto ditto sofa tables
Ditto ditto card tables
Ditto ditto fancy tables
Ditto ditto whatnots
Ditto ditto firescreens
Ditto ditto cabinets, plate glass and silk framed
Elegant mantel timepieces
Escritoires in fancy wood, ormolu inlaid
Handsome gas lustres and chandeliers
Fancy gilt chairs
Ditto painted flowers
Console cabriole pier tables, white marble tops
Rosewood cabriole easy chairs in tournay
Large variety of chimney and pier glasses, in handsome gilt frames
Oval pier glasses, in massive frames
China moderator lamps
Cottage pianofortes, in rosewood, 6½ octaves, by of Paris.
BED ROOM.
Handsome Spanish mahogany wing wardrobes, large size
Ditto hanging wardrobes, various sizes
Very handsome ladies' wardrobes, plate-glass panels
Spanish mahogany chests of drawers, marble tops
Ditto four-post bedsteads, with handsomely carved head and footboards, cornice, &c.
Ditto Arabian bedsteads, handsomely carved head and foot boards
Ditto French bedsteads, neatly carved
Bronzed iron tent bedsteads
Iron stretchers, with horsehair mattresses
Mahogany single and double washstands, marble tops, fitted with porcelain ware
Ditto ditto, fitted with drawers, &c.
Ditto dressing tables, marble tops, fitted with dressing-glasses, &c.
Ditto dressing glasses, large and small
Ditto bidets
Ditto night tables, marble tops
Paperhangings in immense variety
Turkey pile carpets, choice patterns
Brussels carpets, ditto
Ditto made, different sizes, handsome borders
Cane bottomed chairs, various patterns
China, dinner, dessert, breakfast, tea and coffee services, in complete sets to match
Paintings in handsome gilt frames, in great variety
Engravings, ditto ditto
The FANCY GOODS consist of
Timepieces, in glass shades
Ditto in black marble
Bronze statuettes, a very large variety
China vases and ornaments
Fancy inlaid agove boxes
Ditto perfume cases
Ditto liqueur cases
Morocco leather writing desks and dressing cases
Very handsome ladies' workboxes, fitted
China and ormolu inkstands, portfolios
Moderator lamps, with fancy shades and flowers
As well as an immense variety of perfumery, and other fancy articles, by far too numerous to be particularised.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
Drawing-room Furniture, of unequalled elegance, from the celebrated makers,
Messrs. WYLIE and LOCKHEAD, GLASGOW.

F. PUISSANT has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Puissant and Kresser, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th proximo,
Two full suites of drawing-room furniture, which for elegance are certainly unsurpassed by any in the colony.
1 full suite, in rosewood, richly carved, and covered in rich satin medallion, inwrought gold on blue, and edged with velvet, comprising
1 settee couch
2 single couches
2 easy chairs
2 fancy ditto
8 small ditto
1 ottoman (round)
1 music stool
2 footstools
1 full suite, in rosewood, richly carved, and covered in rich satin medallion, inwrought gold on crimson, and edged with velvet, comprising
1 settee couch
1 sofa ditto
2 single ditto
2 easy chairs
2 fancy ditto
6 small ditto
1 music stool
2 footstools
Terms at sale.

GREAT TIMBER SALE.
Brodie and Craig's Wharf.
To Builders, Contractors, Shippers, Timber Merchants, and others.
The Cargo, direct from Boston, U. S., ex Rouble, now all landed on the Wharf.
Auction Sale—MONDAY, 2nd July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., the importers, to submit for sale by auction, at Brodie and Craig's Wharf, foot of Bathurst-street, at half-past 2 o'clock, on MONDAY, 2nd July,
A well-selected cargo of timber, and other materials, now landed, ex Rouble, direct from Boston, and consisting principally of the following:—
☞ 100,000 feet of red and white tongued and grooved boards, 1 and 1¼ inch
80,000 ditto carpenters' clean dressed boards, 1 inch
5000 deals, 9 x 3
Ditto ditto, 10 x 3
Ditto ditto, 11 x 3
Ditto ditto, 12 x 3
Ditto ditto, 15 x 3
Ditto ditto, 18 x 3
1000 battens, 7 x 2½, various other sizes
900 panel doors, moulded, 1 and 2 sides
2 feet 6 inches x 6 feet 6 inches
2 10 x 6 10
2 9 x 5 9
500 pairs window sashes, 18 x 12, 17 x 12, 11 x 10, 10 x 18, &c.
Slates, 20 x 10, and 22 x 12
400 barrels Roman cement
50 ditto plaster paris
Galvanised iron, various guages
Ditto corrugated, ditto ditto
Moorwood and Roger's iron tiles, 24 guage
50 barrels of nails
40,000 of very finest Reading bricks, suitable for paving, ornamental buildings, &c., most superior lot. Also,
A large quantity of grindstones, and a great variety of other articles, and materials.
Terms at sale.

Produce Sale.
At the New Stores, Pitt-street North, near Circular Wharf.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their New Stores, Pitt-street North, near Circular Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 3rd July,
Wool
Hides
Sheepskins
Maize
Tallow
Flour
Bran, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Raymond Terrace and Seaham.
Valuable Allotments of Building Land, on the renowned Hunter.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 178, George-street North, Sydney, at half-past 11 o'clock, THURSDAY, 5th July,
All those five parcels or building allotments of land at Seaham,
Being lots Nos. 1 and 20 of section 10
Ditto lot 4 of section 11
Ditto lots 1 and 2 of section 22. Also,
Allotment No. — of section 18, at Raymond Terrace.
Further particulars on Monday.
Property situated in either of these most important townships, the richest and most improving agricultural districts in the colony, on the verge of a splendid navigable river, in the midst of large and rapidly improving towns, bespeak its own value more faithfully than can possibly be done through any other medium.
Terms at sale.

To the Boot and Shoe Trade.
One Hundred and Thirty-five Packages, principally Bostock's manufacture, large sizes, and seasonable.
Auction Sale WEDNESDAY, 4th July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO., have received instructions from the importers, Mr. J. Westbrook and others, to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, opposite to Hunter-street, at half past 10 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 4th July,
One hundred and thirty-five packages boots and shoes, very seasonable, and large sized, principally Bostock's manufacture, together with a choice assortment of leather and skins, as follows, viz.—
GENTLEMEN'S.
Dress wellingtons
Ditto ditto, short
Light calf ditto
Strong ditto
Ditto ditto, clumps
Ditto ditto, short
Prince george and clarence boots
Enamel riding boots
Ditto napoleons
Button boots
Ditto ditto, memel calf tops
Ditto ditto, enamel fronts
Best enamelled balmoral shooting boots
Cloth boots
Calf tie boots
Ditto oxonians
Seal ditto
LADIES'
Cashmere boots, elastic sides
Ditto, vamped and goloshed, extra sizes
Ditto, A and B
Cloth boots, vamped and goloshed, extra sizes
Ditto ditto, adelaide B.B.
Shoes, elastic fronts
Slippers, pumps and welts
Seal ditto, ditto ditto
Cordovan ditto ditto.
MEN'S.
Light calf bluchers
French ditto, B. B.
Stout bluchers, kip and calf
Ditto ditto, clumped
Ditto ditto, hobs
Thigh boots
Deck boots
Napoleons
Watertight and lace boots
Strong oxonians.
WOMEN'S.
Leather boots, lace and button
Ditto shoes, welts
Cloth boots, welts, extra sizes.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS'.
Calf bluchers, 10, 13, 14
Kip ditto, 10, 13, 14
Short wellingtons
Prince georges
Lace ups
Ditto ditto, sprigged.
MAIDS' AND CHILDREN'S.
Cloth and cashmere boots, pumps and wellingtons
Patent slippers
Leather ditto
Patent straps, 6-9, 10-13
Cordovan ditto, welts, ditto ditto
Cloth boots, A & B—BB.
LEATHER AND SKINS.
Light kip leather
Ditto calf
Sole leather
Bag ditto
Basils
Kangaroo skins, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

BURWOOD.
Most desirable BUILDING ALLOTMENTS and VILLA SITES on the Parramatta-road, about seven miles from the CITY OF SYDNEY.
Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 5th July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 178, George-street North, opposite to Hunter-street, at half past 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 5th July,
All that piece or parcel of Land situated on the south side of PARRAMATTA-ROAD, nearly opposite the TOWN OF LONGBOTTOM, about seven miles and-a-half from the CITY OF SYDNEY, and immediately opposite to the Burwood Schools, commencing on the Parramatta-road, at the north-east corner of the property of Thomas Ware Smart, Esq., and bounded on the east by that property—by a line of fence bearing southerly, 345 feet, and being five allotments, Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, of Section 2, on the plan of the celebrated Burwood Estate, with frontages of 50 feet each to the Parramatta and Burwood roads, by depths of 145 to 300 feet.
This really valuable and most Eligible Freehold Property for Villa Sites and other Residences of a superior description, and business Occupations, stands unrivalled for position, being midway between the Metropolis and Parramatta, the next important and rapidly thriving town, and in the very centre of a conjunction of leading roads to all parts of this truly interesting district.
Its gentle elevation commanding delightful panoramic views, which meet the eye in every direction, amidst luxuriancy of soil, and abundance of pure water—so essential and conducive to long life and comfort—and its adjacency to the flourishing and fast-spreading town of Longbottom, where there are Church, Chapel, School, and other valuable accommodations, cannot fail to render it most attractive and desirable.
THE RAILWAY STATION, which is permanently laid on this identical property, and shortly to be opened for the reception of goods and passengers, will cause its proximity to the CITY by means of RAILWAY TRANSIT, to be equal to the more immediate, and hitherto much sought after SUBURBAN RETREATS, imparting an incalculable, ever-growing value; and ensuring a progressive and safe medium for the employment of capital. A desideratum for the mercantile community especially, and all who appreciate the luxury and variety of *rus in urbes*.
A plan of the property on view; and all necessary information obtainable at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, 178, George-street, North, Sydney.
Title, unquestionably right.
Terms, liberal, and declared at sale.

Land and Cattle.
Port Macquarie, Rolland's Plains.
Five Hundred and Thirty-five Acres, a very valuable Property, adjoining the lands of Archibald Clunes Innes, Esq., being on the high road, and midway between Hastings and M'Leay, with a Frontage of Half a Mile to the River Wilson.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 178, George-street North, opposite to Hunter-street, Sydney, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 5th July,
All that excellent and very valuable property, consisting of five hundred and thirty-five acres of agricultural and pastural lands, well known as
ROLLANDS' PLAINS,
adjoining the property of Archibald Clunes Innes, Esq., on the west, by a depth of 139 chains, with a considerable frontage to the River Wilson, which is the northern boundary in the delightful and notoriously healthy district of
PORT MACQUARIE.
The improvements consist of—
One Grass Paddock, 100 acres, enclosed with 3-rail fence
Two ditto ditto, each 12 acres, which have been partially under tillage, and all available for immediate cultivation
One Four-Room Cottage, requiring some repairs, for which sufficient boards have been procured and laid down on the spot
One Two-Room Weatherboard Cottage, and One Slab Building with an excellent Stockyard, and Milking Bails, and a good Pig Yard
The principal portion of the estate, which is at present in its virgin state, consists of a light bush, which might be easily brought under very desirable and profitable cultivation, it being a very rich soil, and most favourable for production.
The residue is fine open Forest Pasture Land with a most extensive run at the back.
The whole of this VERY DESIRABLE FREEHOLD is abundantly supplied with the purest water by a never-failing creek, which passes through it to the RIVER WILSON, and there are also considerable quantities of good timber, suitable for building and other purposes.
With the LAND will be sold TWO HUNDRED HEAD OF CATTLE, a mixed herd, about the average of ages, with a good proportion of bullocks.
The HORSES, PIGS, POULTRY, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., may all be taken at a valuation by the purchaser of the other property.
This VALUABLE ESTATE, so very eligible for situation, being in a district famed for its salubrity and fertility, rapidly speeding in the march of progress—being on the leading thoroughfare to HASTINGS, M'LEAY, and NEW ENGLAND, and within twenty miles of the favourite, very improving, and important shipping town of PORT MACQUARIE, where steamers ply weekly from SYDNEY, and numerous other vessels, for the transport of passengers, produce, cattle, &c., cannot fail to enlist attention, and ensure a safe and most profitable source for the investment of capital.
Title unexceptionable.
Terms and conditions declared at sale.

For Absolute Sale.
The Schooner CATHERINE, a great favourite in the Hunter River Trade.
By order of the Trustees, in the Assignment Estate of Messrs. R. Walton and Co.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the Trustees, to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, at half-past 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 5th July, in the assignment estate of Messrs. Richard Walton and Co.,
The well-known and favourite little schooner CATHERINE, registered 15 tons burthen, with all her gear, tackle, boats, stores, &c., as she now lies in the river.
This colonial built, strong, and very useful little clipper has been principally engaged in the Hunter River trade, in which she is well known for good carrying capacities and sailing qualities, and for which, or any other of the coasting trades, she will be found a most desirable little craft.
The CATHERINE has an excellent inventory of stores, and is in other respects well found, for a vessel of her class, and may be inspected in Woolloomooloo Bay, where she is moored for that purpose.
Any further information may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, 178, George-street, Sydney.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, 30th June.
To Chinaware Dealers, and others.
Superior China Tea Sets.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1 cask superb china tea sets.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 30th June.
Superior Household Furniture
Iron Bedsteads
Hair Mattresses
Marble-top Loo Tables
Cane-seated Chairs
Telescope Dining Table
Bookcase, &c.
The property of a gentleman removing to the country.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock.
Without reserve,
Iron bedsteads
Hair mattresses
Superior marble-top loo table
Bookcase
Cane-seated chairs
Washstand and service
Mahogany telescope dining table
Elegant cheffonier, plate glass back.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.
Gutta Percha Blankets
Ditto ditto Leggings
Ditto ditto Cloth
Ditto ditto Tubing
Double-barrelled Guns

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
20 double-barrelled guns
56 gutta percha blankets
Gutta percha cloth
1 piece gutta percha tubing
Legging south wester.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 2nd July.
400 Sides Kip Leather
20 Dozen Calf Sins.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
400 sides kip leather
20 dozen calf skins.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 2nd June.
To Millers, Bakers, and others.
12 Tons Fine Flour, in 100 lb. Bags.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 12 o'clock,
12 tons fine flour, in 100 lb. bags.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 2nd July.
To Cab Proprietors and others.
Large Clarence Carriage.
For sale without reserve.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Sale Yards, York-street, next to the Wesleyan Chapel, on MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 10 o'clock, without reserve,
1 large size clarence carriage.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 2nd July.
To Boot and Shoe Makers.
18 Casks
19 Cases
12 Trunks
Men's, Women's, Children's Boots and Shoes, for unreserved sale.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 2nd July, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
54 packages, as under—
Ex Speedy.
Men's best bluchers
Ditto ditto ditto, bradded and sprigged
Lads' ditto ditto ditto
Ladies' best patent goloshed double sole boots
Girls' ditto ditto ditto, 10, 11, 12 13
Women's double sole leather shoes
Infants' patent leather shoes, 1 to 3
Ex Spirit of the Age.
Mens' best nailed boots
Ditto ditto bluchers
Lads' ditto ditto
Ladies' cloth patent goloshed boots
Ditto cashmere pumps
Girls' cloth patent goloshed boots, 10 to 13
Women's double sole leather shoes
Ditto pumps
Ladies' patent shoes
Childrens' leather shoes, 4, 5, 6
Mens' nailed bluchers
Mens' best ditto
Lads' bluchers, 2 to 5
Boys' ditto, 10 to 1
Gents' half-wellingtons
Girls' patent shoes, 7 to 11
Ditto cloth boots, 11 to 13
Ladies' cashmere and best cloth boots
Ditto crooked and straight goloshed ditto
Mens' nailed watertight boots
Lads' ditto ditto ditto
Mens', lads', and boys' bluchers
Mens' calf bluchers
Ditto half-wellingtons
Mens' enammelled hide thigh boots
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 3rd July.
Valuable Suburban Property.
Desirable Building Allotment at TEMPE, fronting Cook's River Road, and Fanning-street.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 3rd July, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The right, title, and interest of the vendor in and to all that allotment, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tempe, parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, in the colony of New South Wales, being allotment No. 6 of section No. 2, on a plan of the said Village of Tempe, commencing on the Cook's River Road, at the south-westerly corner of allotment No. 5, and bounded on the north-east by that allotment, being a line bearing south-easterly 99 feet, on the south-east by part of allotment No. 7, being a line bearing south-westerly 33 feet to Fanning-street; on the south-west by Fanning-street, being a line bearing north-westerly 99 feet to Cook's River Road aforesaid; and on the north-west by that road to the point of commencement.
One of the prettiest suburbs of the City, and the omnibusses constantly passing.
Also, four allotments in Hastings, East, North, and South.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
To Crockery Ware Dealers and others.
20 Crates.
Cut and Moulded Decanters
Champagne Glasses
Custard Cups
Ale Glasses, new patterns
White and Blue Printed Chambers
White China Embossed Bowls, Sugars

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 crates,
White and blue printed chambers
Turquoise cups and saucers, plates, bowls, sugars, to match
White china embossed sprig plates, bowls, and sugars, to match
White and gold cups and saucers, plates, bowls, and sugars, to match
Printed and flowing blue cups and saucers
Green dessert and breakfast plates
Cut and moulded decanters
Champagne glasses
Cut custard glasses
Ale glasses, new pattern
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 2nd June.
Damaged Boots.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Asa Packer, Broomfield, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 2nd July, at half-past 10 o'clock,
JH in diamond, M outside.
14 trunk—
12 pairs double-sole leather boots, 10 to 13
99 pairs ditto ditto ditto, 6 to 9
24 pairs ditto ditto ditto, 4 to 5
15 trunk—
132 pairs ladies' berlin slippers
17 trunk—
84 pairs women's double sole leather boots.
Terms at sale.

Powder Boxes
Walking Sticks.
To Fancy Depôts, Perfumers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, MONDAY, the 2nd July, 1855, at 10 o'clock precisely,
5 cases powder boxes, 2½ to 4 inch. Also,
1 cwt. violet powder, in packets.
Assorted walking sticks
Riding canes, &c., &c.
Terms at sale

☞ At Messrs. W. Walker and Co.'s Wharf—SATURDAY, 30th June, 1855.
Emigrants' Fittings
Coals
Water Casks

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at Messrs. W. Walker and Co.'s Wharf, on SATURDAY, the 30th June, 1855, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Lot of emigrants' fittings
Ditto coals
Ditto water casks
And sundries
Ex Peru, from Hamburg.
Terms, cash.

Glass Sash Doors.
Four-panel ditto.
To Builders, contractors, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Flour Company's Wharf, on MONDAY, the 2nd July, 1855, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
100 superior glass sash doors, 7 feet 3 in. x 2 in. thick
100 ditto four-panel doors, 6 feet 10 in. x 2 feet 9 in.
50 ditto ditto ditto, 6 feet 6 in. x 2 feet 6 in.
50 ditto ditto ditto, 6 feet 4 in. x 2 feet, 4 in.
Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
Important Sale of Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, &c.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
500 packages groceries and oilmen's stores, now landing, comprising
Pint pickles, in 2 dozen cases
Ditto ditto, in 4 ditto ditto
Quart ditto, in 2 ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, in 3 ditto ditto
Bottled fruits (Whybrow's), 2 dozen cases
Salad oil, pints, 4 ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, half-pints, in 6 ditto ditto
French capers, half-pints
Assorted sauces
30 barrels fine Patras currants
Tartaric acid
Rasins
Jams and jellies, in 1 lb. jars, &c., &c., &c.
☞ The goods are landing in prime order, and will be sold without reserve. Buyers should not fail to attend.
Terms at sale.

Fine Colonial-built Brigantine VIXEN, well known in the Coasting trade, and admirably adapted for bar-harbours. She is really substantially built, and of first-rate materials, and will carry fully 70 tons dead weight and measurement. Her Register Tonnage is 45 2744-3500 Tons. Dimensions are as follows: 47 8-10th feet inside stern ports and stem; breadth, 14 7-10th feet; depth, 7 4-10th feet.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, the 2nd July, 1855, at 12 o'clock precisely,
The well-known colonial-built brigantine VIXEN, as she now lies at Northwood's Wharf, foot of Market-street.
She is well found in stores of every description, her standing and running rigging is perfect; in fact, she only requires provisions on board to complete her equipment for a voyage.
She has two bower anchors and kedge, spare rope, compasses, &c. Inventory of stores, and full particulars, to be obtained at the rooms of the auctioneers.
☞ In directing attention to the above sale, which is entirely unreserved, the auctioneers would invite intending purchasers to an examination of the vessel, for which every facility will be afforded.
Terms at sale.

Belmont Sperm Candles.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,
100 boxes No. 1 Belmont sperm candles.
Terms at sale.

Hair Brushes
Dressing Combs.
To Fancy Depôts, Perfumers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, the 2nd July, 1855, at 10 o'clock precisely,
5 packages assorted hair brushes and dressing combs
Handle clothes brushes
Hat brushes, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Superior Mirrors.
To Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, the 2nd July, 1855, at 10 o'clock precisely,
10 cases superior mirrors, comprising
Gilt 16 x 11
18 x 12
20 x 14
21 x 15
24 x 18
27 x 21
Swing glasses, assorted
Handle and pivot mirrors
Magnifying glasses, 3 and 4½ inches.
Terms at sale.

Important and unreserved Sale of Two Hundred and Eighty Packages of Birmingham and Sheffield Goods.
To Ironmongers, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, Dealers, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 2nd and 3rd July, 1855, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
280 packages Birmingham and Sheffield goods, comprising one of the most extensive and useful assortments ever offered to public competition.
GENERAL IRONMONGERY AND CUTLERY, &c.
Assorted pocket corkscrews
Ditto Salter's balances
Ditto tape measures
Ditto thread purses
Ditto gold-plated studs
Ditto ditto pins
Ditto pistols
Sealing wax
Ivory tooth combs
Steel nut crackers
Electro-plated pen and pencil cases
Berlin guard chains
Steel pens
Plated patent bracelets
Pipe bowls
Real meerschaum pipe bowls
Black brooches
Electro plated stag brooches
Ditto ditto, assorted
Gold plated ditto ditto
Steel key rings
Papier mache inkstands
Side and dressing combs
Leather head-stalls
Single and double bridles
Vesta wax tapers
Assorted hair brushes
Coffee boxes in nests
Tulip shovels
Curry combs, with mane combs
Bronze cast fenders
Steel and ditto ditto
Brass moulded ditto
Flat tin chamber candlestic
Fire irons, assorted
Tumbler padlocks
Iron table-spoons
Buck handled knives and forks
Ivory ditto ditto ditto, mahogany cases
Improved handle carvers
Butchers' knives
Ditto ditto, rosewood handles
3 dozen buffalo knives
4 ditto ivory ditto
4 ditto stag ditto
HOLLOW WARE.
Tinned saucepans and covers, assorted Nos.
Ditto oval pots, ditto
Ditto teakettles, ditto.
The above will be sold in packages.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Accordeons, 8 to 12 keys
Flutinas, 8 to 12 keys
Best finished musical boxes, 6 to 8 tunes
Inlaid ditto ditto, ditto ditto.
COFFIN FURNITURE.
Setts coffin furniture, containing plate, angel, and flower &c., &c., lace and pins
Ditto ditto ditto gilt
Ditto ditto ditto gilt and black
Joiners' tools
Shoemakers' grindery, &c., &c.
Best Kent hammers
Iron braces
Assorted turnscrews
Ditto chisels
Bright plyers
Triangle bed keys
Assorted pincers
Carpenters' squares
Sewing awls
Hand vyces
Box head gimblets
Spokeshaves
Norfolk latches
Double barrel percussion guns
Six-barrel revolvers
Double barrel, best patent-breeched percussion guns, mahogany cases
Single fine blue steel spectacles, with arched noses
Ditto ditto ditto, plain noses
Turn-pin double fine blue steel spectacles
Ditto ditto ditto, raised joints
Union slide ditto, ditto, &c., &c.
☞ The auctioneers, in directing public attention to this extensive sale, are desirous of stating that as many goods as possible will be sold by the package.
Terms at sale.

50 Tons Guano.
Ex Clarendon.
Being the first and only shipment this season.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been furnished with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at Moore's Wharf, Miller's Point, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July next, at 11 o'clock
The remaining portion of the shipment, ex Clarendon.
About 50 tons guano.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Prime California Potatoes.
To Shippers, Potato Dealers, Farmers, and others.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from Messrs. Curell and Wood, to sell by auction, at the Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 3rd day of July, at 10 o'clock precisely,
Eighty tons prime California potatoes, just landing ex Mary W., from San Francisco, in splendid condition.
The auctioneers beg to direct especial attention to this parcel of potatoes, which will be found superior for eating purposes, and for seed, not equalled by any in the market.
Terms at sale.

Emigrants' Stores and Fittings,
Ex Victory, at Smith's Wharf.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point, on TUESDAY next, the 3rd July, at 11 o'clock,
The surplus stores and fittings, ex Victory, comprising—
Oatmeal
Preserved milk
Galley and oven
Lanthorn
Jars, baskets, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THE SYDNEY SIDE OF GANNON'S BUSH.
Important Sale of ONE HUNDRED VALUABLE FARMS, well timbered, and of such soil as to demand the notice of all persons anxious to secure a comfortable homestead near Sydney, and others on the look out for suitable places for orchards or market gardens, near to the city, on a really good road.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured by the proprietor with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, MONDAY, 16th day of July, at 11 o'clock.
A most valuable estate, situate on the Sydney side of Gannon's Bush, a short distance from the dam at TEMPE, COOK'S RIVER, on the new road to Illawarra, which forms one of the boundaries, being only 6½ miles from Parramatta-street through O'Connell Town, across the bridge at Kingston, near the railway station, along through Newton, passing Saint Peter's Church, and many splendid residences of our merchants and retired gentlemen, in the village of Tempe, now rapidly rising into importance, having omnibusses running from thence to King-street, in the middle of the city, not less than three times a day.
The plan now on view at the City Mart shows that this estate lies between Gannon's Forest and the Dam, being bounded on the south by that forest or bush, which is known to supply a very large portion of fuel for the city, by scores of carts, daily engaged in this work, affording employment to hundreds of men in felling, sawing, and carting; yet there is plenty of return to the fortunate owner, who reluctantly part with their interest in the land at what some consider very good prices. To meet the increasing demand of the working classes for land in this neighbourhood, the estate now offered to them has been divided into ONE HUNDRED FARMS, of 5 acres each, having a good supply of timber, and some very choice land for farming purposes, and for the formation of orchards or gardens, which may be made rich to any extent by the facilities of drawing manure from the city on a good road, so short a distance, the timber alone meeting the expense. Much of the land will not need artificial help for years to come, unless the highest state of culture is required.
☞ The great extent of this estate, its importance from the size of the allotments, and its proximity to the city, offering employment for hundreds of men on land which they may easily call their own, induces the Auctioneers to urge upon all persons interested in works of the kind alluded to, or anxious to engage in them, the necessity of visiting the spot (taking the coach to Gannon's or the Dam), and make a personal inspection and early selection.
Title satisfactory.—Terms, liberal.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1501842

SALES BY AUCTION.

Miners' Boots.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY next, 2nd July, at 11 o'clock,

30 cases miners' boots, very superior.

Terms at sale.

60 Shares in the Joint-Stock Bank.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY next, 2nd July, at 11 o'clock prompt, the first lot to be offered,

60 shares in the Joint-Stock Bank, on which £9 each has been paid up. There will be a dividend declared in September next, which the purchaser will have the benefit of.

Terms at sale.

Cottages at Redfern.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY next, 5th July, at 11 o'clock,

Two new frame cottages, containing each two rooms and kitchen. They are situated on an allotment of land having a frontage of 75 feet to Stirling-street, by a depth of 74 feet. There is ample space for the erection of three more cottages similar to the above.

Each cottage is at present let at 15s per week. There is a supply of excellent water on the property.

The greater portion of the purchase money may remain on the property for any number of years (under 25), at 8 per cent.

Title, first-rate.

Terms at sale.

A Comfortable Cottage, with Grounds, Redfern-street.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at their enlarged rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 5th July, at 11 o'clock,

A comfortable three-roomed weatherboard verandah cottage, built of the best hardwood timber, covered with heavy corrugated galvanized iron in sheets 8 feet long, securely bolted with screws and nuts.

The rooms are high and large size for the description of building, and lined throughout with tongued and grooved planed boards, the floor, laid down with hard red pine boards, cedar doors and sashes, with neat verandah in front and back.

The allotment on which it stands has a frontage of 25 feet to Redfern-street, by a depth of 100 feet. It is on the east side of Botany Toll Bar.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Title first-rate.

TWO SUBSTANTIAL STONE-BUILT TWO-STORIED HOUSES, situated in Glebe-street, Glebe. Also, a large weather-board and brick-built Cottage, in the same street, a little nearer to the Post Office.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of July, at 11 o'clock,

LOTS 1 and 2.—Two very substantial and well-built stone Houses, each two stories, and containing four rooms, with kitchen, back yard, and entrance from a back street to each. A good well of water. One house is now occupied by Mr. M'Grath, whose lease expires in August, the other just vacated, and will be kept unlet until the day of sale, so that a purchaser may enter into immediate occupation if necessary. The fronts of the houses are of stone work, technically called draft and dabbed. The side walls and back are of 14-inch brickwork, stuccoed or compoed.

LOT 3.—A comfortable Cottage, in the same street, higher up, being next door to the house numbered 43, the fifth door from the corner opposite the Post Office. The front is weather-boarded, and brick nogged, the sides and back of brickwork. The whole extent of the front (30 feet) is built upon, and the depth of the ground is 83 feet, having an entrance from the back street. There are three rooms in front, two rooms in the back, a good brick kitchen, a wash-house, well, and spacious yard; forming in the whole a snug residence. Plans are in preparation, but intending purchasers are invited to view the premises, well known in the neighbourhood as Mr. Goodwin's.

Title good.—Terms at sale.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, COUNTRY BUYERS, &c.

Seventy-eight Trunks of choice seasonable Winter Goods, just landed, ex Walter Hood, from some of the first London houses, and will be sold without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers, on liberal terms.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Enlarged Rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 2nd July, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Seventy-eight trunks of stout winter boots and shoes, being one of the best assortments that have been submitted this season for public sale, amongst which will be found

MEN'S
Best stout high blucher boots
Light calf prince georges ditto
Best nailed high bluchers
Best calf clump boots
Strong clump ditto
Stout blucher boots
Stout grained napoleons
Stout watertights
Best eyelet-hole high bluchers
Ditto calf side spring boots
Ditto patent hide-side ditto
Ditto stout high bluchers, nailed
Ditto strong clump boots
Ditto stout calf clump ditto
Stout prince george boots
Stout boots
Stout grained knee boots
Strong nailed watertights
Best calf clump boots
Strong clump ditto
Best high back stout bluchers
Ditto high back nailed bluchers
Stout boots
Best stout Balmoral shooting boots
Strong watertight boots
Strong clump boots
Nailed high back bluchers
Best calf sea buttoned boots
Sprig nailed bluchers

GENT'S
Best side spring boots
Best calf kid buttoned boots, spring sides
Light calf Prince Georges
Best patent side spring boots
Clump Balmoral shooting ditto
Eyelet hole shooting ditto
Best calf side spring ditto
Best clump grained napoleons
Best stout oxonians
Best kid buttoned boots
Best stout grained napoleons
Best Balmoral shooting boots
Best patent high-side spring boots
Stout prince george boots
Best grained knee boots
Wellington boots
Best patent leather thigh boots

BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
Best stout youths' nailed boots
Nailed bluchers
Leather welt shoes
Best calf kid button boots, large size, 7 to 10
Seal welt shoes
Best high youths' bluchers
Best calf side spring boots
Best calf kid side springs, 7 to 10, large size
Boys' bluchers, 10 to 13

LADIES'
Best cashmere boots
Ladies' Adelaide pump boots
Ditto seal shoes
Patent seal and calf ditto
Kid boots
Seal welt shoes
Best cashmere boots, military heels
Patent goloshed cloth boots, military heels
Double-sole cashmere boots
Ditto ditto cloth goloshed boots

CHILDREN'S
Coloured strap shoes, 2 to 5
Leather ditto ditto, 6 to 10
Patent welt straps, 10 to 13
Ditto, 6 to 9
Leather strap, 2 to 5
Ditto ditto, 10 to 13, &c., &c.

, The especial attention of the trade, country buyers, shippers, &c., is particularly directed to the unreserved sale of the above well-assorted invoices of choice winter goods, which have been selected from the first London houses expressly for this market, and will be found, upon inspection, to be one of the best shipments, both in quality and make, that have been offered for public competition this season.

Terms liberal, at sale.

Splendid Assortment of Choice New Goods.

1087 Packages of Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Italian Goods, Provisions, Cheese, Hams, Confectionary, &c., &c., now landing ex Golden Era, from the celebrated houses of Batty and Co., Hill and Ledger, Crosse and Blackwell, &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Enlarged Rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

A shipment of first-class new goods, now landing, in excellent order, ex Golden Era, from the first London houses, comprising

GROCERIES, OILMEN'S STORES, &c.
11-15—18 cases pints salad oil, each 3 dozen
20 ditto half-pints ditto, each 4 ditto
15 ditto lb mustard, 3 dozen each
10 ditto isinglass, 1 to 3
2 ditto maccaroni
2 ditto vermicelli
25 ditto fine table vinegar, each 3 dozen
5 ditto best concentrated vinegar, quarts
4 ditto ditto ditto ditto, pints
5 ditto white bleached Jamaica ginger, 56lbs. each
10 ditto Colman's best blue, each 1 cwt.
20 ditto ditto ditto starch, ditto
5 ditto liquorice
5 ditto best arrowroot
150 cases pint pickles, each 3 dozen, assorted
50 cases bottled fruits, the best assortment, all dark fruits
18 cases jams and jellies, assorted
15 cases Yarmouth bloaters, each 2 dozen tins
8 cases, each 1 dozen, pickled white herrings, in jars
5 cases anchovies
15 cases sardines, in half and quarter boxes
5 cases red herrings
10 cases fresh salmon, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins
20 cases, each 1 cwt., carbonate soda
25 barrels soda crystals, each 2 cwt.
10 bags carraway seeds
20 bags new French prunes, each 1 cwt.
8 cases bottled fruits in syrup
5 cases pints, Spanish olives
25 kegs prime Dutch butter, 28 lbs. nett, each
5 cases fine North Wilts cheese
5 cases prime Westphalia hams.

NEW FRUITS.
10 barrels fine new Patras currants
6 carotels ditto ditto ditto
25 boxes fine Eleme raisins
50 drums best sultana raisins
5 cases, 2 lemon, 2 orange, and 1 citron peel, each 1 cwt.
100 boxes splendid crystalised fruits, assorted

CONFECTIONARY.
5 cases Volckman's confectionary, in 1lb. tins
3 cases Scotch ginger bread
100 tins Massie's picnic and machine biscuits
4 cases sugar candy. Also,
28 cases assorted Hobart Town jams
250 very superior col mal cheeses.

The especial attention of grocers, storekeepers, country buyers, shippers to the Melbourne market, is particularly directed to the above important sale of really choice new goods, now landing in first-rate condition from some of the first London houses; the whole of which will be sold in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Splendid New Walnuts. Ex Diana, from Valparaiso. Being the last and only shipment expected this season.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Enlarged Rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th instant, at eleven o'clock,

300 bags, each 50lbs., prime new walnuts, in splendid condition being the last and only shipment expected this season from Valparaiso; will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale.

The Fine British-built Brigantine Nancy.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Enlarged Rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY next, 5th July, at 11 o'clock,

That faithfully built commodious British brigantine NANCY, 79 tons register, but carries 147 tons of coals from the shoot, with all her sails, spars, boat, gear and appurtenances, as she now lies at Brodie and Craig's Wharf, foot of Bathurst-street, where intending purchasers are invited to inspect her, prior to the day of sale.

The NANCY was built at Leith, of oak, and has just had a thorough overhaul at Mr. Cuthbert's yard; new masts and spars, and sheathed with heavy metal. She is, without doubt, the best vessel adapted for the coal trade in the colony, being under the register tonnage, yet carries 147 ton of coal, requiring but few hands to work her. Sailing at no greater expense than a vessel half her size. She is now ready for sea, requiring merely a master and crew. Inspection is invited.

Terms, liberal at sale.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, at 11 o'clock,

Invoices of
Overcoats
Dress coats
Doeskin and cord trousers
Women's worsted jackets
Men's ditto ditto
Worsted comforters
Worsted paletots
Worsted shawls
Waterproof coats and leggings
Blankets
Rugs
Damask table linen
Long cloths
Ticks
Drills
Canvas
Hearthrugs
Plaids
Merino hosiery
Muslins
Handkerchiefs
Carpet bags, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Surplus Stores.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on MONDAY, the 2nd July, at eleven o'clock,

A quantity of surplus stores, &c., including
Preserved provisions
Salt beef
Pork
Split peas
Sugar
Hams
Cheese
Coffee
Black tea
Green tea
Lines
Vinegar
Lime juice
Pickles, in jars and casks
Salt
Curry powder
Chutney
Spices
Herbs
Preserves
Bottled fruits
Mustards
Pepper
Sauces
Sardines
Raisins
Tobacco
Sperm candles
Sago
Brandied fruits
Dessert fruits, and
A quantity of sundries, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex General de Steurs, from London.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received intructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, at 11 o'clock,

W in diamond—1 case, containing
30 printed delaine and Norwich check dresses
24 printed dresses
Striped and figured dresses
Alma and poplin robes
9 8-4 damask tablecloths
26 7-4 spot tablecloths
2 dozen military half-hose
4 ditto grey worsted knit hose
7 ditto gents' white cotton half-hose
4 ditto women's cotton hose
7 ditto men's half-hose
6 ditto women's grey cotton hose
14 pieces cotton pocket handkerchiefs
20 dozen imperial cotton tape
7 ditto black tape
9 lbs. mending cotton
2 dozen blue serge shirts
2 Colt's patent revolvers
2 patent leather holsters, with body belts
1 gross patent cartridges
1 M waterproof caps
4 powder flasks.
All more or less, damaged by salt water.

Terms, cash.

Woollens, Shirts, Ale and Porter, Oilmen's Stores, Office Furniture, Colt's Revolvers, &c., &c.

MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions from the trustees in the estate of Messrs. Swain, Webb, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 30th June, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,

The remainder of the stock-in-trade, office furniture, &c., &c., comprising
Woollens
West of England broad cloths
Black and fancy doeskins
Superior blue pilots
Ditto beavers
Himalaya cloths
Black kerseymeres
Linen damask
Ditto Irish
Cambric handkerchiefs
Shirt fronts
White shirts
Black and coloured silk velvets
Flour bags
Oilmen's stores
Chicory
Bottled ale and porter
Colts' revolvers
2 office tables
2 secretaries
Chairs
Manifold writers and carbonic sheets
Milner's patent safe, large size
Iron safe
Sundries.

Terms at sale.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of July, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,

87 packages of general drapery, comprising
French merinos, black and coloured
British ditto, all wool
French twills
Ditto delaines
Printed cashmeres
Circassian cloths
Coburgs
Orleans
Bayadere robes
Cashmere and delaine ditto
Rich black satin
Ditto ditto sarsnets
Ditto glace silks
Black gros
Figured ditto
Sheetings
Shirtings
Longcloths (Horrocks')
Imitation ditto
Huckabacks
Linens
Paisley shawls
Cashmere ditto
Wool long ditto
Roll linings
Silesias
Unions
Linen ticks
Cotton ditto
Diapers
Welsh flannels
Serge
Blankets, 9, 10, 11, and 12-4
White shirts, washed and boxed
Regatta ditto, ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto, ditto
Gents super clothing
Black and fancy doe trousers
Cashmere ditto
Black cloth ditto, very superior
Wool cord ditto
Cotton ditto ditto
Mole trousers
Blue pilot ditto
Black oxonian coats
Ditto figured shooting ditto
Black frock coats
Ditto and fancy vests
Ditto ditto satin ditto
Ditto cloth ditto
Boys' and youths' clothing, &c.

Terms at sale.

Damaged by Sea Water.
Ex Thalestris.
7 Trunks Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN (successors to Mr. Charles Newton) will sell by auction, at the New Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 3rd instant, at half-past 10 o'clock, on account of whom it may concern, more or less damaged by sea water.

A & MM
No. 80—100 pairs bluchers
81—100 ditto ditto
82—100 ditto ditto
84—100 ditto ditto
128—184 ditto high-back ditto
130— 37 ditto ditto ditto
47 ditto ditto ditto
131— 84 ditto ditto ditto.

Terms, cash.

Unreserved Sale of 143 Packages Boots and Shoes.
Just Landed.
To Boot and Shoe Buyers, Shippers, and the Trade.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN (successors to Mr. Charles Newton) are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the New Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 3rd July, at half-past 10 o'clock,

143 trunks and cases of fresh and seasonable goods, which are really superior, both for workmanship and material, to any heretofore imported from this well-known manufacturer.

The sizes are as required (large).
Men's long mining boots
Ditto short ditto ditto
Gents' best enamel leather napoleons
Ditto ditto ditto ditto balderness boots
Ditto ditto stout calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto light ditto ditto
Ditto patent dress wellingtons
Ditto stout calf princes
Men's strong kip ditto
Gents' elastic side dress boots, patent calf goloshed
Ditto enamel leather shooting boots
Ditto grain ditto ditto ditto
Ditto stout calf cossacks, high backs
Ditto light ditto ditto ditto
Men's stout kip ditto ditto
Men's strong watertight boots
Ditto kip lace ditto
Boys' ditto ditto ditto
Youths' calf cossack ditto
Boys' ditto ditto
Women's calf lace ditto
Men's buff morning slippers
Gents' brussels carpet ditto
Ditto velvet pile ditto ditto
Ditto berlin ditto
Ladies' best patent calf slipper welts
Ditto ditto ditto black bottoms
Ditto ditto enamel seal slippers
Ditto ditto cordovan ditto
Ditto ditto black and bronze kid ditto operas
Ladies' best cloth boots, patent calf goloshed elastic
Ditto ditto ditto, to button
Ditto ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto ditto ditto, patent calf goloshed, elastic sides, welts
Girls' ditto ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto enamel seal shoes, 10 to 13, welts
Children's patent calf ditto, 6-9, straps
Ditto best ditto ditto, 5-9, mock welts
Ditto cloth boots, patent calf goloshed, elastic sides, welts
Ditto ditto ditto, to button
Ditto best kid morocco shoes
Ditto patent leather shoes, 2-5
Ladies' superior velvet-pile morning slippers
Ditto ditto Brussels carpet ditto
Ditto ditto Berlin ditto ditto
Ditto French clogs
Ditto and gents' gutta percha goloshes

Terms—Under £50, cash; above £50, and under £100, three months; above that sum, three and four months, by approved endorsed bills.

1000 Head of Mixed Cattle.
Deliverable on the M'Intyre River.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. I. and J. Howe to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 27th July, at 11 o'clock,

1000 HEAD OF MIXED CATTLE, deliverable at Merawah, M'Intyre River.

This herd having been reared by the proprietors, Messrs. Howe, is a sufficient guarantee for the quality of the cattle. They would be a capital lot to drive to the southern markets.

Terms at sale.

MECHANICS' RESIDENCES.
CHARLES-STREET, CLOSE TO PARRAMATTA-STREET.
THREE BRICK COTTAGES.
TERMS—At Sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 3rd July, at 11 o'clock,

THREE BRICK COTTAGES, being Nos. 2, 4, and 6, in Charles-street, close to Parramatta-street, and immediately adjoining THE ALBERT INN at the rear.

They each contain 2 rooms, with yards at the rear, and are admirably adapted for the residence of mechanics and labourers, for whom they are most conveniently situated, being in the immediate neighbourhood of the principal railway and other extensive works.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

DARLING DOWNS DISTRICT.

The following first-class Pastoral Properties sold in consequence of the intended departure of the Proprietor for England.

MANGULA STATION, with about 2600 HEAD of CATTLE, GLENLYON, with 16,000 SHEEP, more or less.
TERMS may be liberally arranged.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor, who contemplates visiting England, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 6th July,

The following first-class Pastoral Properties, situate in the favourite district of DARLING DOWNS.

LOT 1.—MANGULA STATION. This splendid cattle station, admitted to be one of the FINEST in the NORTHERN DISTRICTS, is abundantly watered throughout by the waters of the MOLE, SEVERN, and PIKE'S CREEK, and consists of open undulating back country, affording fine shelter for stock during winter; with extensive flats along the banks of the rivers, furnishing most luxuriant summer feed. It adjoins the stations of Messrs. Bowman and Mossman; as also CLIFTON, formerly the property of Mr. R. M'Kenzie. Its superior fattening qualities are well-known, and it will graze in all seasons the number of cattle at present depasturing on it.

THE IMPROVEMENTS upon Mangula are two cottages, facing the river, one of which is plastered, and which contain two sitting rooms 17 feet by 16, and 21 feet by 13 feet, large bedroom 17 feet by 16 feet, opening into verandah 8 feet wide, dining room, passage, 4 bedrooms, and pantry. There is a flower garden in front of the houses.
Kitchen of two rooms and skillion
Two men's huts
Overseer's hut of three rooms and skillion
Dairy
Stable and loose box, with yard attached
Large grass paddock
Cultivation paddock of 20 acres
Stock yard and milking yard, capable of holding 1500 head of cattle.

With the Mangula Station will be sold about 2600 HEAD OF CATTLE.

, The greatest attention has been paid to this herd, both in breeding and looking after them. There are a large number of fat bullocks and milkers among them, and as no fat cattle have been taken out of the herd this year, at least 400 to 500 HEAD may now be reasonably counted upon.

LOT 2.—GLENLYON STATION. This run adjoins Mangula, and the stations of Messrs. Bracker, M'Dougall, Hetherington Cox, and Captain Pike. It is both WELL WATERED AND GRASSED. Pike's Creek runs winding through it with its numerous tributaries, upon which sheep stations have been judiciously placed. There are, besides, in several parts of the run, natural springs, which flow in the driest season.

The country is particularly healthy for sheep, and the GRAZING CAPABILITIES ARE 20,000 SHEEP.

THE IMPROVEMENTS on the Head Station are—
A comfortable cottage of rooms;
Detached kitchen
Men's huts
Barn
Stabling
2 Split-rail sheepyards
2 Large cultivation paddocks
Garden and stockyard for 800 to 1000 head of cattle
Milking and killing yards adjoining

At the middle station, about five miles from the head station, are—
A cottage of two rooms
Large cultivation paddock
Woolshed and press
Small stockyard

The sheep station huts are all in first order, most of them having been erected WITHIN THE LAST YEAR.

With the Glenlyon Station will be sold the following SHEEP:—
7391 Ewes, from 2 years to full-mouthed
2214 Wethers, from 2 to 5 years
3023 Yearlings, equal proportion of sexes
3206 Weaners
166 Rams

16,000 Sheep, more or less.

, These sheep have been well selected from the flocks of Messrs. Bracker, George and Patrick Leslie, and Marshall. They are sound and healthy, and have NEVER BEEN DISEASED.

There are also at the present time about 2000 FIT FOR THE POTS.

Stores, implements, &c., on both stations to be taken at a valuation.

Parties interested in squatting pursuits, in the Northern districts, will find these splendid stations worthy of attention. They are now in the market with a BONA FIDE INTENTION OF SALE, the proprietor having made up his mind to return to England. They are so well known, that it is not deemed necessary to add any comment upon the above. Parties desiring to inspect the properties prior to the sale, will have every facility afforded them.

VALUABLE PASTORAL PROPERTIES, consisting of Two beautiful Runs, viz.:—GOBOLION, in the BLIGH DISTRICT, and BEARDEEN or COOLEE, in the WELLINGTON DISTRICT; together with the RIGHT OF BRAND to the whole of the Cattle in the WELLINGTON and BLIGH DISTRICTS, belonging to the ROYAL BANK, and sold under the direction of the Official Assignee, and by authority of the Master in Chancery.

TERMS, CASH.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co. Agents of the Official Assignee to the Estate of the Royal Bank of Australia, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 20th July, at 11 o'clock,

The undermentioned stock and stations belonging to the estate of the Royal Bank, in the districts of WELLINGTON and BLIGH:—

LOT 1.—THE GOBOLION RUN, situate in the district of Bligh, about ONE MILE from the TOWN OF MONTEFIORES, which adjoins the Government township at Wellington Valley. It has a frontage to the Macquarie River, is well watered, the estimated area is 30,000 ACRES, and the country of the finest description for fattening.

, Live stock horses to be taken at £10 each.

With the GOBOLION RUN will be transferred to the purchaser the PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHT TO PURCHASE 640 ACRES of land, which has been already secured to the lessee of the run. Of the value of this land, it is only necessary to state that similar land in the immediate neighbourhood has been sold at from £3 to £12 PER ACRE.

Gobolion was formerly the head station for the stud of the Royal Bank.

LOT 2. BEARDEEN, or COOLEE RUN, in the District of Wellington, and distant about 11½ MILES FROM WELLINGTON. The estimated area is about 30,000 ACRES, and the country consists of belts of MYALL, OPEN PLAINS, and SALT BUSH.

This run is beautifully situated, having a frontage to the Macquarie, as well as being intersected almost in the centre by Crooked Creek, as well as by Duck Creek, which runs almost parallel to the river, and close to the western boundary. When all the runs in the neighbourhood have been suffering from drought, there has been an ABUNDANCE OF WATER on BEARDEEN RUN.

The IMPROVEMENTS upon this run consist of a good substantial stockkeepers' cottage, stockyard, &c.

LOT 3.—THE RIGHT OF BRAND to the whole of the cattle belonging to the estate of the ROYAL BANK, now running in the DISTRICTS OF BLIGH AND WELLINGTON, and of which there should be a considerable number, and well worthy the attention of a purchaser.

In calling attention to the sale of these properties, it is only necessary to mention, with reference to the runs, that the STOCK UPON THEM have always been celebrated in the districts (which are well known to be fattening districts) BOTH FOR THEIR SIZE AND CONDITION.

The cattle are particularly worthy of notice, as there must be a large number of marketable stock amongst them, none having been drafted for sale for some time past.

POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.
By order of the Mortgagee.
CROWN-STREET, SURRY HILLS,
Close to the junction of Crown and Fitzroy streets.
TWO COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCES, built of stone, substantially erected, and well finished.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 3rd July, at 11 o'clock,

TWO COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCES, situate in Crown-street, Surry Hills, close to the residence of Mr. Uther.

They are two-story buildings, and each house contains as follows:—

ON THE GROUND FLOOR—Front verandah, entrance hall, and two good rooms.

ON THE FIRST FLOOR—Landing, drawing-room, 16 feet x 14 feet, opening into front balcony by French lights; also, one good bedroom.

ON THE ATTIC FLOOR is one spacious room, lighted by dormer window.

A kitchen in the rear of each house, with comfortable bedroom over it, having entrance from the house on the first landing.

Each house also stands on a block of land having 20 feet frontage to Crown-street, with capacious yards at the rear, well enclosed with iron bars paling fence, and back entrance by reserved lane from Crown-street.

These are two remarkably good houses, substantially erected of STONE, WITH CUT STONE FRONTS. The roofs are slated, with cast iron guttering and down pipes. The internal fittings are good and well finished, with cedar panel doors, register stoves in the principal rooms, &c. They have only just been built and are admirably adapted for RESIDENCES FOR RESPECTABLE FAMILIES. They are within a few minutes' walk of the busy part of the city, the situation elevated and healthy, COMMANDING BEAUTIFUL VIEWS, and the neighbourhood a most desirable one.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

CUPPACUMBALONG.
DISTRICT OF MURRUMBIDGEE, COUNTY OF COWLEY.
Upon the Bank of the Murrumbidgee River, about
15 MILES FROM QUEANBEYAN
45 MILES FROM YASS.

Together with about—
4744 SHEEP
500 to 600 superior quiet CATTLE
60 to 70 HORSES, chiefly Cleveland blood.

TERMS—Half cash
Residue by bills, at 9 and 12 months, with interest added.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 20th July, at 11 o'clock,

That very choice station, CUPPACUMBALONG, situate in the district of Murrumbidgee, and bounded as follows: On the east by the Murrumbidgee River, on the south and west by mountain ranges, and on the north-west by Paddy's River. It is therefore almost enclosed by natural boundaries. The country consists of fine undulating box ridges, sound, entirely free from scrubs or swamps, and is excellent grazing land. The run is abundantly watered by several miles of the Murrumbidgee and Paddy's Rivers, which form its boundaries, as well as by Judgenby rivulet, which intersects it. None of these streams have ever been known to fail, NOT EVEN IN THE DROUGHT OF 1839.

The dray ford of the Murrumbidgee is within a quarter of a mile of the head station.

GRAZING CAPABILITIES, 10,000 SHEEP and 500 HEAD OF CATTLE.

The IMPROVEMENTS upon Cuppacumbalong are as follows:

A comfortable cottage, suitable as a residence for a gentleman's family; detached store, kitchen, servant's room, and brick oven
Overseer's cottage
2 labourers' cottages
Horse paddock of about 150 acres, with posts and rails for enlarging it.
Large stockyard, recently erected and divided into 8 compartments, with milking bails and calf pen roofed in.
Orchard and vineyard of about three acres, stocked with the choicest fruit trees and vines.
Woolshed, with powerful lever press
Three good sheep station huts on the run.

With the Cuppacumbalong run will be sold the following stock:—

SHEEP.
545 wethers, 2 years
295 wethers, 3 years
75 wethers, 4 years
780 ewes, 2 to 2½ years
330 ewes, 3 years
505 ewes, 4 years
947 ewes, 5 and 6 years
73 ewes, over 6 years
1250 weaned lambs, both sexes
14 rams, 3 and 4 years

4744 more or less

, These sheep are warranted sound and never to have been diseased. They are fine woolled, and are a very choice lot of sheep, as for years past every objectionable ewe, and all ABOVE SIX YEARS, HAVE BEEN CULLED ANNUALLY.

CATTLE—500 to 600 HEAD.

A particularly quiet mixed herd, and very well bred. The cows all broke to bail, have been regularly dairied, and are good milkers.

HORSES—60 to 70 HEAD.

Chiefly upstanding Clevelands, of good size, action, and beauty. Some of them out of the choicest mares, have been got by the imported white Arab Abdoul, and are of fine action and great beauty.

This may indeed be looked upon as a pet property, such as is rarely found in the market. The present proprietor has lived upon it for years, and there is nothing therefore wanting to conduce to comfort. The run is well known to be an excellent one, and the quality of the stock unexceptionable.

, Stores, &c., may be taken at a valuation.

TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.

COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE, with out-offices and garden, situate at the intersection of, and having the following frontages to three streets, viz., about 82 feet to Grose-street, 515½ feet to O'Connell-street, 89 feet to Ross-street. Title unquestionable.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 3rd July, at 11 o'clock,

That commodious FAMILY RESIDENCE, out-offices and large garden, situate in the town of Parramatta, immediately opposite to the Government Domain, and having extensive frontage to three streets.

It contains dining and drawing rooms, each 26 feet x 16 feet; spacious hall, running right through, 10 feet wide; four bedrooms each 15 feet x 12½ feet; splendid verandah, extending along the front and both ends of the house, measuring nearly 150 feet long by 8½ feet wide.

There are detached kitchen and store, as also good stabling.

The ground at both ends of the house is laid out as a garden, and planted with some choice fruit trees. The whole of the premises occupy MORE THAN HALF AN ACRE of land, and have extensive frontage to three streets. The land is enclosed, and the house and offices in excellent order.

The attention of parties who may be on the look-out for a really comfortable FAMILY RESIDENCE is called to this sale. The house is most substantially built of brick, with shingled roof, and is in excellent order. To any respectable family not requiring to live in the metropolis, Parramatta presents numerous advantages. Quite equal to Sydney in its educational establishments, within constant and easy access of the city both by land and water, while many of the necessaries of life are to be had much cheaper, it is in every way a most desirable locality for families with moderate incomes, where they can enjoy good society, the very best schooling for the younger members of the family, and cheap living. This property is DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED, and, being opposite the Government Domain, is not at all likely to be built out.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

MOST DESIRABLE FARM.

100 Acres of fine Agricultural Land, parish of Bulgo, about 13 miles from WOLLONGONG, and 15 miles from APPIN, almost adjoining Sir Thomas Mitchell's STANWELL PARK PROPERTY.

TITLE—GRANT BY PURCHASE FROM THE CROWN.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 3rd July, at 11 o'clock,

A VALUABLE FARM, consisting of 100 acres, situate in the parish of Bulgo, about 13 miles from Wollongong, and 15 miles from Appin (by a capital road), almost adjoining Sir Thomas Mitchell's Stanwell Park property, being the southern portion of a grant of 200 acres to John Dwyer, and well known in that neighbourhood as Dwyer's Bulgo Farm.

The soil is rich and well adapted for agricultural purposes, having the advantage of being well watered by a RUNNING CREEK of the purest water.

About 15 acres have been cleared, cultivated, and produced fine crops of maize, &c. On the uncleared portion there is splendid timber, including some very fine cedar. Part of the land has been fenced, and there have been other improvements.

The neighbourhood abounds in coal.

This is a most desirable farm, and worthy the attention of parties wishing to enter into agricultural pursuits, in a first-rate locality.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

CHOICE ALLOTMENTS IN THE IMPORTANT TOWNS OF SEAHAM AND RAYMOND TERRACE.
SMALL FARM, close to the TOWN OF SEAHAM.
Title—Grant from the Crown.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 10th July, at 11 o'clock,

SIX VERY CHOICE ALLOTMENTS in the towns of SEAHAM and RAYMOND TERRACE.

SEAHAM.—Town Allotments.
Allotments, No. 1 and 20 of section 10
" " 4 of section 11
" " 8 " 12
" " 3 " 13

These allotments, with the exception of No. 4, are corner allotments, and are situated in the best business positions of this improving township.

SEAHAM.—Small Farm.

3 suburban allotments, containing 15 acres of RICH AGRICULTURAL LAND, well watered, admirably adapted for a small farm or market garden. These allotments join the property of A. Warren, Esq.

RAYMOND TERRACE.
Allotment No. 12, of section 18.

A capital allotment, nearly adjoining the Court House, and a first-rate business locality.

, A glance at the plans will at once convince intending purchasers that the above allotments occupy THE MOST VALUABLE positions in towns of now very considerable mercantile importance.

Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. J. B. Chambers. By order of the Official Assignee, H. S. Shaw, Esq., of Melbourne.

The fine American-built clipper barque BONNIE DOON, 216 tons register, but will carry 300 tons.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by H. S. Shaw, Esq., official assignee, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 4th July, at 12 o'clock,

The fine American-built clipper barque BONNIE DOON, 216 tons register, carrying 300 tons, coppered and copper fastened, and well found in sails, gear, ground tackle, boats, &c.

This splendid clipper vessel was built in the State of Maine, in 1848, but carries a British register. Her materials are of oak, inside and out. She was surveyed in April last, and is in thorough working order.

The Bonnie Doon is well-known in the New Zealand trade, for which she is admirably adapted.

Her cabin accommodations are excellent, having berths for 17 passengers, with bed and bedding. She can also accommodate 14 in the second cabin.

The attention of intending purchasers is directed to her handsome model and sailing qualities, her light draught of water (only 9 feet when laden), her carrying capabilities, her very superior cabin accommodation, and her complete inventory of every requisite to fit her to proceed to sea without delay.

She is open for inspection as she now lies in the Sydney Cove.

Inventories, and copy of the survey held on her last April, may be obtained from the Captain, on board; or at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

Terms at sale.

SPLENDID FARM ON SOUTH CREEK.
2380 acres on which have been made considerable improvements, and lately in the occupation of Mr. Giblett.
TO LEASE FOR THE TERM OF ONE YEAR.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 3rd July, at 11 o'clock,

The Lease, for a term of one year, of a Farm of 2380 acres, situate on South Creek, formerly the property of Darcy Wentworth, Esq., and lately occupied by Mr. Giblett.

This farm has been fenced; there are two or three small cottages upon it, and about 200 acres have been cleared and under cultivation. The district is famous for its dairy and agricultural produce, and this farm is so well known, that it is not deemed necessary to enter into a more lengthened description.

Terms at sale.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY, consisting of a HANDSOME RESIDENCE in Fort-street, at present occupied by John Black, Esq., and EXTENSIVE MERCANTILE STORES, at the rear of the above, but fronting the road which leads to Lamb's Wharf, and now in the occupation of Thacker and Co.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 10th July, at 11 o'clock,

The following very valuable city property.

A HANDSOME FAMILY RESIDENCE, situate in Fort-street, overlooking the Darling Harbour, at present occupied by John Black, Esq., and containing the following extensive accommodation:—

The ENTRANCE from Fort-street, by a handsome portico and verandah, which lead to the GROUND FLOOR, embracing the hall with folding doors. Dining-room opens into spacious balcony, protected by venetian shutters.
Breakfast-room
Library, with china closet and store.
Butler's pantry, fitted with all necessary conveniences.

ON THE FIRST FLOOR are a handsomely finished drawing-room, with balcony attached; also, 3 good bedrooms.

ON THE ATTIC FLOOR are 2 bedrooms, with store rooms and closets, well finished in every respect.

BASEMENT.—Large kitchen fitted with range, dressers, &c.; scullery, dry cellar, wash-house fitted with boiler, opening into a court yard, from which there are flights of steps leading down to a lower yard having entrance by gateways from the Wharf road.

There are THREE WELLS OF THE BEST WATER on the premises.

At the rear of the above, but communicating with the premises by means of a railed bridge from the court yard, are THE EXTENSIVE MERCANTILE STORES, which are built and finished in the most durable manner, and stand immediately opposite the wharf property of Messrs. Lamb, Spry, and Co., and Messrs. Walker and Co. They are capable of containing upwards of a thousand tons of goods on the lower floor, besides several hundred chests of tea on the upper floors.

They are built of stone and brick; the walls are massive, the upper floors well supported, and the roof slated.

These STORES front the wharf road, along which is an excellent TRAMWAY LAID WITH IRON RAILS, which renders the access most easy. The site is an admirable one.

MORT and CO. beg particularly to call the attention of the MERCANTILE COMMUNITY to the sale of this splendid property, which offers the very great advantage of a commodious and handsome residence, pleasantly situated and near to the place of business; there being scarcely another property in the city which possesses similar conveniences.

The house is in excellent order, and the rooms are all capacious, lofty, and well finished. The stores are also in thorough repair.

, Parties desirous of viewing the premises will be furnished with cards at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, Pitt-street.

Plan on view.

Terms at sale.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.
50 ACRE FARM, ABOUT 4½ MILES FROM WOLLOMBI TOWNSHIP.
TITLE—Grant by purchase from the Crown.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 10th July, at 11 o'clock,

A SPLENDID 50 ACRE FARM, situate in the District of Wollombi, having a Government road, one chain wide, running through it, leading to the Town of Wollombi, from which it is distant about 4½ miles.

, The land cannot be surpassed in the district for fertility; there is some very fine timber upon it, and it is WATERED BY A NEVER-FAILING CREEK.

This is well worthy the notice of small agriculturists on the look out for A SNUG DAIRY AND AGRICULTURAL FARM. It is surrounded by unappropriated Crown land, and thus commands plenty of run for Dairy Cattle and working stock, and being, at the same time, close to Wollombi, and within available distance of the TOWN OF MAITLAND; it also commands the best markets for all kinds of produce.

DISTRICT OF UPPER HUNTER, on the left bank of the River Hunter, about half-a-mile below the confluence of the Falbrook.

The splendid Agricultural and Grazing Estate of GRANBALANG, comprising 3916 Acres, having one mile frontage to the River Hunter, and distant, by the Mail Coach Road, only about six miles from Singleton.

TITLE—Grants from the Crown.

, The Deeds are in the hands of the Auctioneers, who are instructed to allow intending purchasers to have them inspected by their solicitors prior to the day of sale.

TERMS—ONE-HALF the purchase-money may remain secured on the property, at the option of the purchaser, for ONE or FOUR YEARS, at 6 per cent. per annum.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 24th July,

The splendid agricultural and grazing estate of GRANBALANG, situate in the county of Durham and parish of Auckland, in the District of Upper Hunter, and about half a mile below THE JUNCTION OF THE FALBROOK WITH THE HUNTER. It is bounded on the north by the property of George Bowman, Esq., M.L.C.; on the south by the property of John Brown, Esq., by Church Land, and a Government Reserve; and on the east by the parish of Darlington.

THE ESTATE CONSISTS OF 3916 ACRES, comprising six different grants from the Crown. It lies on the left bank of the Hunter, and has rather MORE THAN A MILE FRONTAGE to that river. The main road to Merton passes through it, thus giving it the advantage of a mail three times a-week, and it is distant only about
6 miles from Singleton, and
36 miles from Maitland.

The front lands, or those in the vicinity of the river, are ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR agriculture, being of a rich alluvial soil, while the back is splendid grazing country, and is well watered.

THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise a cottage residence and other farm buildings, an orchard, and a vineyard. A considerable portion of the estate has also been fenced in.

, Quit rent redeemed.

The attention of proprietors on the Upper Hunter, as well as the public generally, is called to the sale of this VERY VALUABLE ESTATE. Its many advantages of position, with easy access by a main road to the second principal seaport of the colony, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE, and its extent, and the richness of the land, whether for agriculture or pasturage, all combine to render it particularly worthy the notice of any one on the look out for A COMFORTABLE HOMESTEAD AND SECURE INVESTMENT in a district which has always been the most prosperous in the colony.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

To Mechanics, and others.
O'CONNELL STREET, NEWTOWN.
COMFORTABLE COTTAGE.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 3rd July, at 11 o'clock,

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, situated in O'Connell-street, Newtown, adjoining Mrs. Mooney's property, and opposite Raper's gardens, being a portion of Bligh's-terrace. It is built of brick and slabs, and contains two rooms. The land on which it is erected has a frontage of 20 feet to O'Connell-street, by a depth of 60 feet, and is fenced in.

The above is a snug and comfortable residence for a mechanic or labourer. It is at present let for 12s. per week, and will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE.

A plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

MORETON BAY.
Stanley-street, South Brisbane, opposite the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Wharf.
COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 10th July, at 11 o'clock,

THAT COMMODIOUS HOUSE AND PREMISES, situate in Stanley-street, South Brisbane, opposite the A. S. N. Company's Wharf.

It contains front and back verandahs, hall, bar, 3 parlours and 5 bedrooms, detached kitchen, also a six-stall stable. It is erected of wood, with brick chimneys, substantially-built, and the whole well finished inside, and now in thorough repair.

This house occupies an excellent business position, and was formerly occupied as an INN, and did a lucrative business. It is now occupied as a private residence, for which it is equally well adapted. It stands on an allotment containing 36 perches of land, and is in every way worthy the attention of any one on the look out for A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT in the flourishing town of Brisbane.

Immediate possession would be given; and if purchased for an inn, there would be no difficulty in obtaining a license for the house.

Terms at sale.

PARRAMATTA NORTH.

Positive Sale, by Auction, WEDNESDAY, 4th July, on the land of Pemberton Grange, in 56 lots, varying from 1 to 20 acres, commencing with a River Frontage of 13 chains. Title good. About 90 acres, in lots to suit persons of every grade of society, on an elevated aspect of town property. The Sydney steamers passing several times a-day, and the Railway Terminus but a short distance.

MR. J. F. STAFF, in offering the above splendid Estate for sale, must plead his utter inability to find in his vocabulary either imagery or language to convey even a shadow of a description of the beauties of the PEMBERTON GRANGE ESTATE, and it must suffice to say that nothing but the demise of that old and respected colonist, G. T. PALMER, Esq., by his last will and testament, could have placed so excellent an opportunity before the capitalist, the man of moderate means, and even the poor man, with his savings bank treasure.

N.B.—The whole of the lots have a right of road through Palmer-street to the river.

Lot 1

contains between 19 and 20 acres, comprises sections 1 and 2, bounded on the south by the river, on the east by Green Hammerton, on the north by Thomas-street, and on the west by Palmer-street, rich alluvial land, and includes Pemberton Cottage, containing 10 rooms, detached kitchen, dairy, laundry, spacious stabling, coach-house, barn, cow-sheds, and various out-houses. The orchard, in which is a gardener's house, contains about 68 orange trees; also loquat, pear, almond, mulberry, apple, and a variety of other trees. The trellises support the choicest grapes; and the whole is surrounded by a productive lemon hedge.

Section 3,

consisting of twelve allotments, varying in size, from 3 roods to 1½ acre, upon rising land; also securing views of the river, the convent, Elizabeth Farm Estate, and most of Parramatta. This section will be put up in single allotments, the purchaser having the option of taking one or more. It is situated in the rear of lot 1.

Sections 4, 5, 6, and 7

are divided into 44 allotments, having most of them frontages to the Kissing Point, or other public roads, and in size varying from 1 to 2½ acres, admirably adapted for market gardens, orchards, vineyards, the small farmer, or the paying trade of poulterers. The neighbourhood is truly respectable, but the artisan and mechanic are much wanted on that great line of outlet to the north-eastern districts of Ryde, the Field of Mars, and the Pennant Hills. It is supplied with churches for the ordinances of religion, and one respectable inn.

Bear in mind, the sale takes place on the land, where all may see their purchase.

A clear and comprehensive plan, and lithographs, may be seen and obtained at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, George's Buildings, and the sale commences at half-past 11 o'clock, on the land, on Wednesday, 4th July, 1855.

MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240 Pitt-street. Regular Sale Days—Tuesdays and Fridays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock for Sale, are particularly requested to send written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without reserve.

TO BE SOLD by public auction, on the premises No. 99, South-head Road, by Mr. JAMES GANNON, THIS DAY, 30th June, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The whole of the Household Furniture, comprising tables, chairs, bedsteads and bedding, a quantity of crockery, kitchen utensils, and a quantity of large window glass, with other useful articles too numerous to mention.

Terms, cash.

To be Sold, on MONDAY, 2nd July, at 12 o'clock precisely, at Hiley's Yard, Lansdown Bridge, Liverpool-road.

MR. BERESFORD, of Liverpool, auctioneer, is instructed to sell 20 head of horses, consisting of 4 and 5 year old colts and mares. The greater portion are broken to harness and saddle. There are some excellent pairs, well worthy the attention of gentlemen requiring carriage horses. They are all in first-rate condition from the breeders' hands and of the heavy class.

Important Sale of Milking Cows.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from David Bell, Esq., of Retreat, Bringelly, near Camden, to sell by public auction, at Campbelltown, on WEDNESDAY, 4th July,

100 head of choice, well-bred cows and heifers, all near calving, and well selected for the Wollongong and other dairying purposes.

The auctioneer wishes to call the particular attention of dairymen and others to the above sale of cattle, as the whole are remarkably quiet, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers; also 12 head of working bullocks.

Terms at sale.

Important to Capitalists, Millers, and others.

Millfield Steam Flour Mills, and other substantial Improvements, together with 7 acres 1 rood and 34 perches of Land, on the Maitland and Wollombi road, 11 miles from the Wollombi township.

IN ONE LOT.

MR. A. DODDS has received instructions from Thomas Lindsay, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on MONDAY, the 2nd July, at 12 o'clock,

The MILLFIELD STEAM FLOUR MILLS, with an engine of 8-horse power which can be worked up to ten, having smutting and dressing machines, with one pair of best French burr millstones, and sack tackle complete. The engine was made by the late Mr. Orr, of Sydney, it has only been worked for six years, and it is now in thorough good working order, as well as the machinery and gear—smutting, grinding, and dressing—at the same time, all self-acting, the whole being wrought by a miller and fireman.

Attached to the mill is a dwelling-house, with verandah in front, containing
Parlour, 20 feet x 12 feet 6 inches
Bedroom, 8 feet x 12 feet 6 inches
Ditto, 7 feet x 6 feet 8 inches
Pantry and detached kitchen, 13 feet x 10 feet.

The other improvements comprise the following buildings, all substantially and faithfully built, and grooved top and bottom:
Smith's Dwelling-house, 21 feet 6 inches x 14 feet 9 inches
Stable with 3 stalls, 15 feet x 14 feet 9 inches
Store, 14 feet x 14 feet 9 inches
Coach-house, 7 feet x 14 feet 9 inches
Dairy, 5 feet 9 inches x 13 feet
Forge, 8 feet x 14 feet 9 inches
Fowl-house, 6 feet x 14 feet 9 inches.

There is a Garden well-stocked with Fruit trees in full bearing, besides a superior Vegetable Garden.

There is an abundant Supply of Water in a Well 26 feet deep, to which is attached a Lift-pump to supply the Engine.

Messrs. Young and Mather, Engineers, Sydney, are referred to respecting the workmanship of Mill and Engine.

The Auctioneer has much pleasure in directing the special attention of Capitalists, Millers, and others, to the sale of the valuable property known as the Millfield Steam Flour Mills, with all the extensive and substantial improvements, which renders it complete in every respect.

It is the only mill in the district; and from its position commands all the grist work of those rich agricultural districts, which is very considerable, viz.: Ellalong, Quarrabolong, Congewai, Mulberry Creek, and the Wollombi Valley; besides the advantage of purchasing wheat, in any quantity, of the best quality, at a cost less the expense of carriage to Maitland.

These truly substantial premises are situate on the Maitland and Wollombi Road, 11 miles from the Wollombi township, and 25 miles from Maitland. It is well known that the Wollombi is the largest grain-growing district in the colony; and it must be evident to enterprising individuals, that a mill so peculiarly situated must, in the course of a year, yield a handsome return.

The present proprietor, who lives on the spot, will afford intending purchasers (who are invited to view the property) every information as to what immense profits it is capable of returning.

The mill is two stories high and very roomy, capable of storing from 3000 to 4000 bushels of grain.

A plan on view at the office of the auctioneer.

Title unquestionable.

Terms of sale:—25 per cent. cash deposit; balance by bills at 12, 18, and 24 months, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, with security upon the property if required.

DUBBO.

MR. J. E. SERISIER has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Fair Yard, Dubbo, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th, and THURSDAY, the 12th July,

From 50 to 60 head of horses, some broken in to saddle and harness. To Port Phillip buyers such a chance may not occur in the district for some time.

Terms at sale.

MAGNIFICENT CATTLE PROPERTIES,
Lower Murrumbidgee River.
About 50 miles from the principal Depôt of the Murray River Steamers.

Lot 1.—PAIKA, YARROWOL, and YARROWOL BACK RUN, together with 4095 Cattle.

Lot 2.—JAUNBANG, KOONCOMBERA and JAUNBANG BACK RUN, together with 4000 Cattle.

, The purchaser of Lot 1 to have the option of taking Lot 2 at the same price.

Terms at sale.

MESSRS. BEAR and SON have received instructions from Augustus Morris, Esq., to sell to the highest bidder, at their Rooms, Queen-street, Melbourne, on WEDNESDAY, 15th August, at 11 o'clock,

The following very valuable pastoral properties, situate on the Lower Murrumbidgee river.

Lot 1.
PAIKA
YARROWAL
YARROWAL BACK RUN

These runs have frontages of about 17 to 18 miles to the Murrumbidgee river, with an average depth of about 17 miles back run, and include within them Lake Paika and several other lakes standing back from the river about 5 to 7 miles, and which, notwithstanding the late droughts, have still an abundance of water in them. Grazing capabilities at least 6000 cattle, besides sheep, which may be run as described hereafter.

The cattle to be sold with those runs are as follows:

Males.	Females.		Total.
391	345	one year and over	736
829	776	two years and over	1605
820	934	three to eight years old	1754
2040	2055	Total ...	4095

, Out of the 2055 females there will be at least 1500 spayed, which will make the cattle as delivered equal to 3540 males, and only about 555 females.

From October next, fat cattle may be taken away monthly, and during the following 12 months the purchaser may safely calculate on 1500 to 2000 marketable stock.

The cattle are thoroughly broken in to the run and very quiet.

The improvements comprise—A superintendent's establishment at Lake Paika, with a small stockyard and paddock. Several good huts on different positions on the runs. Also, a large tailing paddock on the river.

Lot 2.
JUANBANG
KOONCOMBERA
JUANBANG BACK RUN.

These runs have a frontage of 14 miles to the Murrumbidgee and 5 miles to the Lachlan, and extend back on an average about 20 miles. There is also a lake on the back run with an abundance of water, notwithstanding the late dry summer.

The grazing capabilities at least 6000 cattle, besides sheep, which may be run as described hereafter.

The cattle to be sold with the Juanbang, Kooncombera, and Juanbang Back Run, are—

Males.	Females.		Total.
350	350	one year and over	700
800	800	two year and over	1600
850	850	three to eight years	1700
2000	2000		4000

, Of the females there will be at least 1000 spayed, making the cattle as delivered equal to 3000 males, and not more than about 1000 females, and during the twelve months from October next at least 1500 head of fat cattle may be relied upon. These cattle are chiefly from the celebrated Yanger Herd.

THE IMPROVEMENTS upon these runs comprise—

A stockman's hut, and large substantial stockyard.

These runs are situate in the Lower Darling District, commencing at the junction of the Lachlan, and extending down the River Murrumbidgee 32 miles, and back about 20 miles, and well-known as being the best portion of the stations, lately the property of W. C. Wentworth, Esq.

These magnificent stations, solely adapted for pastoral purposes, and held under the longest term of lease, are watered by 5 miles of the Lachlan—32 miles of the Murrumbidgee—and by Lake Paika as well as by several other lakes which are situate from 5 to 7 miles back from the river.

The river frontage consists of most extensive flats and reed beds, which being periodically flooded during the spring and early part of summer, afford the most luxuriant pasturage, when nearly the whole of the other parts of the country are burnt up by the midsummer drought. The back run consists almost entirely of vast open plains (with small belts of timbered land) covered with abundance of grass, rich herbage, and salsolaceous plants. The whole of the runs are well capable of feeding in all seasons AT LEAST 12,000 Head of CATTLE, in addition to which there is ample room to fatten many thousands of sheep during the winter, spring, and early part of the summer, without interfering with the cattle. The fattening qualities of these runs are undoubted, either for cattle or sheep.

The station is distant respectively—from MELBOURNE, 280 miles; from the DIGGINGS, 150 miles; from ADELAIDE, 400 miles; from SYDNEY, 570 miles; and from the PRINCIPAL DEPOT of the MURRAY RIVER STEAMERS 30 miles.

Purchasers of fat stock for the Melbourne and Diggings markets gladly go the Murrumbidgee stations to obtain cattle and sheep DELIVERED AT THE YARDS.

The quality of the cattle may safely be described as superior to any equal number owned by one person either in New South Wales or Victoria; and the ages speak for themselves. The season is good and the cattle are all looking well.

The purchasers will receive the stock in such a time as will be the most paying in the shortest possible time. They will have nothing to do but sit down and look at the cattle fattening, and will be at no expense but what will be just necessary to look round them. The proprietors need not keep a breeding herd, as the runs are too good for such a purpose, and as the stations are at the junction of the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers, they will have the opportunity without trouble of inspecting all the numerous store sheep and cattle which are travelled down those rivers for sale.

Stock horses, teams, stores, &c., if required, to be taken at a valuation.

, It is no figure of speech to say that a YEARLY FORTUNE may be derived from the active working of these truly magnificent properties—indeed it is a matter of question whether anything in these colonies will return, upon the same outlay, a corresponding amount of profit. But the capabilities and value of these splendid runs are so well known to every Port Phillip and Southern Country man, that remark is uncalled for; and all that the auctioneers wish to do is, to attract the attention of capitalists and others to the sale, and to assure them that it will be WITHOUT RESERVE.

N.B. Communications addressed to Messrs. Bear and Son, Melbourne; Messrs. Mort and Co., Sydney; or to the proprietor, A. Morris, Esq., Australian Club, Sydney, will be promptly attended to, and all inquiries answered and particulars furnished.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1501843

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Friday Evening.

By the arrival of the mail ship Marco Polo at Melbourne, we are in possession of English journals to the 4th of April, received this evening by the steamship Telegraph, which has brought on the Marco Polo's Sydney mails.

From the city article of the *Times*, April 4, we take the following extracts:—

The quotation of gold at Paris is about at par (according to the last tariff), which, at the English mint price of £3 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25·17; and, the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25·10, it follows that gold is about 0·28 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 424 per mark, which, at the English mint price of £3 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 8¼; and, the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13·5, it follows that gold is 0·58 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110 per cent., and, the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is nominally 0·42 per cent. in favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves a profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

The English funds opened heavily this morning, at the lower price of yesterday, and the tendency throughout the day was towards a further decline. Consols for money, which closed last evening at 92⅝, were first quoted 92⅝ ¾ and the fact of the Government and other influential brokers being among the sellers created a general disposition to offer stock, and a consequent fall to 92¼. From this there was scarcely any recovery, the final quotations being 92⅜ for money, and 92⅞ to ¾ for the 10th of May. Bank Stock left off at 214½ to 215½, with dividend; New Three per Cents., 92⅜ ex dividend for the opening; India Stock, 226 to 229; India bonds, 10s. to 13s. premium; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 8s. premium; and Exchequer Bonds, 99½ to ⅝.

The foreign stock market was inactive, but prices were slightly influenced by the state of business in Consols. Purchases of Turkish took place at 80, 80½, ¼, and ½, and the final quotation was 80 to ½; Brazilian Five per Cents., 99; the New Five per Cents., 98; Granada Deferred, 7; Russian Five per Cents., 106½; Venezuela Deferred, 12; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63⅞; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, 97.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates for Hamburg and Amsterdam were rather higher than last post. Paris, on the contrary, was a shade lower.

The closing accounts from the Paris Bourse this evening show no actual alteration, although the tone of the market is rather less firm. At Vienna, where there had been unusual steadiness for some days, there are signs of a renewal of distrust.

The *Times* states that—

Letters from Galatz of the 15th of March state it to have been officially announced by the Austrian Consul that the Russians will permit the free navigation of the Danube only to Austrian vessels laden with breadstuffs purchased by Austrian subjects prior to the prohibition of export, and provided that such cargoes be destined for Austrian ports in the Adriatic. No supplies of grain, therefore, are to be expected from that quarter until peace shall have been concluded, or until the Russian bank of the river shall have been cleared by a Turkish or Austrian army.

From Leeds, April 3, the following is the report of the state of the wool and woollen cloth markets:—

The markets for woollen cloth this morning have been of a quiet character, and purchases have been somewhat limited. The protracted cold weather checks operations in the home trade. Still, the tone of the trade is tolerably cheerful.

There is no material change in the prices of wool, but they are firm. Messrs. W. Greame and Co., wool brokers, Liverpool, in their circular of yesterday's date, say,—"We are glad to be able to report a somewhat improved feeling in the wool market during the past month. A fair amount of business has been done, and for some descriptions of useful blanket and clothing wools an advance of ¼d. to ½d. per pound has been obtained. The accounts from the worsted districts are rather more favourable and good combing fleeces, both English and Irish, suitable for the trade, are in more request for, with prices slightly in favour of the seller. The arrivals of Australian wools are considerable, during the past month amounting to 5239 bales. The bulk of this wool is, however, merely here in transitu being on account of London houses, and has been forwarded on for the public sales there without trying this market. There is a good demand for these wools at present, and some small lots that have been put on the market here sold readily at improved prices."

Messrs. Joseph Robinson and Co. have issued a carefully compiled wool circular for the month of March, from which the following interesting statements are taken:—

The wool market has experienced an improvement during the month, and more business has been done, from the disposition manifested by holders to submit to a slight reduction, and by buyers giving a small advance. This tendency gives a steadiness to the market, which before was wanting; and as the stocks are much reduced, without any prospect of any great supply for the present, it is probable that no material change can for a while take place in the value.

Hitherto the Australian wool has been sent almost exclusively to London; however, there is likely to be a change in this respect, and the energies put forth recently have been to some extent successful, namely, in bringing a few cargoes to this port. A good proportion being consigned to London houses, has been ordered to London, though the Liverpool market is preferable, as regards obtaining extreme prices, and where a larger assemblage congregates when Australian wool is offered than in the metropolis, showing at once that competition is much stronger here. The advantages of this market to the importer are not merely in procuring high prices, but the charges in this port are very light, while the levy in London is excessive, so much so that in this item alone the saving to the merchant is such as to be an important consideration.

From what has recently appeared in the London wool circulars, it is evident that the few importations lately brought here from Melbourne have caused some alarm, and some curious observations have been made to show that London is preferable to Liverpool: their absurdity is so apparent that it is quite unnecessary to reply to them. Our own merchants would do well to look to this particular branch of the wool trade, which is rapidly extending, whose magnitude and usefulness cannot be predicted; therefore, the sooner the monopoly so long existing in one port passes away, the better, and perhaps the first great step to further this object is the establishment in this town of an Australian bank.

The general business transacted during the month has been by private treaty, chiefly for exportation and Government orders. Those consumers who have not been so fortunate as to get army and navy contracts complain of trade being in a very unsatisfactory state.

The following are the latest quotations for wool at Liverpool:—

AUSTRALIAN AND VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

	Sydney.	Port Phillip and Hobart Town.	Port Adelaide.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Combing	2 1 to 2 3	1 9 to 2 1	1 6 to 1 9
Clothing	1 11 ,, 2 1	1 7 ,, 2 9	1 5 ,, 1 8
Lambs	1 10 ,, 2 3	1 8 ,, 1 10	1 5 ,, 1 8
Skin	1 3 ,, 1 6	1 1 ,, 1 4	1 0 ,, 1 2
Pieces and locks	1 0 ,, 1 4	1 0 ,, 1 2	0 10 ,, 1 2
Grease	0 9½ ,, 0 11	0 9 ,, 0 10½	0 8½ ,, 0 9½

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Fleeces	1 4 to 1 10	Grease	0 8½ to 0 10
Lambs	1 7 ,, 1 10		

NEW ZEALAND.

Washed fleece 1s 5d to 1s 9d; unwashed, 8d to 10d.

Imports of wool into Liverpool from the 28th February to the 31st March, 1855, inclusive.—Foreign, 10,779 bales; Ireland, 146; Scotland, 491; coastwise, 27; previously this year, 13,569; total, 25,914 bales.

The *Home News*, April 4, has the following report on the London wool market:—

Since the close of last sales our market has been very quiet and but few contracts made; indeed the London dealers bought very sparingly of last sale's wool, and hence the assortment for a few buyers who have made their appearance has not been such as to tempt purchasers; notwithstanding this, the few good parcels offered were readily taken at a slight advance on recent prices.

For the last two months the accounts from the manufacturing districts have not been encouraging, and although there has been a fair demand for home purposes, all operations have been for immediate requirements and purchased with much caution. For foreign demand there is little inquiry; on the contrary, the accounts from nearly all parts mention large quantities of goods as being held, and to effect sales many are selling at less than cost. From Australia the accounts are very depressing, woollen and other goods are being forced at auction at frightful prices, and in some instances difficulty has been experienced in selling at any price; such a combination of unsatisfactory intelligence produces much uneasiness, and the slight tendency to a better state of things observable at the beginning of last month has been lost. Fortunately the stocks of wool are very low in the hands of both dealers and manufacturers, a circumstance which will tend much to support the present rates at the cloth halls, and the Government orders still in hand help manufacturers.

It is anticipated that our next series of sales will commence on the 3rd May, and should the ships arrive, which are known to have sailed up to the end of January, the quantity for sale will not fall far short of 50,000 bales; 26,000 are already to hand. Various and conflicting opinions exist as to the probable range of price as compared with the February series; but, looking at the present demand and extreme caution observed by all, we can scarcely anticipate any improvement, and we fear in the absence of some cheering news, prices will rule a shade in favour of buyers, except for good sorting parcels which were so much depressed last sales. The present cold weather acts very prejudicially to the spring trade, and drapers complain much of the inactivity of business, and fear, with us a change soon takes place, that much of their spring stock will be heavy of sale. Should the foreign competition be pro rata with their last operations at our sales, a firm market may be looked for, although probably at no advance in price; this demand will be very necessary for the full-bodied sound stapled combing wools from Port Phillip, for although the accounts from Bradford are better, much difficulty is felt at placing yarns at a fair profit, the recent prices of wool adapted for that market ranging high.

Considering the various circumstances by which our markets may be influenced, we cannot urge too much how necessary it is for operators on the other side to be careful. The recent prices quoted from Sydney and Port Phillip are high, and unless well-selected we fear will not leave a profit, but on the contrary those of wasty and inferior condition will leave a loss of fully 1d. to 2d. on current rates.

The London New South Wales Produce Circular of Messrs. Lyster, Nalder, and Co., March 31, will be considered with particular interest just now, when, previous to the advices per Varoon, on Thursday last, tallow had advanced to extreme rates. We give the remarks of the firm *in extenso*.

The arrivals during the past month have been 15,780 hides 2067 casks tallow, and 197 bales leather.

New South Wales hides have been in moderate request during the month, and prices remain the same as at the date of our last report. The imports of the three months show a deficiency of 11,119 hides, as compared with 1854. The sales cover 2808 hides, at 4½d per lb. for heavy, 4½d to 4⅞d per lb. for light, and 3d to 4½d per lb. for seconds and thirds. The stock is 13,473 hides now in course of landing.

Leather.—7 bales of curried leather have been sold at 1s 3d to 1s 3½d per lb for sides, and 7¾d per lb. for bellies.

Tallow.—The past month opened with a dull market at rather drooping prices, when the reported death of the Emperor of Russia, leading the trade to anticipate that the war might be more speedily brought to a close, caused a complete panic, and the quotation of Y.C fell to 47s and 48s per cwt., from which it has not recovered up to this date. Australian has met a moderate enquiry, and prices shew a reduction of 8s to 9s per cwt. on those current at the close of February. 859 casks have been sold, and the present stock is 1511 casks. The deliveries have been rather in excess of last year, arising partly from an export demand and amount to 5530 casks, against 5172 casks in 1854. The stock of tallow is 35,456 casks against 35,873 casks in 1854, and prices of P. Y. C., 46s. per cwt. against 69s to 70s per cwt. in 1854.

Mimosa Bark.—67 tons have been sold at £13 10s to £14 per ton being £2 to £3 per ton reduction on last prices.

Horns, &c.—No sales to report.

The following is the *precis* of the official returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending the 5th of March ultimo. "They are important," says our Liverpool contemporary, "as showing a considerable fall of in the trade of the United Kingdom, both in exports and imports, during that period, as compared with the preceding month of January last, and each of the months of 1854."

The official returns issued of the trade of the United Kingdom for the month of February (ended the 5th March), 1855 are important, as showing a considerable falling off in trade, both in imports and exports during that period, as compared with the preceding month of January last, and each of the months of 1854.

The value of the shipments of our own produce and manufacture during February, 1855, amounted to £5,032,416, against £6,464,790 in January last, being a falling off in the month of say £1,432,000; whilst as compared with each of the months of 1854 the falling off is even greater. Upon a comparison of the trade of February last with the corresponding period of last year, the decrease is as much as say, £2,247,000. These results, therefore, are by no means satisfactory to either the manufacturing or any other interest of the country.

The shipments made show a very considerable falling off in the quantities of every article, except cotton manufactures and silk twist (in which there is a small increase) and sheep's wool, which shows a very large increase. The falling off in the principal articles varies as much as from 50 to 200 per cent. The declared value of the shipments for the two months of January and February amounted to £11,497,212, against £14,195,454 for the corresponding two months of 1854, being a decrease in our export trade of about £2,700,000.

The returns which relate to the foreign and colonial trade are equally unsatisfactory, for they show a considerable falling off in the importations, also varying in the principal articles to the extent of from 50 to 200 per cent. decrease. There is shown to have been a decline in the arrivals of everything except hemp, copper, bacon, beef, pork, lard, and tallow.

The shipping returns for the month, in consequence of the contraction of the export trade, exhibit a general diminution in the number of clearances. The inward entries, which in the previous month showed a very great falling off, present a slight increase, owing to the arrival of some of the vessels wind-bound during that period.

With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered inwards was 865,617 in the month ending March 5th, 1853; in 1854 it was 1,041,077; and in the present return it is 770,098, including 41 foreign vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 7,586 tons. The clearances outwards were 891,418 tons in March, 1853; 996,705 in 1854; and 781,412 (including 3500 tons of foreign) in 1855.

The amount of gold dust received this morning by the Western and Southern Escorts was 2420 oz. 8 dwts. From the Western gold fields the receipts were as follows:—Bathurst, 40 oz. 10 dwts. Sofala, 601 oz. 2 dwts. 6 grs. Tambaroora, 273 oz. 9 dwts. Avisford, 575 oz. 18 dwts. Louisa Creek, 40 oz. 15 dwts. Mudgee, 134 oz. 6 dwts. 12 grs. Total, 1666 oz. 18 grs. From the Southern fields—Goulburn, 217 oz. Braidwood, 537 oz. 7 dwts. 6 grs. Total, 754 oz. 7 dwts. 6 grs.

The quantity of gold bullion imported into the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, during the week ending this day (June 29) has been 1914 ounces.

This evening's *Government Gazette* contains a notice, proclaiming the new regulations for the receipt and issue of gold at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, which will take effect from Tuesday next, the 2nd proximo. These regulation appear *in extenso* in another column. We have only, therefore, to direct attention to their chief features, and to the advantages promised to miners by their operation. The importations of gold dust or gold bullion for converting the same into coin, will be subject to the following charges: For ten thousand ounces standard and upwards, three-quarters per cent. For importations below this amount, one per cent. The value of the bullion will be determined on the reports of the Mint Assayers, and importations will be melted, if preferred, in the presence of the importer; who will be also furnished, if he demand it, with a clip for assay from his own ingot, as a check on the reports of the Mint assayers. Gold bullion, in bars or ingots, will be issued, when required, by the Mint, at £3 17s. 10½d. the standard ounce. To parties who desire to receive early payment for their bullion, its value will be paid within three days of delivery at the Mint—an advance of one-fourth per cent. being charged for the accommodation.

A careful perusal of these regulations will assure all parties interested in the sale of gold of the advantages they hold out. In respect to the slightly increased per centage beyond that hitherto charged for coining, it will be seen that the gold-seller is benefitted, in place of being a loser. In lieu of having to wait for a month for the money value of his gold dust, he by paying the very small fee of one-fourth per cent. is accommodated with prompt payment within the short period of three days. To miners working at a great distance, and unable themselves to bring down their gold to Sydney for sale, the facility and security offered by the Mint must prove of great benefit.

A miner sending down his gold by escort, directed to the Master of the Mint, and apprising that officer of the consignment, with a request to make the payment either to himself by post, or to a bank in Sydney, or to any authorised agent—will have his gold assayed and the payment made in any manner requested by him on the following Tuesday,—the Western escort arriving in Sydney on Friday in each week; the Southern on every alternate Friday. In regard to melting the gold in the presence of the importer, (it is not stated in the regulations, but we are authorised to mention the matter) he is allowed to take away the ashes under the melting pot, which he is further permitted to scrape, so that not one grain of his gold may be lost to him. In every respect, we believe, that these regulations, which will now supersede the temporary arrangements made upon the first opening of the Mint, will be found to work beneficially.

In wools, an unusually small supply has reached Sydney during the past week. Purchasers are active in their inquiries; wools, in large parcels, now being in demand as favourable media for remittances to the United Kingdom or to France. There were, however, but 41 bales offered at Messrs Mort and Co.'s weekly produce sale on Thursday. The prices for these small lots fully maintained late quotations.

In tallows, a decline from the extreme rates quoted by us during the last month took place on Thursday, after the arrival of the Varoon from London. The advices were not considered favourable—the English tallow markets being reported to have a downward tendency. The absence of any fine mutton in paunches (a mode of packing which has obtained much favour here) was a source of diappointment to the town trade, whose biddings were but languid. Prime cask tallow realized 58s. to 60s. 3d. per cwt.; beef, 46s. 6d. to 48s.; mixed melting, 48s. to 51s. 6d. Hides have been fairly supplied, and for sound heavy parcels 12s. 10d. to 13s. 6d. obtained. The largest parcel sold on Thursday by Messrs. Mort and Co. was unsound; these hides were bought at 7s. each. Sheepskins are plentiful, but a fall of ¼d. to ½d. per lb. is to be noted.

We have no transactions to report in either stock or stations. Fat cattle continue to supply the extensive demand of the Sydney market. The complaints as to the poorness of the sheep sent down are still urged. So poor are the major part of the sheep so sent, that upon one unsaleable flock being sent to the boiling-down establishment, the net result of the sale of the tallow was at the rate of 2s. 4½d. per head, although the quality of the tallow obtained for it £58 per ton.

In our import markets we have to report a very dull week, with but limited transactions; holders, however, being firm in all the chief items. The flour and wheat markets still remain in an unsatisfactory state, the mills and other large holders, to-day, declining to name current rates.

The tea market is heavy; the cargo by the Pet, from Hong Kong, consisting of hysonskin and congous, was chiefly part of a cargo shut out from a former vessel bound hither. No new importations are expected for some time. For hysonskin the chief tea-houses are firm at £4 10s.; congous range from £5 7s. 6d. to £5 15s., the latter being very superior teas.

The sugar market exhibits few alterations in former quotations. Zebus are quoted at £21; Taal, £22; Pampagna, £24 10s.; imitation Java, £24 5s.; No. 1 Cossipore, £37 10s.; No. 2, £34 10s.

In spirits, wines, beers, tobacco, and cigars the markets are steady, and full prices maintained.

In the sales of real estates there appears much dullness,—the sale of the residue of the Mount Druitt Estate, by Messrs. Mort and Co. having been the only large feature of the week in land sales. Yesterday, Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld sold four allotments at Paddington, adjoining Juniper Hall, 25 feet frontage each by a depth of 80 feet, at £6 12s. 6d. per feet. The two new iron houses adjoining were bought in at £1400; two in Riley-street were withdrawn, at £1100 each—£985 was offered but refused. The stone house at Paddington was also passed at £600—£575 being offered, but rejected.

To-day, leases of eight farms in the counties of Gloucester and Bathurst, belonging to the Chuch and School Estates, and comprising 1454 acres were put up to public auction, at the Land Sales' Room, Colonial Treasury. The leases were to be granted for 21 years, the tenants having the option to determine it at the expiration of the first or second term of seven years. The rental of the second and third terms to be successively increased by half the amount of the annual rent of the first term, in the ratio of 4, 6, 8. Three leases only of the Gloucester lands were taken by the Australian Agricultural Company at the upset rent, £5; for the other five there was no offer. Eleven building leases, for 99 years, of town lots at the Glebe, forming a portion of the same estates, were then offered, the upset rent being £5 per annum. The first ten lots having each a frontage of 1 chain, and a depth of 3 chains 50 links, and an area of 1r. 16p. The first eight lots were taken by Mr. Harrison, at rents ranging from £5 to £7 per annum; the next two by Mr. J P. Ridley, at £7 5s. and £8. Lot 11. 7 chains, 4 links frontage; depth, 3 chains, 75 links; area, 3a. 20p.—upset rent, £25, obtained £37 per annum. The result was £15 for the country, and £102 5s. for the town leases.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

Description.	Stock on hand June 22, 1855.	Received during the week.	Delivered for Home Consumption	Delivered for Exportation.	Stock on hand June 29, 1855.
Rum, the produce of sugar—	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
West India, B.P.	134,001	4 476	4,240	2,343	131,895
East India, B. P., and Mauritius	65,867	...	199	...	65,668
Foreign States	15,102	...	...	...	15,102
Arrack, date, and palm tree rum and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated	8,741	...	...	...	8,742
Brandy	327 294	...	3,290	683	323,318
Geneva	115,259	77	614	591	114,151
Whisky	5,142	589	215	2	5,514
Liqueurs	8,930	...	50	258	8,672
British Spirits	32,941	341	600	2,007	30,675
Tobacco—	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Fig and Cavendish	91,997	12,611	1,134	7,316	96,178
Leaf	4,395	...	...	...	4,395
Cigars	239,459	...	469	2,567	236,433
Snuff	1,833	...	...	...	1,833

BIRTHS.

At Woolway, Maneroo, on the 15th June, the wife of the Rev. E. G. Pryce, of a son.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, King-street, Mrs. W. Inglis, of a son.

On the 18th instant, Albert Inglis, infant son of Mr. W. Inglis, King-street.

MARRIAGES.

By special license, on the 30th instant, at St. Mark's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. George M'Arthur, R. W. Newman, Esq., of Waverley, to Mary Anne, widow of the late Charles Elder, Esq., and third daughter of the late William Bean, Esq., of Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 17th instant, at Charles-street, Woolloomooloo, Mr. Robert Walond, B.A., late of Queen's College, Cambridge, aged 50 years.

At her residence, Travellers' Rest Inn, Bridge-street, Windsor, on 24th instant, Johanna, the beloved wife of Mr. Richard Maher, aged 38 years.

On the 29th instant, at his residence, Cumberland-place, William Louis Hutton, C.E. aged 33 years.

Died of scarlatina, at No. 32, Prince-street, Sydney, on the 23rd instant, Emily Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert D. Cunynghame; and on the 29th, of same complaint, Augusta Evans, Mr. C.'s stepdaughter, much and justly regretted. She was daughter of the late Mr. John Evans, builder, eldest son of the late Rev. Mr. John Evans. West Harptry, England.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. Kinnis are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of his late departed wife, Sarah, on SUNDAY morning, at 8 o'clock. The procession will move from his residence, Surry Hills, at the above hour precisely. CHARLES KINSELA, undertaker, Goulburn-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. Robert Cunynghame are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of his late departed stepdaughter, Miss Evans. The procession to move from his residence, Prince-street, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock p.m. precisely. WALTER and REUBEN THOMAS, undertakers, King-street West.

FUNERAL.—The friends of Mr. George Smith are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on SATURDAY morning, at 11 o'clock. The procession will move from his late residence, Union-street, at the above hour precisely.—N.B. No circulars will be issued. CHARLES KINSELA, undertaker, Goulburn-street.

THE EYESIGHT.—DEFECTIVE VISION.—Mr. De LISSA, Sen., in connexion with the firm of S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London, Opticians to the Royal Family, the Dukes of Devonshire and Hamilton, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the principal nobility and gentry, and under the patronage of the leading medical men of England, from whom they have the authorised documents. Established upwards of 60 years, patentees of the valuable tints introduced in spectacle lenses for ophthalmic purposes, known only to themselves, entirely superseding every other kind of glasses now in common use, and which being once properly suited to the sight, keep the eye in its required temperature, without requiring frequent changes in glasses, so dangerous to the effect of further powerful assistance. Manufacturers of telescopes to the Army and Navy, and sole inventors of the powerful Exhibition and Sydenham waistcoat pocket glasses, so much used in 1851 and 1854.

TO COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.—Mr. De Lissa has had many painful cases of ophthalmia come under his notice, by persons who have imprudently purchased their spectacles from hawkers, pedlers, &c., having such little regard for their sight. Persons residing in the country, by sending their age and the number of inches they can see to read his advertisement in the *Herald* from their eye to the paper without glasses, can depend on being properly suited, and having spectacles sent (post-free), and charged if not suited to the sight.

N.B. Their stock consisting of gold, silver, steel, and tortoise-shell, in spectacles and folders, to suit every sight, as well as telescopes and optical instruments, is too numerous to particularise. OBSERVE the address—Mr. DE LISSA, Optician and Oculist, 88, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market-streets. At home from 10 till 6, Saturdays excepted.

NOTICE.—Mr. DE LISSA has just received a very superior and choice assortment of double ivory opera glasses, the finest ever imported into the colony. 86, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets.

STAINES'S Registry Office for Servants, and Advertising Agency for the principal Australian News papers (below *Herald* Office). Lower George-street, Sydney. *Melbourne Argus*, *Melbourne Age*, *Geelong Advertiser*, *Maitland Mercury*, *Sydney Morning Herald*, *Sydney Empire*, *Moreton Bay Courier* regularly filed. A registry for missing friends kept. Offices and apartments to LET.

APPLICATIONS for Night and Billiard Table Licenses should be lodged at the Police Office by TO-MORROW. Applications prepared by Mr. DELOHREY, Bathurst-street.

£50 REWARD.—It having come to the knowledge of the undersigned, duly appointed agent and attorney for Australia, for A. Clouzeau, of St. Jean d'Angely, Cognac, that various persons are again using the name of A. Clouzeau, by labelling a spurious article called brandy (particularly for the Victoria, late Port Phillip Market), to the injury of A. Clouzeau, and the sale of his genuine article. This is to give notice that any person giving such information that will lead to the detection of any person or persons using the name of A. Clouzeau upon label or otherwise, shall receive a reward of Ten Pounds, or any person or persons given such information as will lead to the conviction of the guilty parties, shall receive the above reward, by applying to my attorneys, Messrs. NICHOLS and WILLIAMS, Pitt-street, or to ALFRED TOOGOOD, Pitt and King streets.

N.B.—The above facts of fraudulent labels have been sworn to at the Mansion House, before the Lord Mayor of the City of London, on the 19th day of November 1853.

£8 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed, from Hovell's paddock, Goulburn, on or about the 25th May last, one Bay Cart Horse, branded PL near shoulder; aw ten tail; one dark Brown Horse, branded W under the mane off side, long tail, off hind foot white. The above reward will be paid by the undersigned on their recovery. JOHN F. MANN, Goulburn.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, £250,000, in Twenty-five Thousand Shares of £10 each.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:
Broffitt, T. C. — Holt, Thomas, jun. — Mansfield, R.
Fairfax, J. — Josephson, J. F. — Murnin, M. E.
Foss, Ambrose — Jones, David — Newton, Charles
Gordon, S. D. — Kemp, Charles — Watt, John, Esqrs.

PROVISIONAL SECRETARY: Mr. James S. Mitchell.

PROSPECTUS:

The present Sydney Fire Insurance Company being about to close transactions on the mutual principle, it has been determined by the Members to form a Joint Stock Company to be called "The Sydney Insurance Company," the existence of a Colonial Establishment being highly essential.

The numerous and respectable connexion of the present association offers at once the basis of a powerful Company.

The capital proposed to be subscribed is £250,000 in 25,000 shares of £10 each, upon which £2 per share will be paid up in two instalments of £1 each, half the number being reserved for the present members of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company, and the other half offered to the public.

Application for shares will be received by the Provisional Committee, at the office of the present Company until the 7th proximo; and upon 20,000 shares being subscribed, application for a Bill of Incorporation will be made to the Legislature.

J. S. MITCHELL, Provisional Secretary. Mort's Commercial Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, June 18, 1855.

A meeting of all persons favourable to the formation of the above Company will be held at the office of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 9th day of July next, at 12 o'clock. By order of the Provisional Committee, J. S. MITCHELL.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK.—Proprietors of shares in this Bank are hereby requested to take notice that the tenth call of £1 per share, being the last call of the capital of the Bank, has been determined upon, to be payable at the Bank Offices, Pitt-street North, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, 1855. By order of the Board of Directors, 22nd May, 1855. EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK are Buyers and Sellers of Drafts on London at the current rates. The £5 Sola Drafts on London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., payable on demand, may be obtained at the Bank on application.—EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK. BANK POST BILLS, WITH INTEREST ADDED. This Bank will issue its bills payable in Sydney at 3, 6, and 12 months' date, for such even sums as may be required, to which interest will be added, according to their currency, at the rates of 3, 4, and 5 per cent. per annum, such drafts to be payable to "bearer," or "order," and, when required, instantly discounted at the current rates. Customers of the Bank will be allowed to draw against them on deposit. By order of the Board of Directors, (Signed) EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 16th of July, at noon, to receive the report for the previous half-year, with a statement of accounts, to elect a director (in the room of Walter Lamb, Esquire, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election), and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. ALEXANDER THOMSON, secretary. Exchange Rooms, Sydney, 28th June, 1855.

GARNERVILLE HOUSE SCHOOL, Paddington, one mile from Sydney, conducted by Mr. HENRY BROWN. In removing his school to Paddington, Mr. Brown has been chiefly influenced by the peculiar adaptation of Garnerville House for the purpose and by the mingled beauty and salubrity of the situation. In the domestic arrangements for boarders, every possible attention is paid by both Mr. and Mrs. Brown to their happiness and comfort, but the school discipline is such as to ensure the pupil's strictest attention to his studies, which are in every case so shaped as best to coincide with his ultimate pursuits.

CURRICULUM OF STUDIES:—The Greek, Latin, French, and English languages, with mathematics, chemistry, as applied to the arts, arithmetic, writing, geography, and history.

Terms: Payable Quarterly, in Advance.

For yearly boarders, above 10 years of age	50 guineas per annum	
,, under ,,	45	,,
Weekly board	40	,,
Daily ditto	25	,,
Daily pupils, above 10 years of age	16	,,
,, under 10 ,,	12	,,
Washing, &c	5	,,

Dancing, drawing, and music, by the most approved masters, and upon moderate terms.

N.B. No other charges whatever, except for medical attendance when necessary. All books and stationery provided free of expense.

The duties will recommence on Monday, July 16th.

MRS. BROWN, Widow of the late Captain Henry Brown, begs to inform her friends and the public that she has opened a private Boarding House, at No. 9, Cole's-buildings, near Trinity Church (late the residence of Sir O. Gibbes), and solicits their kind patronage.

N.B.—An excellent stable and coach-house to let, apply as above.

TO QUARRYMEN, MASONS, &c.—Tenders for extracting and dressing a quantity of flagging, four miles from town. Apply to Mr. O'SHERIDAN, Duke's Wharf, Miller's Point.

INVESTMENTS in Government Debentures, or the Shares of the several Banking and other Companies, may always be obtained or disposed of, on application to W. J. LENNON, stock share broker, No. 25, late 356, Pitt-street.

CARPENTERS' and Joiners' House of Call, Glasgow Hotel, Pitt-street.

E. B. CULLEN, Wholesale Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchant, Circular Quay.

GOLD DUST.—Gold Dust purchased by GEORGE A. LLOYD and Co., 213, George-street.

HAIGH, W. B., General Labour Agent, Registry Offices, 42, Pitt-street, (near Mort and Co.'s) Sydney.

D. STOLWORTHY, F.R.C.S., 3, O'Connell-street, at home before 10 and from 2 to 3 a.m.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Miss MOORE'S Educational Establishment for young ladies is removed to Denison House, Phillip-street, nearly opposite the entrance to Government House. Parents and guardians are informed that the duties of the establishment will be resumed on Monday, the 9th of July. Vacancies for two boarders.

REMOVAL.—J. S. NORRIE, Practical Chemist, from Pitt-st., to 381, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

PIANOFORTES.—W. J. JOHNSON and CO. beg to call the attention of intending purchasers to their very elegant and large assortment of instruments now open at their Stores and Warerooms, consisting of Grands, Semi-Grands, and Cottages, by John Broadwood and Sons; Richard Grands, Microchordons, and Grand Squares, by Collard and Collard; Cottage and Semi-cottage Pianos, by Charles Cadby (with patent truss bearings); Allison and Allison, Lambert and Co., Oetzman and Plumb, and other eminent makers.

W. J. J. and Co. especially beg to announce to those parties residing in the interior that all instruments for the country are packed with the greatest care, and in such a manner as to travel any distance of land carriage without being put out of tune.

The whole of the present stock (at present numbering over forty instruments) are direct from the London makers to this house, and are all expressly prepared for this climate.

Concertinas.—This beautiful and very portable instrument (full compass 48 keys), may now be procured from W. J. Johnson and Co., with instruction books, from five to ten guineas each.

Music Stools and Canterbury whatnots, of the newest design, and best finish, in rosewood and walnut.

Pianoforte Sconces.—W. J. Johnson and Co. have much pleasure in announcing that they have just received another invoice of the above, in every fashion.

Pianoforte Tuning.—W. J. J. and Co. have secured the services of Tuners, of undoubted merit, from London, and they can now undertake tunings in town and country with satisfaction and despatch.

Music Repository, 57, Pitt-street, Sydney.

G. C. TUTING and CO., beg to announce that, in consequence of taking stock, their retail establishment will be closed THIS DAY, Saturday, 30th June, 1855. 118, and 120, Pitt-street.

CONTRACTS in the Country for Papering, Painting, and Ornamenting private residences and public buildings, by L. SACLIER, Paperhanging Depot, 264, George-street.

THE SIGHT RESTORED. Notice to the Public.—All persons who value their sight should discontinue wearing glasses of any kind, where they can get the pure Brazilian pebbles, they being cut out of solid crystal solid as ice, keep the eye beautifully, cool, and will not cause strain. Whereas rubbing any kind of glass takes the bright polish off and impairs the vision, causing dizziness to the head and other diseases [illegible] to the eyes, Brazilian pebbles are recommended by all the first oculists and medical men of London and Paris. J. HYAMS, optician and oculist, 38, Hunter-street.

THE SIGHT RESTORED. Brazilian Pebbles in gold, silver, steel or [illegible]. HYAMS, oculist, Hunter-street.

COLONIAL GEMS mounted as ornaments, at BY Mr. [illegible], jeweller [illegible] engraver, Hunter-st.

J. HYAMS, Optician and Oculist, will visit Maitland and Morpeth on or about [illegible].

NEW BLOOD, Health, and Long Life.—The great restorer of the blood and its [illegible] and regenerator of the system.—SHAW'S Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Herbaceous Decoction will permanently and speedily cure rheumatism, gout, piles, fistula, scurvy, [illegible] and all cutaneous disease of the stomach, liver, and bowels, consumption, secondary symptoms, ulcers, ague, influenza, liver [illegible], colour, nervous affections, spots on the face or body [illegible], and local or general debility. Sold in pint-and-[illegible] bottles, price 5s. W. SHAW and CO., Medical Depot No. 7, Pitt-street, one door from King-street.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.—The original medicine for sale, genuine and in half cases, at reduced rates, by the order agents of the New York manufacturers. MACNAB BROTHERS and CO., Circular Quay.

It is particularly requested that [illegible] shall be read and kept in memory by all [illegible] PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION.

ARRIVAL of MR ROBERT JOURDAN, of the firm of Jourdan, Brothers, for many years pupil for five years to Dr. Hunter, of Grosvenor-street, London, surgeon-dentist to his late Majesty King William IV.; one of [illegible] surgeon-dentist to Mr. Bell of Old Bond-street, London, [illegible] years foreman to Monsieur de Dray, of Bristol. Mr. R. J. JOURDAN has been practising on his own account in London for five years. In Edinburgh one, and while in practice he had the honour to operate on the following members of the Royal families of France and England:—His Majesty Louis Philippe, ex-King of France, and family his [illegible], the Duchess de [illegible] and other members of the royal families [illegible] baronet, Dr J. Clarke, Dr Dempster, [illegible] in Scotland, (well known [illegible]); the family of Mr. Chambers, of the *Edinburgh Journal*, and also recommended by the first medical men in London.

JOURDAN, BROTHERS have their private reasons for the insertion of this advertisement, and [illegible] return their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support they have received since their arrival in New South Wales. They do hope and trust their advertisement have shown to the public how requisite it is that every family should [illegible] useful ornaments of nature—the teeth. We believe [illegible] surgeon-Dentist advertised before the arrival of Jourdan Brothers, explaining the utility of dental surgery—they deem it necessary to caution the public against those who may wish to injure them. Their future advertisements with advice will show that they are masters of their profession.

JOURDAN, BROTHERS, surgeon-dentists, 25, Hunter-street, Sydney.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.—There is a degree of delicacy felt generally respecting the teeth, which prevents advice being given even when requisite, and this frequently occurs among intimate friends; in such cases we recommend them to read Jourdan's advertisements may lead to the most beneficial results. A healthy state of the gum is known by its fulness, redness, and the compactness with which it surrounds the teeth; but when, from neglect, tartar is allowed to collect round the necks of the teeth, the vitality of the gum in those parts to a certainty becomes destroyed, hence the formidably corroding disease called Scurvy of the Gums. Scurvy is detected by examining the gums, when a somewhat turgid appearance upon the upper surface is seen, bleeding almost spontaneously between the teeth on the slightest touch; the gum wastes downwards towards the base, often exposing the root of the tooth, having a very unsightly appearance as the complaint progresses. In some cases there is a sponginess of the gums, having a livid character about it, and great tenderness. JOURDAN, BROTHERS, surgeon-dentists, 25, Hunter-street, Sydney.

MR. JORDAN, of the firm Fletcher and Jordan, dentists, Wynyard-terrace, is now in Windsor, where he will remain till TUESDAY, the 17th instant, and may be consulted daily, at Ridge's Hotel, from 10 till 4.

MR. J. JOURDAN, S.D., of the firm of Jourdan, Brothers, surgeon-dentists, will shortly visit professionally, the following towns, Goulburn, Windsor, and Wollongong. Our patients are requested to observe the way in which our name is spelt, and further that there is only one firm of "Jourdan Brothers," in New South Wales, and that we wish it to be made known that we are not connected in any way with any other firm in this colony or in Victoria. Our very successful treatment of the various diseases of the mouth have attained for us the most extensive practice in Australia. On account of which we feel it a duty incumbent upon ourselves to take the proper precautions to avoid mistakes. JOURDAN, BROTHERS, surgeon-dentists, 25, Hunter-street, Sydney.

DENTAL SURGERY.—A little advice to the public, by JOURDAN, BROTHERS, 25, Hunter-street Sydney.

"He who pays no attention to his teeth, by this simple neglect betrays vulgar sentiments."—LAVATER.

THE TEETH influence the form and expression of the countenance much more than is generally imagined, and the finest face is disfigured if the teeth are irregular, and a disagreeable impression is produced. Where the teeth are good, there is, when speaking, or smiling especially, a fascination present, which prevents further examination of the countenance. Many persons habitually neglect their teeth, and from having long seen them discoloured, imagine they are decayed or corroded beyond all recovery. This is a mistaken notion, as the discolouration can be removed without the least injury to the teeth, and they will again appear their natural colour.

THE LOSS OF TEETH is of the greatest importance; and it not only destroys the contour of the features, but it is highly detrimental to health; when the teeth are lost it is impossible, properly, to make use of solid food, and if the stomach is then loaded with pieces without being masticated, the patient is exposed to the most distressing indigestions, the stomach loses its power of contraction, and becomes weaker as it no longer digests; beside the effect upon the general health, the vacancies occasioned by the missing teeth cause those remaining to become loose (or to approximate too closely to each other), the features to be drawn from their original positions, and the countenance to appear wholly distorted.

"—— Saw you her teeth?
When she is near the pearl forgets to shine."
THE MAY QUEEN.

JOURDAN, BROTHERS, continue to supply the loss of Teeth, without springs or wires, upon their new system of self-adhesion, which has procured them such universal approbation, and are recommended by numerous physicians and surgeons as being the most ingenious system of supplying Artificial Teeth hitherto invented. They adapt themselves to the most tender gums or remaining stumps without causing the least pain, rendering the painful operation of extraction quite unnecessary. They are so fixed as to fasten any loose teeth, where the gums have shrunk from the use of calomel or other causes.

A DISEASE THAT SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.—Among the various disorders of the mouth, there are none more destructive than Scurvy, which on first entering the gums, causes them to bleed on the most trifling occasions, and produces the most offensive and frequently putrid breath. A soft substance invariably accumulates round the necks of the teeth, penetrates into the gums, which gradually waste away; the teeth then become loose, and drop out whole from their sockets; and it is well known that the loss of teeth arises more from this cause than from any other. In short, scurvy in the gums affects individuals of all ages and constitutions, and if not speedily removed, will be the primary cause of toothache and decay.

JOURDAN, BROTHERS, have a remedy to cure the above disease by one application, which will cause the gums within twenty-four hours to assume a healthy appearance. They also have much pleasure in making known to the public that they have various stoppings for the filling-up of decayed teeth, the prices being so regulated as to be within the reach of all classes. The above stoppings are superior to any composition hitherto made use of; they are applied in a soft state like paste to the cavity of the decayed tooth, harden into an enamel, and become incorporated with the outer shell, thereby arresting the progress of decay, converting a decayed tooth into a sound one, and preventing the approach of that dreadful malady—the Toothache.

The following diseases are most common to the mouth:—Scurvy in the gum, disease of the enamel, chronic inflammation of the gums, morbid growth of the gums, mercurial inflammation of the gums, ulceration of the gums of children, disease of the palate, alveolar abscesses, tumours, &c., &c. JOURDAN, BROTHERS, will cure any of the above diseases without pain, which most of their patients can testify.

JOURDAN, BROTHERS, surgeon dentists, 25, Hunter-street, Sydney.

THE OLD HOUSE IN PARK STREET.—
To our Wholesale Customers and others.
Notice is hereby given, on and after
Some day yet to be named (we mean no laughter),
Unless by some kind geni we're befriended,
Our wholesale trade, at least, must be suspended;
Not from that all-prevailing rule "depression
Of business," but from its immense accession.
Two thousand bundles of rattans, and more,
Have we consumed since eighteen fifty-four,
And fifty-five being only six months old,
Of course we need the number we've just told.
But as we have not got, nor can we get it,
We can but try your patience, and regret it;
Just send your orders in with moderation,
And we'll endeavour, without alteration
Of prices, to keep you going a time—
And, as it's eight o'clock, we close our rhyme.
WILEY and SON, basket makers and chair canes, wholesale and retail, 11, Park-street.

EVERY NOVELTY in Millinery and Dressmaking at Madame BENE'S, Phillip-street.

THE DRESS FOR THE SEASON most fashionable in style and finish, and far the cheapest, either to order or ready-made, is at GEORGE SAMUELS', Australian Clothing Depot, 106, Pitt-street.

Gentlemen may provide themselves at the above depot with every article of fashionable clothing made expressly for the Australian climate, in the best style, and of superior workmanship, at very moderate prices.

One inspection of G. SAMUELS' superb stock of ready-made clothing, unequalled by any other house in Sydney, both for price and quality, will satisfy the most scrupulous that no other house can supply clothing of the most superb description at such unprecedented low prices.

Take Notice.—G. SAMUELS respectfully solicits parents and guardians to inspect the stock of youths' and boys' clothing, not to be obtained elsewhere, when a saving of 20 per cent. can be effected by purchasing at the above establishment.

Boys' mohair capes	......	106, Pitt-street
Boys' cloth coats	......	106, Pitt-street
Boys' braided tunics	......	106, Pitt-street
Boys' hip jackets	......	106, Pitt-street
Men's superior frock coats, 40s.	......	106, Pitt-street
Men's pilot cloth coats, 20s.	......	106, Pitt-street
Men's sealskin coats, 45s.	......	106, Pitt-street
Men's Devon kersey capes, 40s.	......	106, Pitt-street
Men's fancy shooting coats, 18s.	......	106, Pitt-street
Men's black walking coats, 21s.	......	106, Pitt-street
Men's black doeskin trousers, 14s.	......	106, Pitt-street
Men's fancy doe trousers, 10s. 6d.	......	106, Pitt-street
Men's fancy vests, 5s.	......	106, Pitt-street

Any article purchased at the SAMUELS' Australian Clothing Depôt, Pitt-street, if not approved of, exchanged.

THE MONSTER CLOTHING HALL, 245, George-street. Seeing is Believing, and must be seen to be believed, the immense stock of Ready-made Clothing, of every description, at the above well known Establishment, the Proprietor still continues to sell clothing at such low prices that cannot fail to give him publicity. He also begs to remind his friends and customers that nothing shall be wanting on his part to present them with the newest and most fashionable styles of the day, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with a call. He begs to submit the following prices:—MEN'S Black Cloth Coats, 20s. Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Black Cloth Oxonians, 25s. Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Fancy Doe Coats, 18s. 6d. Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Walking Coats, 21s. 6d. Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Mourning Coats, 23s. Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Strong Tweed Coats, 11s. 6d. Monster Clothing Hall, 245 George-street.

MEN'S Black Frock Coats, 32s. 6d. Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Black Frock Coats, silk lined, 45s. Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Black Dress Coats, 38s. Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Doeskin Trousers, all patterns, 11s. 6d. Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

MEN'S Black Cloth Trousers, 12s. 6d. Monster Clothing Hall, 245, George-street.

A LARGE STOCK of Boys' and Youths' Clothing always kept on hand, and at prices that will maintain the character according to the above establishment, for strictly economical charges.

REVERSIBLE WATERPROOF COATS, 17s.; and strong Waterproof Leggings, 5s., at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

GOOD Pilot Chesterfield Overcoats, well lined, 16s., at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

STRONG Elastic Doeskin Trousers, very suitable for riding, and made to order, 18s., at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

J. B. TICKLE, Tailor, Draper, Hatter, Hosier, and Ready made Clothing Establishment, Park-street.

SUPERFINE Black Cloth Shooting Coats, 15s. each, at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

SUPERFINE Black Cloth Paletot Coats, £1 10s. at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

COUNTRY Gentlemen, Storekeepers, and other will find it to their interest to purchase at J. B. TICKLE'S.

SUPERFINE Black Doeskin Trousers, 16s. each, at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

SUPERFINE Black Cloth Vests, 10s. 6d. each, at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

MEN'S, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, of every description, at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

J. B. TICKLE, ladies' riding habit maker, professed coat and trousers maker, Park-street.

PLASTER OF PARIS.—Ceilings and walls plastered with the best quality of the above material, and their solidity guaranteed, by L. SACLIER, 264, George-street.

SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF, at greatly reduced prices, French merinoes, coburgs, alpacas, robes, mantles, shawls, blankets, flannels counterpanes, winter bonnets, &c., &c.

150 moire antique dresses, 25s. 6d., worth 45s.
750 bayadere robes, 7s. 9d., cost 15s. 9d.
Cloth, silk, and moire antique mantles, 25 per cent. below cost price
150 silk, velvet, and satin bonnets, from 12s. 6d.
Boys' beaver hats, from 5s. 6d., worth 15s. 6d.
New London House, 136, Pitt-street, next door Labour Bazaar.

THIS DAY is OPENED, the Splendid Show Rooms of the French Paperhanging Depot, 264, George street.

A LARGE Assortment of the most Superb Patterns of Paperhangings, from the first Parisian manufacturers, constantly on hand. L. SACLIER, 264 George-street.

DECORATING ESTABLISHMENT.—Papering, Painting, and Decorating, by artists of acknowledged ability. L. SACLIER, 264, George-street.

BATHS of every description, and all other articles in Tin and Zinc, made to order, by L SACLIER, paperhanging depot, 264, George-street.

BATHS! BATHS!! BATHS!!! for Hire, upon moderate terms, of the most commodious shapes, delivered at private residences. L. SACLIER, 264, George-street.

FURNITURE. — Every description of colonial Furniture, warranted seasoned and well made, manufactured on the premises, at DE LISSA'S Furniture Warehouse, Britannia House, 156 and 158, Pitt-street, between Market and Park streets.

FURNITURE.—Elegant Drawing-room Suites in carved solid rosewood, at Britannia House, Pitt-street.

FURNITURE.—A large assortment of Iron Bedsteads, of the best London make, at Britannia House, Pitt-street.

BEDDING.—Flax Mattresses, at unequalled prices, from 12s. upwards, at Britannia House, Pitt-street.

BEDDING.—Hair Mattresses, in good linen ticks, only 2s. per lb., at Britannia House, Pitt-street.

BEDDING! BEDDING!! BEDDING!!!—The noted Bedding Warehouse, the cheapest in the colony, and the largest assortment of hair, flax, fibre, flock, and every description of Mattresses and Palliasses, at a saving of full 30 per cent., and a written warranty given with each, as to quality contained.—(NOTE.—Country orders promptly executed, and packed free.)—At DE LISSA'S Bedding Warehouse, Britannia House, 156, 158, Pitt-street, between Market and Park streets.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., have constantly on Sale, at their Stores, 74, Sussex-street,
Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woollen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Smallwares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hats and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware,
Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Oilmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Coffee
Sugar
Bengal cigars and cheroots
Manila ditto.

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, BLACKSMITHS, AND OTHERS.
Iron, of all descriptions and sizes
Axles, blocks, and boxes
Turned arms and boxes, complete
Bellows, anvils, and vyces
Camp ovens, iron pots
Hoop iron, sheet iron
Sheet lead, 3, 4, 5, 6 lbs.
Brazier's copper of all sizes
Sheet zinc
Sheet brass—at reduced price.
T. WOOLLEY, George-street.
Iron Yard, King-street.

FOR SALE, at the Sheffield Warehouse, 44, Pitt-street North:—

TIRE IRON.

1¼ x ½	2 x ½	3 x ½	4 x ¾
1¼ x ⅝	2 x ⅝	3 x ⅝	4 x ⅞
1½ x ½	2¼ x ½	3 x ¾	4 x 1
1½ x ⅝	2¼ x ⅝	3 x ⅞	
1¾ x ½	2½ x ½	3¼ x ⅝	
1¾ x ⅝	2½ x ⅝	3¼ x ¾	
	2¾ x ⅝	3½ x ⅝	
	2¾ x ¾	3½ x ¾	
		3¾ x ¾	
		3¾ x ⅞	

HORSESHOEING IRON.
1 x ⅜
1 x ½
1¼ x ⅜
1¼ x ½

Round and half-round iron
Nail rod, all sizes
Sheet iron and boiler plate, all sizes
Morewood and Rogers' patent tiles
Galvanized iron
Ditto corrugated
Morewood and Rogers' galvanized spouting and gathering
A large assortment of bar and rod iron always on hand, at reduced prices, at J. KEAREY'S.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED:—
Wybrow's pint pickles
Ditto quarts vinegar
Ditto bottled fruits
Batty's jams and jellies
Day and Martin's blacking
Sardines, quarter and half-tins
Jones's starch
Confectionary
Manila arrowroot
Nutmegs and cloves
Manila and Java coffee
Manila cigars, Nos. 2 and 3
Canary seed
Half-pints castor oil
Fullwood's annatto
L.N.E. matches
Lowndes' altona
Champagne
Sherry wines
Tent ducks
Canvas tents
Stockholm tar
Pitch, Morewood and Rogers' patent
Tiles
Granulated tin
Lead pipe
Patent lacquered tubing
Copper tubing
Block-tin pipes
Glaziers' diamonds
Plumbers' tools and materials
Patent porcelain beer engines
Patent sugar-choppers.
Invoices of grey shirting, grey domestics, coloured and white quilts, printed delaines, shawls, flowers, furs, haberdashery, moleskin trousers, black doeskin clothing, winter top coats, waterproof clothing, Guernsey and Jersey shirts, twill regatta shirts, Manila hats, plated ware, glass ware, paperhangings, fireworks, &c., &c.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO. Counting-house, 213, George-street.

SEED OATS.—A prime sample, grown in the district of the Hawkesbury, can be procured in suitable quantities to purchasers, at my residence, George-street, Windsor. JOHN RIDGE.

BEEF and PORK, warranted, and opened for inspection. Preserved meats, soups, &c. Live stock, and every other article required for ship use, supplied on the shortest notice, at E. B. CULLEN'S stores, Circular Quay.

YORK HAMS AND BACON.—
250 York hams
30 bales middles Wilts bacon
ALFRED FAIRFAX and CO.

FOR SALE by the Undersigned—
Gunny bags
Weighing machines, very complete, weighing from 2000lbs. to 150lb.
Iron safes, fireproof, of superior make
Cane-seated chairs
Bookcases and writing desks
Chests of drawers
Dining tables
Oilmen's stores
Brandy, in wood
Matches, L.N.E. and saloon.
STERN, BAAR, and FRANC, 130, Lower George-street, opposite the *Herald* Office.

STEAM ENGINES, five, six, and ten horse-power, of simple and portable construction, with flue boilers and furnaces, suitable for either coal or wood fuel, for SALE by HOW, WALKER, and CO.

WOLLONGONG TANNERY.—To be LET, for a term of years, the above very complete establishment, situate in the centre of the town, abundantly supplied with water, and every convenience for carrying on a large business. With it may be rented a paddock, and a very superior dwelling-house adjoining, at present occupied by the proprietor, who is retiring from business. Principals only will be treated with, who are requested to inspect the premises. R. HAWORTH, Wollongong. Stock may be taken or not.

BLOCKS. Double and single 3-inch to 7-inch. HOW, WALKER, and CO.

FIRES.—A measured ton of 12 inch billets for 26s. R. S. DAWSON, 194 Box Post office.

WAVERLEY.—BURT, HASSALL and CO. have received instructions from Mr. P. Ward, to offer for SALE, by private contract, the celebrated stallion Waverley, the sire of the well known racehorses "Sportsman, Huntsman, Planet, Veno, &c., &c., whose well known racing qualities prove him to be the most valuable horse in the colony for stud purposes. He is got by St. George out of Splendora, St. George by Seagrove, out of a mare by Governor; her dam, Antelope, by Beningbrough, out of Expectation, by Herod. Splendora, by Emancipation, out of Tintoretto, by Rubens; her dam, Belinda, by Beningborough, foaled in 1836.—Vide Stud Book, 4 vol., 460 page.—Waverley.

BOXES, CHESTS, Trunks, and Packing Cases made of [illegible] &c.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines	......	......	One shilling.
Four ditto	......	......	Two shillings.
Six ditto	......	......	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	......	......	Four shillings.

SUBSCRIPTION: £4 per annum in advance.

All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s., [illegible] to advertiser's account.

SYDNEY: Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street, Saturday, June 30, 1855.